SHOUT
SHARE
IT

Bird
QL
677
.C47
1931
v.4
Copy 2

Ex Libris

Ernst Mayr

CHECK-LIST
OF
BIRDS OF THE WORLD

VOLUME VIII

CHECK-LIST OF BIRDS OF THE WORLD

A Continuation of the Work of James L. Peters

Edited by

MELVIN A. TRAYLOR, JR.

VOLUME VIII

Tyrannidae Pipridae Cotingidae Oxyruncidae
Phytotomidae Pittidae Philepittidae Acanthisittidae
Menuridae Atrichornithidae

By

DEAN AMADON, ERNST MAYR, DAVID W. SNOW,
MELVIN A. TRAYLOR, JR., AND JOHN T. ZIMMER

CAMBRIDGE · MASSACHUSETTS
MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY
1979

© COPYRIGHT 1979
BY THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE

To
John Todd Zimmer
1889–1957

INTRODUCTION

The manuscript for Volume VIII has had a period of gestation of over 20 years. The late John Todd Zimmer had prepared almost complete manuscripts for the New World families, which comprise the bulk of the volume, before his death in 1957, and later these were read and edited by James Bond. The manuscripts for the Old World families had been completed by the present authors by 1960. Although the manuscripts for the New World families were written with Zimmer's usual care and scholarship, the latter had concerned himself only with the species and subspecies, and had used the generic and familial classifications of Hellmayr's *Catalogue of Birds of the Americas* (1927,1929) virtually without change. The then editors of Peters' Checklist, Ernst Mayr and James C. Greenway, Jr., therefore decided to postpone the publication of Volume VIII until more modern classifications of the families were available.

In 1971 Mayr asked the present editor if he would be willing to prepare a revised classification of the tyrant flycatchers, and to act as editor of Volume VIII. The offer was accepted, and work was begun on a revision of the Tyrannidae. At the same time the editor was extremely fortunate in enlisting David Snow to prepare revisions of the Cotingidae and Pipridae. The latter completed his studies promptly, and has given the rationale of his revised classification in *The Classification of the Cotingidae* (*Aves*) (1973, Breviora, Mus. Comp. Zool., Harvard, no. 409, 27 pp.) and *The Classification of the Manakins* (1975, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **95,** pp. 20–27). The revision of the Tyrannidae has also been completed and published as *A Classification of the Tyrant Flycatchers* (*Tyrannidae*) (Traylor, 1977, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **148,** pp. 129–184).

In the present volume, the subspecies of the New World species have been accepted uncritically as Zimmer had defined them in his manuscripts, unless they have been questioned in recent publications or in communications from colleagues. Zimmer was a meticulous scholar with an unequaled knowledge of South American birds, and it would have been pointless to duplicate his work. In fact, without his foundation, it is questionable whether anyone could have been found to tackle such a formidable task. For that reason this volume is dedicated to the late John Todd Zimmer.

The ordinal and familial classification followed in the first seven volumes of the Check-list is that of Wetmore (1930, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **76**(24)). Volumes I–VI contained the non-Passeriformes, and Volume VII the suborder Eurylaimi and the superfamily Furnarioidea of the suborder Tyranni, order Passeriformes. Volume VIII has the remainder of the Tyranni, the superfamily Tyrannoidea, and the suborder Menurae. The three suborders Eurylaimi, Tyranni, and Menurae are usually spoken of as the sub-Oscines to distinguish them from the Oscines, the remaining suborder of the Passeriformes. This implies a closer relationship among the first three than is indicated by the classification, or than has been demonstrated. Wetmore's classification will be followed here in order to maintain conformity with previous volumes. However, as noted below, there has been considerable evidence published in the last ten years to show that some of these taxa are out of place.

Menurae: Feduccia (1975, Auk, **92,** pp. 418–420) has shown that the Menuridae do not have the derived type of stapes found in the Tyranni or Eurylaimi. Sibley (1974, Emu, **74,** pp. 65–79) presented evidence from a study of eggwhite proteins, anatomy, and behavior that the Menuridae are oscine, and probably nearest the Paradisaeidae and Ptilonorhynchidae. Olson (1971, Ibis, **113,** pp. 507–516) found that the Menuridae have a ball-and-socket type of jaw articulation similar to that of all the Oscines that he had examined, rather than the symphysis-like type characteristic of the Eurylaimi and Tyranni. The preponderance of recent evidence certainly suggests that the Menurae (assuming that the Menuridae and Atrichornithidae are indeed each others closest relatives) are more closely related to the Oscines than to either the Tyranni or Eurylaimi, and that possibly they should be transferred. However, Ames (1971, Bull. Peabody Mus. Nat. Hist. (Yale Univ.), **37,** p. 164), when discussing the syrinx, which is the primary character that has been used in the past for separating the Menurae from the Oscines, says, "In both muscles and cartilages, the Menurae lie well outside the range of variation shown by the vast array of recognized oscines." In this volume the Menurae will be left in their own suborder next to the Oscines, as Wetmore had them, but as noted above there is nothing in this classification that relates them more nearly to the Tyranni or Eurylaimi than to the Oscines.

Acanthisittidae, Pittidae, Philepittidae: Feduccia (*op. cit.*) has shown that the stapes in *Acanthisitta* is unlike the derived type found in the Tyranni, and is similar to the primitive type found in the Oscines. Ames (p. 115) considers that the syrinx of *Acanthisitta* is definitely not oscine, but neither is it closely related to any of the New World Tyranni, and he suggests that the Acanthisittidae and Pittidae be placed *incertae sedis* after the New World families. Sibley (1970, Bull. Peabody Mus. Nat. Hist. (Yale Univ.), **32,** p. 115) believes that it is highly probable "that all the Old World non-oscine families are more nearly related to each other than to any New World group." Feduccia (1975, Misc. Publ. Univ. Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist., **63**) also advocates placing all the Old World non-oscine families (except Acanthisittidae which he places in the Oscines) together in a group separate from the New World families. Since the Introduction to a volume in this series is no place to solve the higher classification of the Passeriformes, the Pittidae, Philepittidae, and Acanthisittidae shall be listed in the familiar order of Wetmore, but shall be kept as a group *incertae sedis* since they are evidently no more nearly related to the Tyrannoidea than to the Furnarioidea, and quite possibly should have been next to or in the Eurylaimi.

Within the Tyrannoidea, the Tityrinae, including *Pachyramphus* and *Tityra,* are included in the Tyrannidae rather than the Cotingidae for reasons given previously (Traylor, 1977, p. 135). However, they stand apart from the other three subfamilies of the Tyrannidae, which together form a homogeneus group, even though this distinction is not clear within our limited hierarchical system.

The synonymies of the New World families are complete for all new names or changes of usage since the respective volumes of Hellmayr's *Catalogue of Birds of the Americas* (1927, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pts. 5 and 6). The synonymies of the Old World families are complete since Sharpe's, 1901, *Handlist of the Genera and Species of Birds,* vol. 3. The manuscript for Volume VIII was essentially completed 31 December 1977.

Because of the various hands through which the manuscript has passed in the last two decades, the footnotes and restrictions of type localities have been marked with the initials of the author who first wrote or proposed them: J. B. = James

Bond; E. M. = Ernst Mayr; D. W. S. = David W. Snow; M. A. T. = Melvin A. Traylor, Jr.; J. T. Z. = John Todd Zimmer; D. A. = Dean Amadon.

I would like to express my deepest appreciation to the authors of the various families in Volume VIII, whose labors brought Peters' *Check-list* one step nearer completion, and to Raymond A. Paynter, Jr. for carefully editing the copy to maintain the high standards of Peters' *Check-list.* I particularly thank M. Dianne Maurer, Assistant in the Division of Birds of Field Museum, who cheerfully typed and proofread the manuscript off and on for six years.

25 January 1978 MELVIN A. TRAYLOR, JR

CONTENTS

ORDER PASSERIFORMES 1
  SUBORDER TYRANNI 1
    SUPERFAMILY TYRANNOIDEA 1
      Family Tyrannidae, Tyrant Flycatchers 1
        Subfamily Elaeniinae,
          by Melvin A. Traylor, Jr. 3
          Genus Phyllomyias *Cabanis and Heine* . . 3
            Zimmerius *Traylor* 8
            Ornithion *Hartlaub* 12
            Camptostoma *Sclater* 13
            Phaeomyias *Berlepsch* 16
            Sublegatus *Sclater and Salvin* . . . 18
            Suiriri *d'Orbigny* 20
            Tyrannulus *Vieillot* 21
            Myiopagis *Salvin and Godman* . . . 21
            Elaenia *Sundevall* 26
            Mecocerculus *Sclater* 35
            Serpophaga *Gould* 39
            Inezia *Cherrie* 42
            Stigmatura *Sclater and Salvin* . . . 44
            Anairetes *Reichenbach* 45
            Tachuris *Lafresnaye* 48
            Culicivora *Swainson* 49
            Polystictus *Reichenbach* 49
            Pseudocolopteryx *Lillo* 50
            Euscarthmus *Wied* 52
            Mionectes *Cabanis* 53
            Leptopogon *Cabanis* 59
            Phylloscartes *Cabanis and Heine* . . 63
            Pseudotriccus *Taczanowski and Berlepsch* 70
            Myiornis *Bertoni* 71
            Lophotriccus *Berlepsch* 73
            Atalotriccus *Ridgway* 75
            Poecilotriccus *Berlepsch* 76
            Oncostoma *Sclater* 78
            Hemitriccus *Cabanis and Heine* . . 78

Subgenus Snethlagea *Berlepsch* 79
Microcochlearius *Chubb* 79
Hemitriccus *Cabanis and Heine* 80
Ceratotriccus *Cabanis* 87
Todirostrum *Lesson* 87
Cnipodectes *Sclater and Salvin* . . . 95
Ramphotrigon *Gray* 96
Rhynchocyclus *Cabanis and Heine* . 97
Tolmomyias *Hellmayr* 100
Platyrinchus *Desmarest* 106
Subfamily Fluvicolinae, by Melvin A. Traylor, Jr. 112
Genus Onychorhynchus *Fischer* 113
Myiotriccus *Ridgway* 114
Terenotriccus *Ridgway* 115
Myiobius *Darwin* 116
Myiophobus *Reichenbach* 119
Aphanotriccus *Ridgway* 123
Xenotriccus *Dwight and Griscom* . . 124
Pyrrhomyias *Cabanis and Heine* . . 124
Mitrephanes *Coues* 125
Contopus *Cabanis* 127
Empidonax *Cabanis* 135
Nesotriccus *Townsend* 145
Cnemotriccus *Hellmayr* 146
Sayornis *Bonaparte* 147
Pyrocephalus *Gould* 149
Ochthoeca *Cabanis* 152
Myiotheretes *Reichenbach* 160
Xolmis *Boie* 162
Neoxolmis *Hellmayr* 165
Agriornis *Gould* 165
Muscisaxicola *d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye* 168
Lessonia *Swainson* 173

Knipolegus *Boie* 173
Hymenops *Lesson* 178
Fluvicola *Swainson* 179
Subgenus Fluvicola *Swainson* . 179
Arundinicola *d'Orbigny* 180
Colonia *J. E. Gray* 180
Alectrurus *Vieillot* 181
Gubernetes *Such* 182
Satrapa *Strickland* 183
Tumbezia *Chapman* 183
Muscigralla *d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye* 184
Hirundinea *d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye* 184
Machetornis *Gray* 185
Muscipipra *Lesson* 186
Subfamily Tyranninae, by Melvin A. Traylor, Jr. 186
Genus Attila *Lesson** 186
Casiornis *Des Murs** 190
Rhytipterna *Reichenbach** 191
Laniocera *Lesson** 192
Sirystes *Cabanis and Heine* 193
Myiarchus *Cabanis* 194
Deltarhynchus *Ridgway* 206
Pitangus *Swainson* 207
Megarynchus *Thunberg* 209
Myiozetetes *Sclater* 210
Conopias *Cabanis and Heine* 214
Myiodynastes *Bonaparte* 215
Legatus *Sclater* 219
Empidonomus *Cabanis and Heine* . 220
Tyrannopsis *Ridgway* 221
Tyrannus *Lacepède* 221
Genus Incertae sedis 228
Xenopsaris *Ridgway* 228

*Genus prepared by David W. Snow.

Subfamily Tityrinae, by David W. Snow 229
Genus Pachyramphus *Gray* 229
Tityra *Vieillot* 241
Family Pipridae, Manakins, by David W. Snow 245
Genus Schiffornis *Bonaparte* 246
Sapayoa *Hartert* 249
Piprites *Cabanis* 249
Neopipo *Sclater and Salvin* 252
Chloropipo *Cabanis and Heine* . . . 252
Xenopipo *Cabanis* 254
Antilophia *Reichenbach* 254
Tyranneutes *Sclater and Salvin* . . 255
Neopelma *Sclater* 255
Heterocercus *Sclater* 257
Machaeropterus *Bonaparte* 258
Manacus *Brisson* 260
Corapipo *Bonaparte* 264
Ilicura *Reichenbach* 266
Masius *Bonaparte* 266
Chiroxiphia *Cabanis* 267
Pipra *Linnaeus* 269
Family Cotingidae, Cotingas, by David W. Snow 281
Genus Phoenicircus *Swainson* 281
Laniisoma *Swainson* 282
Phibalura *Vieillot* 283
Tijuca *Férussac* 284
Carpornis *Gray* 284
Ampelion *Tschudi* 285
Pipreola *Swainson* 286
Ampelioides *Verreaux* 291
Iodopleura *Lesson* 292
Calyptura *Swainson* 293
Lipaugus *Boie* 293
Chirocylla *Sclater and Salvin* 296
Porphyrolaema *Bonaparte* 296
Cotinga *Brisson* 297
Xipholena *Gloger* 299

Carpodectes *Salvin* 300
Conioptilon *Lowery and O'Neill* . . 301
Gymnoderus *Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire*. 301
Haematoderus *Bonaparte* 301
Querula *Vieillot* 302
Pyroderus *Gray* 302
Cephalopterus *Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire* 303
Perissocephalus *Oberholser* 305
Procnias *Illiger* 305
Rupicola *Brisson* 306
Family Oxyruncidae, Sharpbills, by Melvin A. Traylor, Jr. 308
Genus Oxyruncus *Temminck* 308
Family Phytotomidae, Plantcutters, by Melvin A. Traylor, Jr. 309
Genus Phytotoma *Molina* 309
SUBORDER INCERTAE SEDIS 310
Family Pittidae, Pittas, by Ernst Mayr 310
Genus Pitta *Vieillot* 310
Family Philepittidae, Asitys, by Dean Amadon . 330
Subfamily Philepittinae 330
Genus Philepitta *Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire* . . 330
Subfamily Neodrepanidinae 330
Genus Neodrepanis *Sharpe* 330
Family Acanthisittidae, New Zealand Wrens, by Ernst Mayr 331
Genus Acanthisitta *Lafresnaye* 331
Xenicus *Gray* 332
SUBORDER MENURAE 333
Family Menuridae, Lyrebirds, by Ernst Mayr . . 333
Genus Menura *Latham* 333
Family Atrichornithidae, Scrub-birds, by Ernst Mayr 335
Genus Atrichornis *Stejneger* 335
Index 337

NEW NAME PROPOSED IN VOLUME VIII

Hemitriccus obsoletus zimmeri *nom. nov.* 80

ORDER PASSERIFORMES

SUBORDER TYRANNI

SUPERFAMILY TYRANNOIDEA

FAMILY TYRANNIDAE[1]

cf. Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5.

Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 6, pp. 128–156 (*Attila, Casiornis, Laniocera, Rhytipterna*), pp. 163–225 (Tityrinae).

Zimmer, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 893, 15 pp. (*Attila, Laniocera, Rhytipterna, Lipaugus*).

Zimmer, 1936, *op. cit.,* no. 894, 26 pp. (*Pachyramphus, Platypsaris, Tityra*).

Zimmer, 1937, *op. cit.,* no. 930, 27 pp. (*Agriornis, Muscisaxicola, Myiotheretes, Ochthoeca, Colonia, Knipolegus, Phaeotriccus, Fluvicola, Ramphotrigon*).

Zimmer, 1937, *op. cit.,* no. 962, 28 pp. (*Muscivora, Tyrannus, Empidonomus, Sirystes, Knipolegus*).

Zimmer, 1937, *op. cit.,* no. 963, 28 pp. (*Myiodynastes, Conopias, Myiozetetes, Pitangus*).

Zimmer, 1938, *op. cit.,* no. 994, 32 pp. (*Myiarchus, Mitrephanes, Cnemotriccus*).

Zimmer, 1939, *op. cit.,* no. 1042, 13 pp. (*Contopus, Empidonax, Terenotriccus, Myiobius*).

Zimmer, 1939, *op. cit.,* no. 1043, 15 pp. (*Myiotriccus, Pyrrhomyias, Myiophobus, Onychorhynchus, Platyrinchus, Cnipodectes, Sayornis, Nuttallornis*).

Zimmer, 1939, *op. cit.,* no. 1045, 23 pp. (*Tolmomyias, Rhynchocyclus, Ramphotrigon*).

Zimmer, 1940, *op. cit.,* no. 1066, 23 pp. (*Todirostrum, Euscarthmornis, Snethlagea, Poecilotriccus, Lophotriccus, Myiornis, Pseudotriccus, Hemitriccus*).

Zimmer, 1940, *op. cit.,* no. 1095, 19 pp. (*Phylloscartes, Euscarthmus, Pseudocolopteryx, Tachuris, Spizitornis,*

---

[1] Ames et al., 1968, Postilla, Yale Univ., no. 114, have shown that *Corythopis,* until now placed in the Conopophagidae (Peters' Checklist, **7,** p. 277, 1951) really belongs in the Tyrannidae. It is probably most nearly related to *Pseudotriccus.*—M. A. T.

Yanacea, Uromyias, Stigmatura, Serpophaga, Mecocerculus).
Laubmann, 1940, Vögel Paraguay, **2,** pp. 74–122.
Zimmer, 1941, *op. cit.,* no. 1108, 23 pp. (*Elaenia, Myiopagis*).
Zimmer, 1941, *op. cit.,* no. 1109, 25 pp. (*Sublegatus, Phaeomyias, Camptostoma, Xanthomyias, Phyllomyias, Tyranniscus*).
Zimmer, 1941, *op. cit.,* no. 1126, 25 pp. (*Oreotriccus, Tyrannulus, Acrochordopus, Ornithion, Leptopogon, Mionectes, Pipromorpha, Pyrocephalus*).
Zimmer, 1942, *op. cit.,* no. 1203, 15 pp. (*Ochthoeca*).
Bond and Meyer de Schauensee, 1942, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **94,** pp. 339–355 (Bolivia).
Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, pp. 104–306.
Bond, 1947, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **99,** pp. 127–154 (Peru).
Meyer de Schauensee, 1951, Caldasia, **5,** pp. 790–871 (Colombia).
Zimmer, 1953, *op. cit.,* no. 1605, 15 pp. (various species).
Bond, 1956, Check-list Birds West Indies, ed. 4, Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, pp. 103–113.
Amer. Ornith. Union, 1957, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 5, pp. 332–351.
Miller, Friedmann, Griscom and Moore, 1957, Pacific Coast Avifauna (Cooper Ornith. Soc.), no. 33, pp. 66–102 (Mexico).
Herklots, 1961, Birds Trinidad, Tobago, pp. 191–216.
Cuello and Gerzenstein, 1962, Com. Zool. Mus. Hist. Nat. Montevideo, **6,** no. 93, pp. 123–138 (Uruguay).
Olrog, 1963, Opera Lilloana, Inst. Miguel Lillo, Univ. Nac. Tucuman, no. 9, pp. 241–273 (Argentina).
Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1963, Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat., **24,** pp. 166–248 (Venezuela).
Philippi-B., 1964, Catálogo de las Aves Chilenas, Invest. Zool. Chilenas, Univ. Chile, **11,** pp. 135–150.
Russell, 1964, Ornith. Monogr. (Amer. Ornith. Union), no. 1, pp. 114–130 (British Honduras).
Slud, 1964, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **128,** pp. 239–275 (Costa Rica).

Meyer de Schauensee, 1966, Species Birds South Amer., pp. 333–391.

Snyder, 1966, Birds Guyana, pp. 202–226.

Haverschmidt, 1968, Birds Surinam, pp. 296–340.

Monroe, 1968, Ornith. Monogr. (Amer. Ornith. Union), no. 7, pp. 250–278 (Honduras).

Mayr and Short, 1970, Publ. Nuttall Ornith. Club, no. 9, 127 pp. (North Amer.)

Mayr, 1971, Journ. f. Ornith., **112,** pp. 313–314 (new spp., 1956–1965).

Nicéforo and Olivares, 1975, Lozania (Acta Zool. Colombiana), no. 19, pp. 1–16; 1976, *op. cit.,* no. 20, pp. 19–29 (Colombia).

Traylor, 1977, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **148,** pp. 129–184 (revision of family).

Novaes, 1978, Publ. Avuls. Mus. Paraense Emilio Goeldi, **29,** pp. 7–11, 19–35 (Amapá).

SUBFAMILY ELAENIINAE

MELVIN A. TRAYLOR, JR

cf. Smith, 1971, Condor, **73,** pp. 259–286 (*Serpophaga, et al.*).

Parkes, 1973, Condor, **75,** pp. 249–250 (*Inezia*).

Fitzpatrick, 1976, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **147,** pp. 435–463 (*Todirostrum,* et al.).

GENUS PHYLLOMYIAS CABANIS AND HEINE

Phyllomyias Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum, **2,** p. 57. Type, by subsequent designation (Sclater, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **14,** p. 121), "*P. brevirostris*" = *Platyrhynchus brevirostris* Spix.

Tyranniscus Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum., **2,** p. 57. Type, by monotypy, *Tyrannulus nigricapillus* [= *nigro-capillus*] Lafresnaye.

Acrochordopus Berlepsch and Hellmayr, 1905, Journ. f. Ornith., **53,** p. 26. Type, by original designation, *Phyllomyias subviridis* Pelzeln = *Phyllomyias burmeisteri* Cabanis and Heine.

Xanthomyias Berlepsch, 1907, Ornis, **14,** p. 490. Type, by original designation, *Muscicapa virescens* Temminck.

Oreomyias Berlepsch, 1907 (*nec* Reichenow, 1902), Ornis, **14,** p. 491. Type, by original designation, *Pogonotriccus plumbeiceps* Lawrence.

Oreotriccus Richmond, 1915, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **28,** p. 180. New name for *Oreomyias* Berlepsch.

cf. Zimmer, 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1749, pp. 21–23 (*virescens* and *reiseri*).

PHYLLOMYIAS FASCIATUS

Phyllomyias fasciatus cearae Hellmayr

Phyllomyias fasciatus cearae Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 466—Serra Baturité, Ceará, Brazil.

Eastern Brazil in Ceará and eastern Pernambuco.

Phyllomyias fasciatus fasciatus (Thunberg)

P [*ipra*] *fasciata* Thunberg, 1822, Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, **8,** pp. 283, 285—Brazil; restricted to Jaguaquara, Bahia (J. T. Z.).

Sublegatus virescens Allen, 1889, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **2,** p. 149—Chapada, Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Eastern Brazil from central-southern Maranhão, southern Piauí, and western Bahia to southeastern Mato Grosso and southern Goiás.

Phyllomyias fasciatus brevirostris (Spix)

Platyrhynchus brevirostris Spix, 1825, Avium Spec. Nov. Brasil, **2,** p. 13, pl. 15, fig. 2—Rio de Janeiro.

Southeastern Brazil from Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo to Rio Grande do Sul, eastern Paraguay, and Misiones, northeastern Argentina.

PHYLLOMYIAS BURMEISTERI

Phyllomyias burmeisteri zeledoni (Lawrence)

Pogonotriccus (?) *zeledoni* Lawrence, 1869, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **9,** p. 144—Dota and Barranca, Costa Rica; restricted to Dota (J. T. Z.).

Upper tropical zone of Costa Rica and western Panama.

Phyllomyias burmeisteri leucogonys (Sclater and Salvin)

Tyranniscus leucogonys Sclater and Salvin, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, p. 841, pl. 53, fig. 1—"Bogotá," Colombia.

Upper tropical zone of eastern Colombia in northwestern Meta and possibly Cundinamarca; southern Ecuador in southeastern Guayas and southern Zamora-Chinchipe; southeastern Peru in southeastern Cuzco.

Phyllomyias burmeisteri wetmorei (Aveledo and Pons)
Acrochordopus zeledoni wetmorei Aveledo and Pons, 1953, Mem. Soc. Cien. Nat. La Salle [Caracas], **13,** no. 35, p. 203—Jamayaujaina [= Cerro Pejochaina], 1,640 m., Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of northwestern Venezuela in western Zulia.

Phyllomyias burmeisteri bunites (Wetmore and Phelps)
Acrochordopus zeledoni bunites Wetmore and Phelps, 1956, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **69,** p. 7—western slope of Cerro Chimantátepui, 1,300 m., Bolívar, Venezuela.

Chimantá-tepui, Bolívar, Venezuela.

Phyllomyias burmeisteri viridiceps (Zimmer and Phelps)
Acrochordopus zeledoni viridiceps Zimmer and Phelps, 1944, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1270, p. 11—Hacienda Izcaragua, 1,100 m., Guarenas, Miranda, Venezuela.

Lower border of subtropical zone of northern Venezuela from Carabobo to Miranda.

Phyllomyias burmeisteri burmeisteri Cabanis and Heine
P[*hyllomyias*] *Burmeisteri* Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum, **2,** p. 57—Brazil; restricted Rio de Janeiro by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 298.

Upper tropical zone of central Bolivia in Santa Cruz and Chuquisaca, and northwestern Argentina south to Tucumán and Catamarca; eastern Paraguay, southeastern Brazil from Espírito Santo to Rio Grande do Sul; and Misiones, Argentina.

PHYLLOMYIAS VIRESCENS

Phyllomyias virescens urichi (Chapman)
Mecocerculus urichi Chapman, 1899, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **12,** p. 155—Quebrada Seca, Sucre, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of northeastern Venezuela in Sucre, Monagas, and Anzoátegui.

Phyllomyias virescens virescens (Temminck)
Muscicapa virescens Temminck, 1824, Pl. Col., livr. 46, text

to pl. 275, fig. 3—Brazil; restricted to Curytiba, Paraná, by Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 461.

Southeastern Brazil from southern Goiás and Minas Gerais to southeastern Mato Grosso and Rio Grande do Sul, eastern Paraguay, and Misiones, extreme northeastern Argentina.

Phyllomyias virescens reiseri Hellmayr

Phyllomyias reiseri Hellmayr, 1905, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **15,** p. 73—Grotão, on the way from Santo Antônio to Santa Philomena [= Filomena], Piauí, Brazil.

Eastern Brazil in southern Piauí.

PHYLLOMYIAS SCLATERI

Phyllomyias sclateri subtropicalis (Chapman)

Mecocerculus subtropicalis Chapman, 1919, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **32,** p. 262—San Miguel Bridge, Peru.

Subtropical zone of southeastern Peru in Urubamba Valley, Cuzco.

Phyllomyias sclateri sclateri Berlepsch

Phyllomyias sclateri Berlepsch, 1901, Journ. f. Ornith., **49,** p. 90—Bueyes, near Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

Tyranniscus australis Olrog and Contino, 1966, Neotropica, **12,** p. 113—Yuto, Jujuy, Argentina. (The type of *australis* proves to be a specimen of *sclateri.*—M. A. T.)

Foothills of Andes in Bolivia from Cochabamba to Tarija, and northwestern Argentina from Jujuy to Tucumán.

PHYLLOMYIAS GRISEOCAPILLA

Phyllomyias griseocapilla Sclater

Phyllomyias griseocapilla Sclater, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 382, pl. 36, fig. 2—Brazil; presumably Rio de Janeiro.

Southeastern Brazil from eastern Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo to Santa Catarina.

PHYLLOMYIAS GRISEICEPS

Phyllomyias griseiceps griseiceps (Sclater and Salvin)

Tyranniscus griseiceps Sclater and Salvin, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, p. 841—Pallatanga, Chimborazo and

Babahoyo, Los Ríos, Ecuador; specimen from Babahoyo claimed as type by Sclater, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **14,** p. 134.

Western Ecuador, apparently crossing to eastern Ecuador in Zamora-Chinchipe.

Phyllomyias griseiceps cristatus Berlepsch

Phyllomyias cristatus Berlepsch, 1884, Journ. f. Ornith., **32,** pp. 250, 300—Bucaramanga, Santander, Colombia.

Phyllomyias griseiceps quantulus Wetmore, 1953, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **122**(8), p. 8—Cana, 1,800 ft., Darién, Panama.

Extreme southeastern Panama in eastern Darién, and extreme northwestern Colombia in northwestern Chocó. Also tropical zone of northeastern Colombia from Santa Marta region south to upper Magdalena Valley and northern Venezuela from Zulia and northern Táchira to Sucre.

Phyllomyias griseiceps caucae Chapman

Phyllomyias griseiceps caucae Chapman, 1915, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **34,** p. 645—Miraflores, 6,400 ft., east of Palmira, Central Andes, Cauca, Colombia.

Central-western Colombia in upper Cauca Valley in Caldas and Tolima, and possibly Valle del Cauca.

Phyllomyias griseiceps pallidiceps Zimmer

Phyllomyias griseiceps pallidiceps Zimmer, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1109, p. 17—Hacienda Rio Negro, Manáos, Rio Negro, Brazil.

Southeastern Venezuela in eastern Bolívar, central-northern Brazil north of the Amazon in northeastern Amazonas and northwestern Pará, adjoining Guyana and northern and central Peru in San Martín and eastern Junín.

PHYLLOMYIAS PLUMBEICEPS

Phyllomyias plumbeiceps (Lawrence)

Pogonotriccus plumbeiceps Lawrence, 1869, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **9,** p. 267—"Bogotá," Colombia.

Subtropical zone of southern Colombia (except Nariño), eastern Ecuador, and central Andes of Peru to western Cuzco.

PHYLLOMYIAS NIGROCAPILLUS

Phyllomyias nigrocapillus flavimentum (Chapman)

Tyranniscus nigricapillus (sic) *flavimentum* Chapman, 1912, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **31,** p. 154—San Lorenzo, 7,500 ft. [7,000 ft. on original label], Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Subtropical zone of northern Colombia in Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, northern Magdalena.

Phyllomyias nigrocapillus nigrocapillus (Lafresnaye)

T[yrannulus] nigro-capillus Lafresnaye, 1845, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **8,** p. 341—"Bogotá," Colombia.

Subtropical and temperate zones of Eastern, Central and Western Andes of Colombia (not recorded from Nariño), extreme western Venezuela in Sierra de Perijá of western Zulia, and Páramo de Tamá, southwestern Táchira, and south from northern Ecuador to Junín, central Peru.

Phyllomyias nigrocapillus aureus (Zimmer)

Tyranniscus nigro-capillus aureus Zimmer, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1109, p. 18—Escorial, 2,500 m., near Mérida, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of western Venezuela from southern Lara to northern Táchira.

PHYLLOMYIAS CINEREICEPS

Phyllomyias cinereiceps (Sclater)

Tyrannulus cinereiceps Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **28,** p. 69—Pallatanga, Chimborazo, Ecuador.

Subtropical zone of Colombia (not recorded from Santa Marta region or Nariño), northern Ecuador, and Peru south to Cuzco.

PHYLLOMYIAS UROPYGIALIS

Phyllomyias uropygialis (Lawrence)

Mecocerculus uropygialis Lawrence, 1869, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **9,** p. 266—"supposed to be Ecuador"; restricted to Corazón, Pichincha (J. T. Z.).

Páramo la Negra, Mérida, Venezuela; subtropical and temperate zones of east-central and southwestern Colombia, western Ecuador, Peru (scattered localities), and Bolivia from La Paz to Tarija.

GENUS **ZIMMERIUS** TRAYLOR

Zimmerius Traylor, 1977, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **148,** p. 147. Type, by original designation, *Tyrannulus chrysops* Sclater.

ZIMMERIUS VILISSIMUS

Zimmerius vilissimus vilissimus (Sclater and Salvin)
Elainia vilissima Sclater and Salvin, 1859, Ibis, p. 122, pl. 4, fig. 1—Central America; two specimens from Cobán, Guatemala, claimed as "type" by Sclater, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **14,** p. 132.
Southern Mexico in Chiapas, Caribbean Guatemala, and western El Salvador.

Zimmerius vilissimus parvus (Lawrence)
Tyranniscus parvus Lawrence, 1862, Ibis, p. 12—Isthmus of Panama; the two cotypes are presumably from Lion Hill, Canal Zone.
Honduras and eastern Nicaragua through Costa Rica and Panama to northwestern Chocó, northwestern Colombia.

Zimmerius vilissimus improbus (Sclater and Salvin)
Tyranniscus improbus Sclater and Salvin, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, p. 841, pl. 53, fig. 3—Mérida, Venezuela and Sierra de Ocaña, Colombia; specimen from Mérida specified as type by Sclater, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **14,** p. 133.
Subtropical zone of northern Colombia in Norte de Santander, and northwestern Venezuela in eastern Táchira, Mérida, and Barinas.

Zimmerius vilissimus tamae (Phelps and Phelps)
Tyranniscus vilissimus tamae Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1954, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **67,** p. 110—Páramo de Tamá, 2,400 m., Táchira, Venezuela.
Subtropical zone of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia, and in western Venezuela in Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, and Páramo de Tamá, Táchira.

Zimmerius vilissimus petersi (Berlepsch)
Tyranniscus petersi Berlepsch, 1907, Ornis, **14,** p. 359—Antímano, near Caracas, Distrito Federal, Venezuela.
Subtropical zone of northern Venezuela from southern Lara east to Miranda.

ZIMMERIUS BOLIVIANUS

Zimmerius bolivianus viridissimus (Sclater)
Tyranniscus viridissimus Sclater, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1873, p. 782—Cosnipata and Guadalupe, Peru;

specimen from Cosnipata claimed as type by Sclater, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **14,** p. 135.

Southeastern Peru in Cuzco, Madre de Dios, and northern Puno.

Zimmerius bolivianus bolivianus (d'Orbigny)

M[uscicapa] olivacea d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837 (*nec* Vieillot, 1822), Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 54—Yungas, Bolivia.

Muscicapara boliviana d'Orbigny, 1840, Voy. Amér. Mérid., **4,** pt. 3, Ois., p. 328. New name for *Muscicapa olivacea* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.

Northern Bolivia in La Paz and Cochabamba.

ZIMMERIUS CINEREICAPILLUS

Zimmerius cinereicapillus (Cabanis)

Phyllomyias cinereicapilla Cabanis, 1873, Journ. f. Ornith., **21,** p. 67—Monterico, Ayacucho, Peru.

Tropical zone of northeastern Ecuador and central Peru in eastern Junín and Ayacucho.

ZIMMERIUS GRACILIPES

Zimmerius gracilipes gracilipes (Sclater and Salvin)

Tyranniscus gracilipes Sclater and Salvin, 1867, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 981—Pebas, Peru.

Tropical zone of southeastern Venezuela in southern Bolívar and Amazonas, extreme eastern Colombia from Vichada to Amazonas, northwestern Brazil in northwestern Amazonas, and central and northeastern Loreto, Peru.

Zimmerius gracilipes acer (Salvin and Godman)

Tyranniscus acer Salvin and Godman, 1883, Ibis, p. 206—Bartica Grove and Camucusa, British Guiana; specimen from Bartica Grove claimed as type by Sclater, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **14,** p. 134.

?Tyranniscus gracilipes pallidior Gyldenstolpe, 1941, Arkiv Zool., **33B**(12), p. 5—Santarém, Rio Tapajós, Grão Pará, Brazil.

Tropical zone of the three Guianas, and northeastern Brazil from northeastern Amazonas to Maranhão and Ceará.

Zimmerius gracilipes gilvus (Zimmer)

Tyranniscus gracilipes gilvus Zimmer, 1941, Amer. Mus.

Novit., no. 1109, p. 23—La Pampa, southeastern Peru.

Tropical zone of western Brazil in southwestern Amazonas and Guaporé, southeastern Peru in northern Puno, and northwestern Bolivia in El Beni, La Paz, and Cochabamba.

ZIMMERIUS VIRIDIFLAVUS

Zimmerius viridiflavus minimus (Chapman)

Tyranniscus chrysops minimus Chapman, 1912, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **31,** p. 153—Minca, 2,000 ft., Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Tropical zone of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, northern Magdalena, Colombia.

Zimmerius viridiflavus cumanensis (Zimmer)

Tyranniscus chrysops cumanensis Zimmer, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1109. p. 21—Los Dos Ríos, Cumaná, Sucre, Venezuela.

Tropical and subtropical zones of northeastern Venezuela in Anzoátegui, Sucre, and Monagas.

Zimmerius viridiflavus chrysops (Sclater)

Tyrannulus chrysops Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **26,** 1858, p. 458—Gualaquiza and Zamora, Ecuador; restricted to Zamora, Zamora-Chinchipe (J. T. Z.).

Tyranniscus chrysops molestus de Schauensee, 1945, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **97,** p. 51—Munchique, 6,000 ft., Western Andes, Cauca, Colombia.

Upper tropical and subtropical zones of northwestern Venezuela in northwestern Lara, western Zulia, Mérida, Barinas, Apure and Táchira, Andean Colombia (except Nariño), eastern Ecuador, and northern Peru in southeastern Piura, Amazonas, and San Martín.

Zimmerius viridiflavus albigularis (Chapman)

Tyranniscus chrysops albigularis Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 138, p. 1—Esmeraldas, northwest Ecuador.

Upper tropical zone of southwestern Colombia in Nariño, and northwestern Ecuador south to southwestern Guayas.

Zimmerius viridiflavus flavidifrons (Sclater)

Tyrannulus flavidifrons Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **28,** p. 69—Pallatanga, Chimborazo, Ecuador.

Southwestern Ecuador from southeastern Guayas to western Loja.

Zimmerius viridiflavus viridiflavus (Tschudi)[1]

E[*laenia*] *viridiflava* Tschudi, 1844, Archiv f. Naturg., **10**(1), p. 274—Peru; restricted to Tulumayo, Junín (J. T. Z.).

Central Peru from eastern Huánuco to eastern Junín.

Genus **ORNITHION** Hartlaub

Ornithion Hartlaub, 1853, Journ. f. Ornith., **1,** p. 35. Type, by original designation, *O. inerme* Hartlaub.

Microtriccus Ridgway, 1905, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **18,** p. 210. Type, by original designation, *Tyrannulus semiflavus* Sclater and Salvin.

ORNITHION INERME

Ornithion inerme Hartlaub

O[*rnithion*] *inerme* Hartlaub, 1853, Journ. f. Ornith., **1,** p. 35—"without doubt from South America"; Bahia substituted by Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9,** p. 42.

Microtriccus fasciatus Carriker, 1934, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **86,** p. 328—Shapaja, 1,300 ft., Río Huallaga, San Martín, Peru.

Tropical zone of eastern and southeastern Colombia in Vichada and Putumayo; southern Venezuela in Bolívar and Amazonas; the Guianas; eastern Ecuador in Napo-Pastaza; eastern Peru in San Martín, southeastern Pasco, and southern Loreto; and northern Brazil in northwestern Amazonas, central-eastern Pará, northwestern Maranhão and in Bahia.

ORNITHION SEMIFLAVUM

Ornithion semiflavum (Sclater and Salvin)

Tyrannulus semiflavus Sclater and Salvin, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **28,** p. 300—Verapaz, Guatemala; type from Choctum, Alta Verapaz, *fide* Sclater, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **14,** p. 129.

Tropical zone of southern Mexico in Veracruz, Tabasco, and Chiapas, British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Pacific side of Costa Rica.

---

[1] Possibly a distinct species, as treated by Hellmayr (1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 474).—M. A. T.

ORNITHION BRUNNEICAPILLUM

Ornithion brunneicapillum brunneicapillum (Lawrence)

Tyrannulus brunneicapillus Lawrence, 1862, Ibis, p. 12—Isthmus of Panama; presumably from near Lion Hill, Canal Zone.

Tropical zone of Caribbean side of Costa Rica south through Panama, western and central Colombia from Pacific coastal region east to middle Magdalena Valley (also in "Bogotá" collections), and northwestern Ecuador south to Manabí.

Ornithion brunneicapillum dilutum (Todd)

Microtriccus brunneicapillus dilutus Todd, 1913, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **26**, p. 171—Las Quiguas, Carabobo, Venezuela.

Tropical zone of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, northern Magdalena, Colombia, and northwestern Venezuela in western Zulia, Barinas, Carabobo, and Miranda.

GENUS **CAMPTOSTOMA** SCLATER

Camptostoma Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **25**, p. 203. Type, by monotypy, *Camptostoma imberbe* Sclater.

cf. Slud, 1964, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **128**, p. 270.

CAMPTOSTOMA IMBERBE

Camptostoma imberbe ridgwayi (Brewster)

Ornithium imberbe ridgwayi Brewster, 1882, Bull. Nuttall Ornith. Club, **7**, p. 208—Tucson, Arizona.

Central and southeastern Arizona, south in western Mexico from Sonora to Morelos and Michoacán; wintering from southern Sonora southward; in migration through Las Tres Marias islands, Nayarit, and possibly rarely breeding.

Camptostoma imberbe imberbe Sclater

Camptostoma imberbe Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **25**, p. 203, text fig.—in vicinity of San Andrés Tuxtla, Veracruz, Mexico.

Southern Texas, eastern and southern Mexico from Nuevo León and Tamaulipas south to Jalisco and Chiapas, and east to Yucatán Peninsula including Holbox and Cozumel islands, and through Central America to northwestern Costa Rica; wintering from Nuevo León and Tamaulipas southward.

CAMPTOSTOMA OBSOLETUM

Camptostoma obsoletum flaviventre Sclater and Salvin

Camptostoma flaviventre Sclater and Salvin, 1864, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 358—Panama; presumably from near Lion Hill, Canal Zone.

Pacific coast region of Costa Rica from southern Guanacaste southward, and Panama; also on Caribbean side of eastern Panama.

Camptostoma obsoletum orphnum Wetmore

Camptostoma obsoletum orphnum Wetmore, 1957, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **134**(9), p. 70—Isla Coiba, Panama.

Isla Coiba, Panama.

Camptostoma obsoletum major Griscom

Camptostoma pusillum major Griscom, 1932, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **72,** p. 353—San Miguel, El Rey Island, Pearl Islands, Bay of Panama.

Pearl Islands, Panama.

Camptostoma obsoletum pusillum (Cabanis and Heine)

M[*yiopatis*] *pusilla* Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum, **2,** p. 58—Cartagena, Bolívar, Colombia.

Tropical zone of Caribbean coast of Colombia from northernmost Chocó to Guajira, and south in Magdalena Valley to Santander, and northwestern Venezuela from northern Zulia to Lara and Táchira.

Camptostoma obsoletum venezuelae Zimmer

Camptostoma obsoletum venezuelae Zimmer, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1109, p. 12—La Cascabel, Río San Feliz [=Félix], Bolívar, Venezuela.

Tropical zone of northern Venezuela from eastern Falćon to Sucre, and inland south to Barinas, Apure, northern Amazonas, and northern Bolívar; Trinidad.

Camptostoma obsoletum bogotensis Zimmer

Camptostoma obsoletum bogotensis Zimmer, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1109, p. 13—"Bogotá," Colombia; probably eastern side of Eastern Andes.

Known only from eastern Colombia ("Bogotá" and northwestern Meta).

Camptostoma obsoletum caucae Chapman

Camptostoma caucae Chapman, 1914, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **33,** p. 178—Río Frio, 3,500 ft., Cauca Valley, Colombia.

Upper tropical and subtropical zones of central Colombia on western side of Western Andes, Cauca Valley, and upper Magdalena Valley.

Camptostoma obsoletum sclateri (Berlepsch and Taczanowski)

Eupsilostoma pusillum Sclater, 1860 (not *Myiopatis pusilla* Cabanis and Heine, 1859), Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **28,** p. 68—Pallatanga, Ecuador.

Ornithion sclateri Berlepsch and Taczanowski, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 554. New name for *Eupsilostoma pusillum* Sclater.

Tropical zone of western Ecuador and extreme northwestern Peru in Tumbes and northern Piura.

Camptostoma obsoletum maranonicum Carriker

Camptostoma obsoletum maronica [sic; *maranonica* in text] Carriker, 1933, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **85,** p. 27—San Pedro, 6,000 ft., lower Río Síhuas, Ancash, Peru.

Middle Marañón Valley of northern Peru in Amazonas, eastern Cajamarca, and eastern Ancash; apparently crossing Western Andes to eastern Piura.

Camptostoma obsoletum olivaceum (Berlepsch)

Ornithion pusillum olivaceum Berlepsch, 1889, Journ. f. Ornith., **37,** p. 301—Iquitos, Peru.

Southeastern Colombia, northeastern Peru in San Martín and eastern Loreto, and western Brazil in western Amazonas; probably eastern Ecuador.

Camptostoma obsoletum napaeum (Ridgway)

Ornithion napaeum Ridgway, 1888, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **10**(1887), p. 520—Diamantina, near Santarém, lower Amazon [=Rio Tapajós], Brazil.

Tropical zone of extreme south-central Venezuela in central Amazonas and southeastern Bolívar, the Guianas, and northern and central-eastern Brazil in northern and eastern Amazonas, Pará, and Amapá.

Camptostoma obsoletum griseum Carriker

Camptostoma obsoletum griseum Carriker, 1933, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **85,** p. 26—Suchimán, about 800 ft., Río Santa, Ancash, Peru.

Arid littoral of western Peru from Lambayeque south to Lima.

Camptostoma obsoletum bolivianum Zimmer

Camptostoma obsoletum bolivianum Zimmer, 1941(May), Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1109, p. 14—Pulque [=Pulqui Alto], 9,400 ft., [near] Sucre, Chuquisaca, Bolivia.

Camptostoma obsoletum boliviana Gyldenstolpe, 1941 (June), Arkiv Zool., **33B**(13), p. 5—Illataco, 2,600 m., Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Central Bolivia in eastern La Paz and Cochabamba south to Tucumán, northwestern Argentina.

Camptostoma obsoletum cinerascens (Wied)

Hylophilus cinerascens Wied, 1831, Beitr. Naturg. Brasilien, **3**(2), p. 723—Barra do Jucú, Rio Espírito Santo, Espírito Santo, Brazil.

Tropical zone of eastern Brazil from Maranhão to Ceará and south to central Mato Grosso and Espírito Santo, and presumably eastern Bolivia in eastern Santa Cruz; intergrades insensibly with *C. o. obsoletum* and not always clearly defined.

Camptostoma obsoletum obsoletum (Temminck)

Muscicapa obsoleta Temminck (ex Natterer MS), 1824, Pl. Col., livr. 46, text to pl. 275, fig. 1—Brazil; cotype in Vienna Museum is from Curitiba, Paraná, which is proposed as restricted type locality (J. T. Z.).

Northeastern Argentina south to eastern Formosa, Santa Fe, and Entre Ríos, Paraguay, and southeastern Brazil from southern Mato Grosso to Rio de Janeiro and Rio Grande do Sul; Uruguay.

GENUS **PHAEOMYIAS** BERLEPSCH

Phaeomyias Berlepsch, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9**, p. 41. Type, by subsequent designation (Chubb, 1921, Birds British Guiana, **2**, p. 177), "*P. incompta*" [= *Elainea incomta*] Cabanis and Heine.

PHAEOMYIAS MURINA

Phaeomyias murina eremonoma Wetmore

Phaeomyias murina eremonoma Wetmore, 1953, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **122**(8), p. 7—Río Santa María, 4 miles north of París, Herrera, Panama.

Pacific lowlands of Panama, from southern Veraguas and eastern side of Azuero Peninsula to western section of Province of Panama.

Phaeomyias murina incomta (Cabanis and Heine)
E[lainea] incomta Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum, **2,** p. 59—Cartagena, Bolívar, Colombia.

Arid portions of tropical zone and lower edges of subtropical zone in Colombia (except Amazonian region), and northern Venezuela south to Apure, northern Amazonas, and northern Bolívar; Monos Island and Trinidad.

Phaeomyias murina tumbezana (Taczanowski)
Phyllomyias tumbezana Taczanowski, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 325—Tumbes, Peru.

Arid tropical zone of southwestern Ecuador, and northwestern Peru in Tumbes, eastern Piura west of Andes, and extreme northeastern Lambayeque.

Phaeomyias murina inflava Chapman
Phaeomyias inflava Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 118, p. 10—Viru, Trujillo, La Libertad, western Peru.

Arid tropical zone of northwestern Peru from central Piura and central Lambayeque south to northern Lima.

Phaeomyias murina maranonica Zimmer
Phaeomyias murina maranonica Zimmer, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1109, p. 8—Jaén, 2,400 ft., Río Marañón, northern Peru.

Arid tropical zone of north-central Peru in Marañón Valley in western Amazonas, eastern Cajamarca, and eastern La Libertad.

Phaeomyias murina wagae (Taczanowski)
Myiopatis Wagae Taczanowski, 1884, Ornith. Pérou, **2,** p. 253—Chirimoto, 5,400 ft., Peru.

Tropical zone of eastern Peru in scattered localities in San Martín, Loreto, and Junín, the Guianas, and northern and central-eastern Brazil in Rio Branco, Amazon Valley in central-eastern Amazonas, Pará, and Amapá. Birds from northwestern Bolivia in La Paz and El Beni are intermediate with following subspecies.

Phaeomyias murina ignobilis Bond and de Schauensee
Phaeomyias murina ignobilis Bond and de Schauensee, 1941, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 93, p. 5—Villa Montes, 2,000 ft., Tarija, Bolivia.

Central-southern Bolivia from Cochabamba to Tarija; northwestern Argentina south to Tucumán, and Paraguay.

Phaeomyias murina murina (Spix)

Platyrhynchus murinus Spix, 1825, Avium Spec. Nov. Bras., **2,** p. 14, pl. 16, fig. 2—Brazil; restricted to Joazeiro [= Juàzeiro], Rio São Francisco, northern Bahia, by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 285.

Southern and southeastern Brazil from Mato Grosso to Maranhão, Ceará, and Pernambuco, and south to São Paulo.

GENUS **SUBLEGATUS** SCLATER AND SALVIN

Sublegatus Sclater and Salvin, 1868, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 171. Type, by monotypy, *Sublegatus glaber* Sclater and Salvin.

cf. Haverschmidt, 1970, Auk, **87,** p. 358.

SUBLEGATUS MODESTUS

Sublegatus modestus arenarum (Salvin)

Elainea arenarum Salvin, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 190—Punta Arenas, Costa Rica.

Southwestern Costa Rica in Guanacaste and Punta Arenas, and Panama from eastern side of Azuero Peninsula to Province of Panama.

Sublegatus modestus atrirostris (Lawrence)

Empidonax atrirostris Lawrence, 1871, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **23,** p. 234—"Venezuela?"; type specimen labeled Cartagena, Colombia, *fide* Ridgway, 1907, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50,** pt. 4, p. 423.

Pearl Islands, Panama, and Caribbean coast of Colombia in northern Bolívar, Atlantico, and northern Magdalena.

Sublegatus modestus glaber Sclater and Salvin

Sublegatus glaber Sclater and Salvin, 1868, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 171, pl. 13, fig. 2, and text fig.—Venezuela; type from Caracas, *fide* Sclater, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **14,** p. 158.

Northern coast of Venezuela, from western Zulia to Delta Amacuro; islands of Patos, Margarita, Chacachacare, Monos, and Trinidad; coastal Surinam and French Guiana.

Sublegatus modestus pallens Zimmer

Sublegatus glaber pallens Zimmer, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1109, p. 6—Savonet, Curaçao.

Venezuelan islands of Los Roques, and Dutch West Indian islands of Aruba, Curaçao, and Bonaire.

Sublegatus modestus tortugensis Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Sublegatus glaber tortugensis Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1946, Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cien. Nat., nos. 65-66, p. 156—Garambeo, Isla La Tortuga, Venezuela.

Isla La Tortuga, Venezuela.

Sublegatus modestus orinocensis Zimmer

Sublegatus glaber orinocensis Zimmer, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1109, p. 5—Altagracia, Río Orinoco, Bolívar, Venezuela.

Tropical zone of central Venezuela on middle Río Orinoco in southern Guárico, southern Anzoátegui, and northern Bolívar; Meta, eastern Colombia.

Sublegatus modestus?subsp.

Breeding populations occur on upper Rio Branco, Brazil, and in central Amazonia from Manacapuru, Amazonas to Santarém, Pará, and Ilha Mexiana. They are variously intermediate between *glaber* and *modestus* and require further study.

Sublegatus modestus modestus (Wied)

M(uscipeta) modesta Wied, 1831, Beitr. Naturg. Brasilien, **3**(2), p. 923—Camamú and Bahia, Brazil.

Locally from Urubamba Valley, Peru and northern Bolivia east through southern Brazil to Maranhão, Pernambuco, and Paraná.

Sublegatus modestus brevirostris (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

M(uscipeta) brevirostris d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7**, cl. 2, p. 49—Corrientes, Argentina.

Eastern Bolivia and Paraguay to northern Argentina south to provinces of Buenos Aires and Mendoza, and east to Uruguay. Winters north to eastern Peru and Amazonian region of Brazil.

SUBLEGATUS OBSCURIOR

Sublegatus obscurior Todd

Sublegatus glaber obscurior Todd, 1920, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **33**, p. 72—Cayenne, French Guiana.

Sublegatus glaber peruvianus Zimmer, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1109, p. 3—Río Tavara, 1,600 ft., southeastern Peru.

Sublegatus glaber sordidus Zimmer, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1109, p. 4—Utinga, near Pará, Brazil.

Western Amazonia from Meta, Colombia south through eastern Ecuador and Peru to northwestern Bolivia; locally east, north of the Amazon, to central and northeastern Venezuela, interior Guyana and Surinam, and Cayenne, French Guiana, and Amapá, Brazil; lower Rio Tocantins Pará, Brazil. Overlaps *S. m. orinocensis* and *glaber* in Venezuela and *S. m. modestus* in southeastern Peru; relationship with *glaber* in French Guiana is not clear.

GENUS **SUIRIRI** D'ORBIGNY

Suiriri d'Orbigny, 1840, Voy. Amér. Mérid., **4,** pt. 3, Ois., p. 336. Type, by tautonomy, *Muscicapa suiriri* Vieillot.

SUIRIRI SUIRIRI

Suiriri suiriri suiriri (Vieillot)

Muscicapa suiriri Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **21,** p. 487; based on "Suiriri ordinario," no. 179, of Azara, 1805, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paraguay Rio Plata, **2,** p. 111—Paraguay; restricted to Puerto Pinasco by Zimmer, 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1749, p. 18.

Pachyramphus albescens Darwin, 1839, Zool. Beagle, **3,** Birds, pl. 14—no locality; Buenos Aires cited by Gould, 1839, in Darwin, op. cit., p. 50.

Eastern Bolivia from Cochabamba to Tarija and Santa Cruz, portions of southern Brazil in southwestern Mato Grosso west of Rio Paraguay, and western Rio Grande do Sul, most of Paraguay, northern Argentina, and Uruguay. Intergrades with *affinis* in northeastern Paraguay.

Suiriri suiriri affinis (Burmeister)

Elaenea affinis Burmeister, 1856, Syst. Uebers. Thiere Brasil., **2,** p. 477—Lagoa Santa, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Surinam; eastern Brazil from western Pará (both banks of the Amazon), east to Amapá and Maranhão and south across western Piauí, Goiás, and western Bahia to São Paulo, and most of Mato Grosso; northwestern Bolivia in El Beni.

Suiriri suiriri bahiae (Berlepsch)

Empidagra bahiae Berlepsch, 1893, Ornith. Monatsb., **1,** p. 12—Bahia.

Eastern Brazil in Paraíba, Pernambuco, northeastern Bahia, and possibly eastern Piauí.

GENUS **TYRANNULUS** VIEILLOT

Tyrannulus Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 31. Type, by monotypy, "Roitelet-Mésange" Buffon = *Sylvia elata* Latham.

TYRANNULUS ELATUS

Tyrannulus elatus (Latham)

S[ylvia] elata Latham, 1790, Index Ornith., **2,** p. 549; based on Mésange hupée de Cayenne of Daubenton, 1783 (?1781), Planches Enlum, pl. 708, fig. 2—Cayenne.

Tyrannulus reguloides panamensis Thayer and Bangs, 1906, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **46,** p. 218—savanna of Panama.

Tyrannulus elatus benii Carriker, 1935, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **87,** p. 336—Chatarona (near Reyes), El Beni, Bolivia.

Tropical zone of Pacific side of Panama from Chiriquí eastward and on Caribbean side from Coclé to San Blas; Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas, northwestern Ecuador (probably also eastern side), eastern Peru in Loreto, San Martín, eastern Pasco, and northern Puno; northern Bolivia (El Beni), and Amazonian Brazil east to Maranhão.

GENUS **MYIOPAGIS** SALVIN AND GODMAN

Myiopagis Salvin and Godman, 1888, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2,** p. 26. Type, by original designation, *Elainea placens* Sclater.

Elainopsis Ridgway, 1905, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **18,** p. 210. Type, by original designation, *Elainea elegans* Pelzeln = *Muscicapara Gaimardii* d'Orbigny.

MYIOPAGIS GAIMARDII

Myiopagis gaimardii macilvainii (Lawrence)

Elainea macilvainii Lawrence, 1871, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **10,** p. 10—"Venezuela?"; type from Cartegena, Bolívar, Colombia, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 433.

Tropical zone of eastern Panama from Canal Zone eastward, and Caribbean coast of Colombia east to western and southern bases of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, but not recorded from Atlantico.

Myiopagis gaimardii bogotensis (Berlepsch)

Elaenia gaimardi bogotensis Berlepsch, 1907, Ornis, **14,** p. 421—"Bogotá," Colombia.

Tropical zone of northeastern Colombia at northern base of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and probably somewhat southward (found in "Bogotá" collections), and northern Venezuela from western Zulia to Sucre and in interior llanos in Barinas, Apure, and Portuguesa.

Myiopagis gaimardii trinitatis (Hartert and Goodson)

Elaenia gaimardii trinitatis Hartert and Goodson, 1917, Novit. Zool., **24,** p. 411—Caparo, Trinidad.

Trinidad.

Myiopagis gaimardii guianensis (Berlepsch)

Elaenia gaimardi guianensis Berlepsch, 1907, Ornis, **14,** p. 421—Camacusa, British Guiana.

Tropical zone of southeastern Venezuela in Amazonas, Bolívar, and Delta Amacuro; the Guianas and Amapá, Brazil; northern Brazil from Rio Branco and Amazonas south to left bank of Rio Madeira and west at least to Tefé; extreme eastern Colombia in eastern Vichada and Vaupés, and extreme northeastern Peru in eastern Loreto, north of the Amazon.

Myiopagis gaimardii gaimardii (d'Orbigny)

M[*uscicapa*] *albicilla* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837 (not Pallas, 1826), Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 52—Yuracarés[1], Bolivia.

Muscicapara Gaimardii d'Orbigny, 1840, Voy. Amer. Mérid., **4,** pt. 3, Ois., p. 326—Yuracarés[1], Bolivia.

Serpophaga Berliozi Dorst, 1957, Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat. Paris, **29**(2), p. 208—Hacienda Morerilla, Bagua Grande, Amazonas, Peru.

Tropical zone of southern Ecuador in southern Santiago-Zamora; Peru in scattered localities from Amazonas, western Loreto, San Martín, Junín, eastern Cuzco, and northern Puno; northern Bolivia; southwestern Brazil in southwestern Amazonas, Guaporé, western Mato Grosso, and apparently western São Paulo.

---

[1] d'Orbigny's "pays de Yuracares" is on lower slopes of the Yungas of Cochabamba and adjacent lowlands (*fide* Paynter and Traylor, 1975, Ornith. Gazetteer of Bolivia, p. 70).—M. A. T.

Myiopagis gaimardii subcinereus Zimmer

Myiopagis gaimardii subcinereus Zimmer, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1108, p. 19—Prata, 45 m., near Pará, Belém, Brazil.

Central eastern Brazil from extreme eastern Amazonas[1] and western Pará on both sides of the Amazon, and northern Mato Grosso, to Maranhão and northern Goiás.

MYIOPAGIS CANICEPS

Myiopagis caniceps absita (Wetmore)

Elaenia caniceps absita Wetmore, 1963, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **145**(6), p. 7—old Tacarcuna village site, 950 m., headwaters of the Río Pucro, base of Cerro Malí, Serrania del Darién, Panama.

Known only from type locality.

Myiopagis caniceps parambae (Hellmayr)

Serpophaga parambae Hellmayr, 1904, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **14**, p. 54—Hacienda Paramba, 3,500 ft., Imbabura, Ecuador.

Tropical zone of western Colombia from Baudó Mountains, western Chocó, southward, and northern Esmeraldas, northwestern Ecuador.

Myiopagis caniceps cinerea (Pelzeln)

Elainea cinerea Pelzeln, 1868, Ornith. Brasil., pt. 2, pp. 108, 180—Marabitanas, Rio Negro, Brazil.

Tropical zone of eastern Colombia ("Bogotá" collections and extreme eastern Vaupés); northwestern and southern Venezuela in western Zulia, Amazonas, and Bolívar; eastern Ecuador; northeastern Peru in Loreto and eastern Pasco; western Brazil in western Amazonas from Rio Guainia and upper Rio Negro to middle Rio Purus.

Myiopagis caniceps caniceps (Swainson)

Tyrannula caniceps Swainson, 1836(?), Ornith. Drawings, pt. **4**, pl. 49—Brazil; restricted to Santo Amaro, Reconcavo da Bahia by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 279.

---

[1] Birds from western part of range intergrade with *guianensis* or *gaimardii*.—J. T. Z.

Tropical zone of southeastern Brazil from Mato Grosso and Maranhão south to São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul; Paraguay; southern Bolivia in Tarija; and Jujuy, northwestern Argentina.[1]

MYIOPAGIS SUBPLACENS

Myiopagis subplacens (Sclater)

Elainea subplacens Sclater, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 407—Pallatanga, Chimborazo, Ecuador.

Arid tropical zone of western Ecuador from Esmeraldas southward, including Isla Puná, and northwestern Peru in western Piura.

MYIOPAGIS FLAVIVERTEX

Myiopagis flavivertex (Sclater)

Elainea flavivertex Sclater, 1887, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 49—upper Ucayali [= near Cashiboya], Peru.

Irregularly distributed in Delta Amacuro and Amazonas, Venezuela; Surinam, Cayenne, northeastern Peru in eastern Loreto, and central Brazil from Amazonas and northern Guaporé to Pará and Amapá.

MYIOPAGIS COTTA[2]

Myiopagis cotta (Gosse)

Elania cotta Gosse, 1849, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, **3,** p. 257—Jamaica.

Jamaica.

MYIOPAGIS VIRIDICATA

Myiopagis viridicata jaliscensis Nelson

Myiopagis placens jaliscensis Nelson, 1900, Auk, **17,** p. 264—San Sebastián, Jalisco, Mexico.

Tropical zone of western Mexico from Nayarit and Zacatecas to Guerrero, straggling in winter to Las Tres Marias islands, Nayarit.

---

[1] A specimen of *M. caniceps* from Pied Saut, French Guiana, probably represents an undescribed race (see Todd, 1952, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **32,** p. 303).—J. B.

[2] Possibly conspecific with *M. viridicata.*—J. T. Z.

Myiopagis viridicata minima Nelson

Myiopagis placens minimus Nelson, 1898, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **12,** p. 9—Maria Madre island, Mexico.

Las Tres Marias islands, Nayarit, western Mexico.

Myiopagis viridicata placens (Sclater)

Elainia placens Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **27,** p. 46—central Mexico and Guatemala; type from Córdoba, Veracruz, Mexico, *fide* Sclater, 1862, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 217.

Tropical zone of eastern Mexico from Veracruz to Yucatán Peninsula, Cozumel Island, eastern Guatemala, and Honduras.

Myiopagis viridicata pacifica (Brodkorb)

Elaenia viridicata pacifica Brodkorb, 1943, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, no. 478, p. 3—Finca Esperanza, 150 m., Chiapas, Mexico.

Pacific lowlands of Chiapas, southern Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Pacific slope of Honduras.

Myiopagis viridicata accola Bangs

Myiopagis placens accola Bangs, 1902, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **3,** p. 35—Boquete, 4,000 ft., Chiriquí, Panama.

Tropical zone of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia (except Santa Marta region and southwest), and western Venezuela in Táchira.

Myiopagis viridicata pallens Bangs

Myiopagis placens pallens Bangs, 1902, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **3,** p. 85—Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Tropical zone of Colombia in Santa Marta region and in Cundinamarca and Huila.

Myiopagis viridicata zuliae Zimmer and Phelps

Myiopagis viridicata zuliae Zimmer and Phelps, 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1709, p. 3—Barranquilla, 960 m., Sierra de Perijá, Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela.

Tropical zone from northern end of Sierra de Perijá (Cerro Alto del Cedro) south to Barranquilla in foothills of Perijá range, Venezuela.

Myiopagis viridicata restricta Todd

Myiopagis viridicata restricta Todd, 1952, Ann. Carnegie

Mus., **32,** p. 302—Santa Lucia, Miranda, Venezuela.

Tropical zone of most of Venezuela from Carabobo to Sucre, and from Portuguesa and Barinas to Bolívar and northern Amazonas.

Myiopagis viridicata implacens (Sclater)

Elainea implacens Sclater, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 408—Esmeraldas and Babahoyo, Ecuador; restricted to Esmeraldas by Hellmayr, 1925, Novit. Zool., **32,** p. 182. (The Babahoyo cotype is a young *Myiopagis subplacens.*)

Tropical zone of southwestern Colombia in Nariño[1], and western Ecuador.

Myiopagis viridicata viridicata (Vieillot)

Sylvia viridicata Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **11,** p. 171; based on "Contramaestre pardo verdoso corona amarilla," no. 156, of Azara, 1805, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paraguay Rio Plata, **2,** p. 57—Paraguay.

Tropical zone of southeastern Peru in Cuzco, lowland Bolivia, northwestern Argentina to Tucumán, Paraguay, eastern Brazil from southeastern Amazonas to Pernambuco and south to Rio Grande do Sul and Mato Grosso, and Misiones, Argentina.

MYIOPAGIS LEUCOSPODIA

Myiopagis leucospodia cinereifrons (Salvadori and Festa)

Elainea cinereifrons Salvadori and Festa, 1899, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Torino, **15,** no. 362, p. 8—Puntilla [=Punta] de Santa Elena, near Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Arid littoral of southwestern Ecuador in Guayas, including Isla Puná, and Isla La Plata, Manabí.

Myiopagis leucospodia leucospodia (Taczanowski)

Elainea leucospodia Taczanowski, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 325—Tumbes, Peru.

Arid littoral of northwestern Peru from Tumbes south to La Libertad.

Genus ELAENIA Sundevall

Elaenia Sundevall, 1836, Vetensk. Akad. Handl., 1835, p. 89. Type, by subsequent designation (Gray, 1855, Cat.

---

[1] A specimen from the eastern slope in Nariño probably belongs to a new race.—M. A. T.

Gen. Subgen. Birds, p. 49), *Muscicapa pagana* Lichtenstein = *Pipra flavogaster* Thunberg.

ELAENIA MARTINICA

Elaenia martinica remota Berlepsch

Elaenia martinica remota Berlepsch, 1907, Ornis, **14**, p. 396—Isla Cozumel, Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Islands off coast of Quintana Roo (Cozumel, Holbox, Meco, Mujeres Islands; Culebra Cay), Mexico.

Elaenia martinica chinchorrensis Griscom

Elainea chinchorrensis Griscom, 1926, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 236, p. 3—Great Key, Chinchorro Bank, Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Great Cay, Chinchorro Bank, off Quintana Roo, Mexico, and outermost cays off British Honduras (Half-Moon Cay, Middle Cay, Glover's Reef).

Elaenia martinica cinerescens Ridgway

Elainea cinerescens Ridgway, 1884, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **7**, p. 180—Old Providence Island.

Islands of Old Providence, St. Andrew's, and Santa Catalina, Caribbean Sea.

Elaenia martinica caymanensis Berlepsch

Elaenia martinica caymanensis Berlepsch, 1907, Ornis, **14**, p. 394—Grand Cayman.

Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, and Cayman Brac.

Elaenia martinica riisii Sclater

Elainea riisii Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **28**, p. 314—St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

Culebra, Culebrita, and Vieques islands, and Southwest Cay off Puerto Rico; Virgin Islands; Anguilla, St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, Antigua, and Barbuda, northern Lesser Antilles; and Curaçao, Aruba, and Bonaire; has been taken as vagrant and possibly colonizing Puerto Rico.

Elaenia martinica martinica (Linnaeus)

[*Muscicapa*] *martinica* Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 325; based on *Muscicapa martinicana cristata* of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **2**, p. 362, pl. 36, fig. 2—Martinique.

Lesser Antilles from Saba and St. Eustatius to Grenada, doubtfully including Grenadines; confined to mountain forest on Grenada.

Elaenia martinica barbadensis Cory

Elainea barbadensis Cory, 1888, Auk, **5,** p. 47—Barbados.

Barbados.

ELAENIA FLAVOGASTER

Elaenia flavogaster subpagana Sclater

Elainia subpagana Sclater, 1860, Ibis, p. 36—Guatemala; cotypes are from Dueñas, Sacatepequez, *fide* Sclater, *loc. cit.*

Elaenia flavogaster saturata Brodkorb, 1943, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool., Univ. Michigan, no. 478, p. 1—Palenque, Chiapas, Mexico.

Southern Mexico from Oaxaca and Veracruz to Quintana Roo, and south to Costa Rica and Isla Coiba, Panama.

Elaenia flavogaster pallididorsalis Aldrich

Elaenia flavogastra pallididorsalis Aldrich, 1937, Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist., **7,** p. 106—Paracote, 50 ft., east shore of Bahia Montijo, one mile south of mouth of Río Angulo, Veraguas, Panama.

Elaenia flavogaster cristula Wetmore, 1952, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **121**(2), p. 22—Isla Taboga, Panama.

Elaenia flavogaster silvicultrix Wetmore, 1946, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **59,** p. 51—Isla San José, Archipiélago de las Perlas, Panama.

Panama and adjacent islands.

Elaenia flavogaster flavogaster (Thunberg)

P[ipra] flavogaster Thunberg, 1822, Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, **8,** pp. 283, 286—"presumably Rio [de] Janeiro [,Brazil] (from Westin, Swedish Consul at that station)."

Tropical and subtropical zones of Colombia (except extreme southwest and southeast), Venezuela, including Margarita and Patos islands, Trinidad, Tobago, Grenada, the Grenadines, and St. Vincent, the three Guianas, Brazil (except in western Amazonas) locally south to Rio Grande do Sul, southeastern Peru in Cuzco, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Corrientes, Argentina.

Elaenia flavogaster semipagana Sclater

Elainea semipagana Sclater, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London,

p. 406—western Ecuador; type from Babahoyo, Los Ríos, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 405.

Tropical zone of western Ecuador, including Isla Puná, and interior of northwestern Peru in northern Cajamarca and northeastern San Martín. Southwestern Colombian birds (Nariño) are intermediate with *flavogaster.*

ELAENIA SPECTABILIS

Elaenia spectabilis spectabilis Pelzeln

Elainea spectabilis Pelzeln, 1868, Ornith. Brasil., pt. 2, pp. 107, 176—Barcellos and Goiás, Brazil; type from Goiás.

Extreme southeastern Colombia, northeastern Peru in San Martín and Loreto; central, eastern, and southern Brazil from Amazonas to Pernambuco and Mato Grosso and south to Rio Grande do Sul; northwestern Argentina in Salta, Jujuy, Tucumán, and northeastern Argentina to Santa Fe. Possibly only a winter visitant in Amazon Valley of Colombia, Peru, and Brazil.

Elaenia spectabilis ridleyana Sharpe

Elainea ridleyana Sharpe, 1888, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 107—island of Fernando Noronha.

Restricted to Ilha Fernando de Noronha, Pernambuco, Brazil.

ELAENIA ALBICEPS

Elaenia albiceps griseigularis Sclater

Elainia griseigularis Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **26,** p. 554, pl. 146, fig. 1—Riobamba, Chimborazo, Ecuador.

Temperate zone of southwestern Colombia in Nariño, temperate western and northeastern Ecuador, and northwestern Peru in subtropical zone south on Pacific slopes to western Cajamarca.

Elaenia albiceps diversa Zimmer

Elaenia albiceps diversa Zimmer, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1108, p. 8—Cajabamba, 9,000 ft., northern Peru.

Subtropical zone of north-central Peru in Central Andes and eastern side of Western Andes, from southern Cajamarca to Huánuco.

Elaenia albiceps urubambae Zimmer

Elaenia albiceps urubambae Zimmer, 1941, Amer. Mus.

Novit., no. 1108, p. 6—Chospiyoc, 10,000 ft., Urubamba Valley, Peru.

Subtropical zone of southeastern Peru in Cuzco.

Elaenia albiceps modesta Tschudi

E[laenia] modesta Tschudi, 1844, Archiv f. Naturg., **10**(1), p. 274—Peru; restricted to Lima by Zimmer, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1108, p. 9.

Arid tropical zone of western Peru from La Libertad southward, and northwestern Chile in Arica and Tarapacá; migrating in winter to interior of Peru as far as Amazonas, Huánuco, and San Martín.

Elaenia albiceps albiceps (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

M[uscipeta] albiceps d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7**, cl. 2, p. 47—part, Yungas, Bolivia; types from Yungas, Bolivia, *fide* Hellmayr, 1925, Novit. Zool., **32**, p. 28.

Extreme southeastern Peru in northern Puno, and northwestern Bolivia from La Paz to eastern Cochabamba.

Elaenia albiceps chilensis Hellmayr

Elaenia albiceps chilensis Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 5, p. 413—Curacautín, Malleco, Chile.

Breeds on eastern slopes of Andes from Chuquisaca, Bolivia, south to Catamarca and western Córdoba, Argentina, then in lowlands from eastern Córdoba to Tierra del Fuego; in Chile from Atacama to Tierra del Fuego. Winters north to interior Peru and possibly eastern Colombia, east to Para and Bahia, Brazil.

ELAENIA PARVIROSTRIS

Elaenia parvirostris Pelzeln

Elainea parvirostris Pelzeln, 1868, Ornith. Brasil., pt. 2, pp. 107, 178—Curitiba, Borba, and Barcelos, Brazil; type from Curitiba, Paraná, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 5, p. 415.

Elaenia aenigma Stresemann, 1937, Ornith. Monatsb., **45**, p. 75—Monte Iliniza [= Illiniza], Ecuador.

Breeds in lowlands from southern Bolivia east to Mato Grosso and Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, and south to Buenos Aires, Córdoba and San Luis, Argentina; its range adjoins, and slightly overlaps, that of *chilensis* along lower slopes of Andes; they may hybridize in southern Bolivia. Winters north to north coast of South America.

ELAENIA MESOLEUCA

Elaenia mesoleuca (Lichtenstein)

[*Muscicapa*] *mesoleuca* Lichtenstein, 1830, Preis-Verz. Säug., Vögel, etc., Mexico, p. 2—Mexico; type is labeled Montevideo, Uruguay, *fide* van Rossem, 1934, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **7**, p. 350.

E[*lainea*] *mesoleuca* Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum, **2**, p. 60—Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

Southeastern Brazil from Bahia and southern Goiás to Rio Grande do Sul, Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina in Santa Fe and eastern Córdoba; birds from north of São Paulo may be winter visitors.

ELAENIA STREPERA

Elaenia strepera Cabanis

Elainea strepera Cabanis, 1883, Journ. f. Ornith., **31**, p. 215—foothills of Tucumán, Argentina.

Southern Bolivia in western Santa Cruz, Chuquisaca, and Tarijá, and northwestern Argentina to Tucumán; migrating north in winter to eastern Peru, eastern Colombia, and Venezuela.

ELAENIA GIGAS

Elaenia gigas Sclater

Elainea gigas Sclater, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, p. 831—Río Napo, Ecuador.

Upper tropical zone from eastern Colombia in western Meta south to Ecuador, Peru, and northwestern Bolivia in La Paz.

ELAENIA PELZELNI

Elaenia pelzelni Berlepsch

Elaenia pelzelni Berlepsch, 1907, Ornis, **14**, p. 397—Lamalonga, Rio Negro, Brazil.

Amazonia, from northeastern Peru in northeastern Loreto and extreme northern Bolivia, east to Rio Jamundá and Rio Tapajós, western Pará, Brazil.

ELAENIA CRISTATA

Elaenia cristata cristata Pelzeln

Elainea cristata Pelzeln, 1868, Ornith. Brasil., pt. 2, pp. 107, 177—city of Goiás, Brazil.

Venezuela in scattered localities in Barinas, Aragua, Anzoátegui, Bolívar (except for range of *alticola*), Delta Amacuro, and Amazonas, the Guianas, central and eastern Brazil in Rio Branco (except extreme north), Pará, and Amapá, northernmost Mato Grosso, Maranhão, Piauí, Paraíba, Goiás, Bahia, and São Paulo; Cuzco, southeastern Peru.

Elaenia cristata alticola Zimmer and Phelps

Elaenia cristata alticola Zimmer and Phelps, 1946, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1312, p. 14—Kabanayén, 1,200 m., near Ptari-tepui, Gran Sabana, Bolívar, Venezuela.

Tepuis of southeastern Venezuela in southeastern Bolívar, and of northern Rio Branco, adjacent northern Brazil.

ELAENIA RUFICEPS

Elaenia ruficeps Pelzeln

Elainea ruficeps Pelzeln, 1868, Ornith. Brasil., pt. 2, pp. 108, 179—Borba, Brazil.

Tropical zone and lower border of subtropical zone in hills of southern Venezuela in Amazonas and southern Bolívar; the Guianas, and Amapá, Brazil; northern Brazil on Rio Negro, Rio Jamundá, and lower Rio Madeira; and eastern Colombia in Meta and Vaupes.

ELAENIA CHIRIQUENSIS

Elaenia chiriquensis chiriquensis Lawrence

Elainea chiriquensis Lawrence, 1865, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **8**, p. 176—near David, Chiriquí, New Granada [= Panama].

Tropical zone of southwestern Costa Rica and Pacific slope of western Panama east at least to Canal Zone; Isla Coiba and Pearl Islands.

Elaenia chiriquensis brachyptera Berlepsch

Elaenia brachyptera Berlepsch, 1907, Ornis, **14**, p. 407—San Pablo, 4,500 ft., Nariño, Colombia.

Upper tropical zone of southwestern Colombia on Pacific slope of Nariño, and northwestern Ecuador in Imbabura and Pichincha.

Eleania chiriquensis albivertex Pelzeln

Elainea albivertex Pelzeln, 1868, Ornith. Brasil., pt. 2, pp. 107, 177—Ipanema, São Paulo, Goiás, and Forte do Rio Branco, Brazil; type from Ipanema, São Paulo, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 422.

Upper tropical zone of Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas, scattered localities throughout most of Brazil (except in upper Amazonian region), Peru from eastern Piura to San Martín and south to Cuzco, eastern and northern Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina in Misiones and Jujuy; Curaçao, Aruba, and Bonaire.

ELAENIA FRANTZII

Elaenia frantzii ultima Griscom

Elainea obscura ultima Griscom, 1935, Ibis, p. 550—San Pedro Martyr [= Mártir], Guatemala.

Subtropical zone of Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

Elaenia frantzii frantzii Lawrence

Elainea frantzii Lawrence, 1865, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **8,** p. 172—San José, Costa Rica.

Subtropical zone of Costa Rica, and western Panama to Azuero Peninsula.

Elaenia frantzii pudica Sclater

Elainea pudica Sclater, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, p. 833—part, Bogotá [,Colombia] and Mérida [,Venezuela]; type from "Bogotá," *fide* Sclater, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **14,** p. 146.

Subtropical to temperate zones of Colombia (except Nariño and Santa Marta region of northern Magdalena), and northern Venezuela from Táchira, Mérida, and Trujillo to Sucre and Monagas.

Elaenia frantzii browni Bangs

Elaenia browni Bangs, 1898, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **12,** p. 158—Pueblo Viejo, 8,000 ft., Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Upper tropical to temperate zones of Sierra Nevada de Santa

Marta, Colombia, and subtropical zone of Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, northwestern Venezuela.

ELAENIA OBSCURA

Elaenia obscura obscura (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

M[*uscipeta*] *obscura* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 48—Yungas, Bolivia.

Elaenia frantzii stolzmanni Ridgway, 1906, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **19,** p. 116—Tambillo, Peru.

Upper tropical zone of Peru from Cajamarca and Amazonas to Cuzco; central Bolivia from La Paz and Cochabamba to Tarija, and northwestern Argentina to Tucumán.

Elaenia obscura sordida Zimmer

Elaenia obscura sordida Zimmer, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1108, p. 16—Franca, São Paulo, Brazil.

Southeastern Brazil from southern Mato Grosso to Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro and south to Rio Grande do Sul; eastern Paraguay and northeastern Argentina in Misiones.

ELAENIA DAYI

Elaenia dayi tyleri Chapman

Elaenea tyleri Chapman, 1929, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 380, p. 20—Cerro Duida, 5,000 ft., Venezuela.

Subtropical zone in mountains of south-central Venezuela on Duida, Huachamacare, and Parú.

Elaenia dayi auyantepui Zimmer and Phelps

Elaenia dayi auyantepui Zimmer and Phelps, 1952, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1544, p. 6—Auyan-tepui, 2,200 m., Bolívar, Venezuela.

Known only from type locality.

Elaenia dayi dayi Chapman

Elaenia dayi Chapman, 1929, Amer. Mus. Novit, no. 341, p. 3—summit of Cerro Roraima, 8,600 ft., Venezuela.

Mountains in southeastern Venezuela (Roraima, Kukenam, Ptari-tepui, and Chimantá-tepui).

ELAENIA PALLATANGAE

Elaenia pallatangae pallatangae Sclater

Elainea pallatangae Sclater, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London,

p. 407, pl. 41—Pallatanga, Chimborazo, Ecuador.

Subtropical zone of southern Colombia in Nariño, Cauca, western Tolima, and Huila; Ecuador, where it may hybridize with *E. albiceps griseogularis.*

Elaenia pallatangae intensa Zimmer

Elaenia pallatangae intensa Zimmer, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1108, p. 17—San Pedro, 8,600-9,400 ft., south of Chachapoyas, Peru.

Subtropical zone of Peru.

Elaenia pallatangae exsul Todd

Elaenia pallatangae exsul Todd, 1952, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **32,** p. 302—Incachaca, Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Known only from type locality.

Elaenia pallatangae olivina Salvin and Godman

Elainea olivina Salvin and Godman, 1884, Ibis, p. 446—Mt. Roraima, 3,500-6,000 ft., British Guiana [= Venezuela].

Subtropical zone of southern Venezuela in mountains of Amazonas and southern Bolívar; adjacent Brazil (Cerro del Sol) and Guyana (Kamakusa).

ELAENIA FALLAX

Elaenia fallax fallax Sclater

Elainea fallax Sclater, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 76—Jamaica.

Jamaica; "mainly, though not entirely, a summer visitor" (Lack, *in litt.*).

Elaenia fallax cherriei Cory

Elainea cherriei Cory, 1895, Auk, **12,** p. 279—Calare [= Catare], San [= Santo] Domingo.

Hispaniola.

Genus **MECOCERCULUS** Sclater

Myiarchus Bonaparte, 1850 (not of Cabanis, 1844), Consp. Gen. Avium, **1,** p. 188. Type, by monotypy,[1] *Tyrannula setophagoides* Bonaparte.

---

[1] The second species cited, *Tyrannula divaricata* Bonaparte, is doubtfully referred to the new genus and hence is unavailable.—J. T. Z.

Mecocerculus Sclater, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 113. New name for *Myiarchus* Bonaparte.

MECOCERCULUS LEUCOPHRYS

Mecocerculus leucophrys montensis (Bangs)

Myiopatis montensis Bangs, 1899, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **13,** p. 97—Páramo de Macotama, 11,000 ft., Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Subtropical and temperate zones of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, northern Colombia.

Mecocerculus leucophrys notatus Todd

Mecocerculus leucophrys notatus Todd, 1919, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **32,** p. 114—Leonera, near Caldas, Colombia.

Subtropical and temperate zones of the Western and Central Andes of Colombia south to Cauca.

Mecocerculus leucophrys setophagoides (Bonaparte)

Tyrannula setophagoides Bonaparte, 1845, Atti della Sesta Riun. Scienz. Italiani, Milano, 1844, p. 405—"Santa Fe de Bogotá," Colombia.

Subtropical and temperate zones of northern part of Eastern Andes of Colombia, from Norte de Santander south to Cundinamarca.

Mecocerculus leucophrys gularis (Madarász)

Elainea gularis Madarász, 1903, Ann. Hist. Nat. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, **1,** p. 462—Escorial, Mérida, Venezuela.

Mecocerculus leucophrys tachirensis Phelps and Gilliard, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1153, p. 6—Queniquea, 1,900 m., Táchira, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of northwestern Venezuela from western Zulia and western Táchira to southern Lara.

Mecocerculus leucophrys palliditergum Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Mecocerculus leucophrys palliditergum Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1947, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **60,** p. 156—El Junquito, 1,900 m., Distrito Federal, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of central-northern Venezuela from Yaracuy to Miranda.

Mecocerculus leucophrys nigriceps Chapman

Mecocerculus nigriceps Chapman, 1899, Bull. Amer. Mus.

Nat. Hist., **12,** p. 154—Las Palmales, Bermudez [= Sucre], Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of east-northern Venezuela in Sucre and Monagas.

Mecocerculus leucophrys roraimae Hellmayr

Mecocerculus leucophrys roraimae Hellmayr, 1921, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **4,** p. 30—Roraima, 6,000 ft., British Guiana [= Venezuela].

Subtropical zone of central Venezuela in Amazonas and Bolívar.

Mecocerculus leucophrys parui Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Mecocerculus leucophrys parui Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1950, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **63,** p. 121—Cerro Parú, 1,600 m., Amazonas, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of Cerro Parú, Amazonas, Venezuela.

Mecocerculus leucophrys rufomarginatus (Lawrence)

Ochthoeca rufomarginatus Lawrence, 1869, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **9,** p. 266—Quito Valley, Ecuador.

Subtropical and temperate zones of southwestern (possibly southeastern) Colombia in Nariño, eastern and western Ecuador, and extreme northwestern Peru in Piura.

Mecocerculus leucophrys brunneomarginatus Chapman

Mecocerculus setophagoides brunneomarginata Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 118, p. 1—Cedrobamba, 12,000 ft., above Machu Picchu, Urubamba Valley, Peru.

Humid temperate zone of northern, central, and south-central Peru from La Libertad and Cajamarca to Cuzco.

Mecocerculus leucophrys pallidior Carriker

Mecrocerculus [sic] *leucophrys pallidior* Carriker, 1933, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **85,** p. 24—Yánac, 14,000 ft., Ancash, Peru.

Humid temperate zone on western side of Western Andes in northern Ancash, western Peru.

Mecocerculus leucophrys leucophrys (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

M[uscicapa] leucophrys d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 53—Bolivia; type from "Yanacaché, Prov. Yungas" [= Yanacachi, La Paz], *fide* d'Orbigny, 1840, Voy. Amér. Mérid., **4,** pt. 3., Ois., p. 327.

Temperate zone of southeastern Peru, Bolivia, and northwestern Argentina in Salta and Tucumán.

MECOCERCULUS POECILOCERCUS

Mecocerculus poecilocercus (Sclater and Salvin)

Serpophaga poecilocerca Sclater and Salvin, 1873, Nomen. Av. Neotrop., p. 158—Púellaro, 8,000 ft., Pichincha, Ecuador.

Subtropical and temperate zones of Colombia (except Santa Marta region), Ecuador, and Peru in eastern Piura, northern Cajamarca, Junín, and Cuzco.

MECOCERCULUS HELLMAYRI[1]

Mecocerculus hellmayri Berlepsch

Mecocerculus hellmayri Berlepsch, 1907, Ornis, **14,** p. 358—Cocapata, Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Subtropical zone of southeastern Peru in northern Puno; Bolivia from Cochabamba to Tarija, and Argentina in Jujuy.

MECOCERCULUS CALOPTERUS

Mecocerculus calopterus (Sclater)

Formicivora caloptera Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **27,** p. 142—Pallatanga, Chimborazo, Ecuador.

Subtropical zone of central and southern (possibly also northern) Ecuador, and northern Peru south to western San Martín.

MECOCERCULUS MINOR

Mecocerculus minor (Taczanowski)

Leptopogon minor Taczanowski, 1879, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 233—Tambillo, Cajamarca, Peru.

Subtropical zone of eastern Colombia in southern Huila and Boyacá, and on Páramo de Tamá, Norte de Santander, and in adjacent northwestern Venezuela (Río Chiquito, Táchira); "Bogotá" collections of uncertain origin; northwestern Peru (Tambillo, central Cajamarca).

---

[1] The "reserved" name *argentinus* of Olrog and Contino, 1966, Neotropica, **12,** p. 114, has no standing in nomenclature (Article 15).—M. A. T.

MECOCERCULUS STICTOPTERUS

Mecocerculus stictopterus albocaudatus Phelps and Gilliard

Mecocerculus stictopterus albocaudatus Phelps and Gilliard, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1153, p. 6—Páramo Zumbador, 2,600 m., Táchira, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of northwestern Venezuela in Trujillo, Mérida, and Táchira.

Mecocerculus stictopterus stictopterus (Sclater)

Elainia stictoptera Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **26,** p. 554, pl. 146, fig. 2—Matos [= Matus, Chimborazo], Ecuador.

Subtropical and temperate zones of Colombia (except Santa Marta region), Ecuador, and northern Peru in eastern Piura, Cajamarca, and Amazonas.

Mecocerculus stictopterus taeniopterus Cabanis

Mecocerculus taeniopterus Cabanis, 1874, Journ. f. Ornith., **22,** p. 98—central Peru; type from Maraynioc, Junín, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 397.

Subtropical and temperate zones of central to southeastern Peru from eastern La Libertad through Huánuco, Pasco, Junín, and Cuzco, and in western Cochabamba, northwestern Bolivia.

GENUS **SERPOPHAGA** GOULD[1]

Serpophaga Gould, 1839, in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, **3,** pt. 9, p. 49. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds., p. 50), *Serpophaga albocoronatus* [= *albo-coronata*] Gould.

Ridgwayornis Bertoni, 1925, Rev. Soc. Cient. Paraguay, **2**(1), p. 69. Type, by original designation, *Serpophaga nigricans* Vieillot = *Sylvia nigricans* Vieillot.

Taczanowskia Stolzmann, 1926, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici Hist. Nat., **5,** p. 167. Type, by original designation, [*Sylvia*]

---

[1] *Serpophaga berliozi* Dorst = *Myiopagis g. gaimardii,* cf. Mayr, 1971, Journ. f. Ornith., **112,** p. 313.—M. A. T.

nigricans Vieillot. Preoccupied by *Taczanowskia* Keyserling, 1879.

Phrenotriccus Richmond, 1927, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **40,** p. 97. New name for *Taczanowskia* Stolzmann.

SERPOPHAGA CINEREA

Serpophaga cinerea grisea Lawrence

Serpophaga grisea Lawrence, 1871, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **10,** p. 139—near San José, Costa Rica.

Costa Rica and western Panama.

Serpophaga cinerea cinerea (Tschudi)

L[eptopogon] cinereus Tschudi, 1844, Archiv. f. Naturg., **10**(1), p. 276—Peru; type from vicinity of Tarma, Junín, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 385.

Serpophaga cinerea cana Bangs, 1904, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **17,** p. 113—Chirua, 7,000 ft., Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Temperate to tropical zones of Colombia from Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta southward; northwestern Venezuela in Zulia, Trujillo, Mérida, and Táchira; Ecuador, Peru, and north-central Bolivia in La Paz and Cochabamba. Apparently absent from Amazonian lowlands of these countries.

SERPOPHAGA HYPOLEUCA

Serpophaga hypoleuca venezuelana Zimmer

Serpophaga hypoleuca venezuelana Zimmer, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1095, p. 14—Caicara, Río Orinoco, Venezuela.

Tropical zone of central Venezuela in Apure, Anzoátegui, and northern Bolívar.

Serpophaga hypoleuca hypoleuca Sclater and Salvin

Serpophaga hypoleuca Sclater and Salvin, 1866, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 188—lower Río Ucayali; restricted to near Sarayacu, Peru (J. T. Z.).

Tropical zone of southeastern Colombia, and eastern Peru in Loreto, eastern Pasco, and northern Cuzco; western Brazil, south of the Amazon, on both sides of Rio Madeira in eastern Amazonas; Bolivia in northern El Beni.

Serpophaga hypoleuca pallida Snethlage

Serpophaga pallida Snethlage, 1907, Ornith. Monatsb., **15,** p. 194—Alcobaça, Rio Tocantins, Brazil.

Central-eastern Brazil, south of the Amazon, on lower Rio Tapajós and Rio Tocantins, Pará.

SERPOPHAGA NIGRICANS

Serpophaga nigricans (Vieillot)

Sylvia nigricans Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **11,** p. 204; presumably based on "Tachuri obscurito menor," no. 167, of Azara, 1805, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paraguay Rio Plata, **2,** p. 83—Paraguay and Río de la Plata; restricted to Paraguay (J. T. Z.).

Southern Bolivia in Tarija, northern Argentina from Salta to Misiones and Buenos Aires and south to Río Negro; Paraguay, Uruguay, and southern and southeastern Brazil from Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo to Rio Grande do Sul. Migratory in southern Argentina.

SERPOPHAGA ARAGUAYAE

Serpophaga araguayae Snethlage

Serpophaga araguayae Snethlage, 1928, Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 4(2), p. 3—Ilha de Bananal, Río Araguaia, Goiás, Brazil.

Known only from the type. Possibly most nearly related to *nigricans.*

SERPOPHAGA SUBCRISTATA

Serpophaga subcristata munda Berlepsch[1]

Serpophaga munda Berlepsch, 1893, Ornith. Monatsb., **1,** p. 12—Bolivia alta (Samaipata, Valle Grande, Olguin); restricted to Samaipata, Santa Cruz by Zimmer, 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1749, p. 14.

Serpophaga griseiceps Berlioz, 1959, Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat. Paris, (2), **31,** p. 218—Cochabamba, 2,750 m., Cercado, Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Central Bolivia and northwestern Argentina, south to Mendoza and La Pampa; migrating to some extent from southern part of range. Whether or not occurring as a phase sympatric with *subcristata,* as has been suggested, it does occur alone to some extent west of *subcristata.*

---

[1] cf. Zimmer, 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1749, pp. 14–18, and Bo, 1969, Neotropica, **15,** pp. 54–58.—M. A. T.

Serpophaga subcristata subcristata (Vieillot)

Sylvia subcristata Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **11,** p. 229; presumably based on "Contramaestre Capetillo Ordinario," no. 160, of Azara, 1805, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paraguay Rio Plata, **2,** p. 66—Paraguay.

Eastern Bolivia and southern Mato Grosso south through Paraguay to Río Negro, Argentina. Perhaps occurs only as a migrant north of Argentina.

Serpophaga subcristata straminea (Temminck)

Muscicapa straminea Temminck, 1822, Pl. Col., livr. 28, text to pl. 167, fig. 2—Brazil; Ipanema, São Paulo (Natterer coll.), *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 382.

Tyrannulus albo-cristatus Vigors, 1830, Zool. Journ., **5,** p. 273—Brazil.

Muscicapa elegans Lesson, 1831, Traité Ornith., p. 391—no locality; type in Paris Museum from southern Brazil, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 382.

?*Serpophaga albo-coronata* Gould, 1839, in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, pt. 3 (1841), p. 49—Maldonado, Uruguay.

Serpophaga verticata Burmeister, 1860, Journ. f. Ornith. **8,** p. 246—Paraná, Brazil.

Southeastern Brazil from southern Piauí and Bahia to Rio Grande do Sul, and Uruguay.

GENUS **INEZIA** CHERRIE

Inezia Cherrie, 1909, Sci. Bull. Brooklyn Inst. Arts and Sci., **1,** p. 390. Type, by original designation, *Capsiempis caudata* Salvin.

INEZIA INORNATA[1]

Inezia inornata (Salvadori)

Serphophaga inornata Salvadori, 1897, Boll. Mus. Zool.

---

[1] In *Serpophaga* in Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 384.—M. A. T.

Anat. Comp. Torino, **12**(292), p. 13—San Francisco, Bolivian Chaco [= Dept. Tarija].

Upper tropical zone of Bolivia in El Beni, Cochabamba, and Tarija; south-central Brazil in Mato Grosso; northwestern Argentina in Salta; southern Peru in Madre de Dios (?migrant); and northern Paraguay; probably also intermediate areas.

INEZIA TENUIROSTRIS[1]

Inezia tenuirostris (Cory)

Camptostoma pusillum tenuirostris Cory, 1913, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Ornith. Ser., **1**, p. 289—Río Aurare, Venezuela.

Tropical zone of coastal northeastern Colombia from the Ciénaga Grande, Magdalena, to Guajira, and northwestern Venezuela in northern Zulia, Falcón, and Lara.

INEZIA SUBFLAVA

Inezia subflava intermedia Cory

Inezia caudata intermedia Cory, 1913, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Ornith. Ser., **1**, p. 289—Río Aurare, Venezuela.

Inezia sublfava saturatior Todd, 1952, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **32**, p. 301—Sabana de Mendoza, Trujillo, Venezuela.

Tropical zone of northeastern Colombia in Santa Marta region and lower Río Magdalena, and locally in Venezuela north of Ríos Apure and Orinoco.

Inezia subflava caudata (Salvin)

Capsiempis caudata Salvin, 1897, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **7**, p. 16—Ourumee, British Guiana.

Venezuela along Ríos Apure, Arauca, Caura, and lower Orinoco; Guyana, Surinam, and extreme northern Brazil along northern Rio Branco.

Inezia subflava obscura Zimmer

Inezia subflava obscura Zimmer, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **52**, p. 168—Esmeraldas, 325 ft., Cerro Duida, Venezuela.

Southernmost Venezuela in Amazonas, adjacent northwestern Brazil in northern Amazonas, and extreme eastern Colombia in eastern Vaupés.

---

[1] In *Phaeomyias* in Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 5, p. 453.—M. A. T.

Inezia subflava subflava (Sclater and Salvin)

Serphophaga subflava Sclater and Salvin, 1873, Nomen. Av. Neotrop., p. 158—in vicinity of Pará [= Belém, Pará, Brazil].

Central-eastern Brazil from lower Rio Negro and lower Rio Madeira eastward, from eastern Amazonas to northern Pará.

Genus STIGMATURA Sclater and Salvin

Stigmatura Sclater and Salvin, 1866, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 188. Type, by monotypy, *Culicivora budytoides* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.

STIGMATURA NAPENSIS

Stigmatura napensis napensis Chapman

Stigmatura budytoides napensis Chapman, 1926, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 231, p. 3—junction of Curaray and Napo rivers, Peru.

Southeastern Colombia, eastern Peru in northeastern and central-eastern Loreto, and central Brazil in Amazon Valley east to Rio Jamundá and Rio Tapajós.

Stigmatura napensis bahiae Chapman

Stigmatura budytoides bahiae Chapman, 1926, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 231, p. 4—Joazeiro [Juàzeiro], northern Bahia, Brazil.

Pernambuco and northern Bahia, eastern Brazil.

STIGMATURA BUDYTOIDES

Stigmatura budytoides budytoides (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

C[*ulicivora*] *budytoides* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7**, cl. 2, p. 56—Valle Grande, Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

North-central Bolivia in Cochabamba, western Santa Cruz, and northern Chuquisaca.

Stigmatura budytoides inzonata Wetmore and Peters

Stigmatura budytoides inzonata Wetmore and Peters, 1923, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **36**, p. 143—Tapia, Tucumán, Argentina.

Southeastern Bolivia from southern Santa Cruz to Tarija, Paraguayan Chaco, and northwestern Argentina from Jujuy to Chaco and south to Córdoba and San Luis; migratory in southern part of range.

Stigmatura budytoides flavocinerea (Burmeister)

Phylloscartes flavo-cinereus Burmeister, 1861, Reise La Plata-Staaten, **2,** p. 455—valleys of Sierra de Uspallata, Mendoza, Argentina.

Central Argentina from Mendoza, Córdoba, and Buenos Aires to Río Negro; migratory to northern Argentina and possibly beyond.

Stigmatura budytoides gracilis Zimmer

Stigmatura budytoides gracilis Zimmer, 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1749. p. 11—Joazeiro [= Juàzeiro], 1,000 ft., Bahia, Brazil.

Southeastern Brazil in Pernambuco, northern Bahia, and possibly southern Piauí.

Genus **ANAIRETES** Reichenbach

Anairetes Reichenbach, 1850, Avium Syst. Nat., pl. 66. Type, by subsequent designation (Sclater, 1888, Cat. Birds. Brit. Mus., **14,** p. 106), *Anairetes parulus.*

Spizitornis Oberholser, 1920, Auk, **37,** p. 453. New Name for *Anairetes* Reichenbach (not *Anaretes* Dejean, 1837).

Uromyias Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 378. Type, by original designation, *Euscarthmus agilis* Sclater.

Yanacea Carriker, 1933, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **85,** p. 27. Type, by original designation, *Yanacea alpina* Carriker.

ANAIRETES ALPINUS

Anairetes alpinus alpinus (Carriker)

Yanacea alpina Carriker, 1933, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **85,** p. 27, figs. 2-5—Yánac, 15,000 ft., Ancash, Peru.

Known only from temperate zone of western side of Western Andes in northern Ancash, northern Peru.

Anairetes alpinus bolivianus (Carriker)

Yanacea alpina boliviana Carriker, 1935, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **87,** p. 336—Kilometer 50, 13,500 ft., Yungas railway, La Paz, Bolivia.

Known only from type specimen. Confirmation desirable.

ANAIRETES AGRAPHIA

Anairetes agraphia squamigera (O'Neill and Parker)

Uromyias agraphia squamigera O'Neill and Parker, 1976, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **96,** p. 140—Bosque Cutirragra, 2,775 m., south of Huaylaspampa, Huánuco, Peru.

Timberline forest of Cordillera Carpish, Huánuco, and central Amazonas, Peru.

Anairetes agraphia agraphia Chapman

Anaeretes agraphia Chapman, 1919, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **32,** p. 263—Idma, 9,000 ft., near Santa Ana, Peru.

Known from Cordillera Vilcanota and Urubamba Valley, Cuzco, southeastern Peru.

ANAIRETES AGILIS

Anairetes agilis (Sclater)

Euscarthmus agilis Sclater, 1856, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **24,** p. 28, pl. 118—"Bogotá," Colombia.

Subtropical and temperate zones of eastern Colombia from Cundinamarca to Nariño and Huila, and northern Ecuador to Pichincha and northwestern Napo-Pastaza.

ANAIRETES REGULOIDES

Anairetes reguloides nigrocristatus Taczanowski[1]

Anaeretes nigrocristatus Taczanowski, 1884, Ornith. Pérou, **2,** p. 555—Chota, Peru.

Temperate zone of northern Peru, above Marañón Valley, from Cajamarca to eastern Ancash and upper Río Huallaga, Huánuco.

Anairetes reguloides albiventris (Chapman)

Spizitornis reguloides albiventris Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 118, p. 7—Huaral, Lima, Peru.

Littoral of central-western Peru from Ancash south to Ica and western Ayacucho. Single specimen from Andahuaylas, 3,300 m., Apurimac, apparently belongs here.

Anairetes reguloides reguloides (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

C[ulicivora] reguloides d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 57—Tacna, Peru.

Littoral of southwestern Peru from southern Ayacucho to Tacna, and extreme northern Chile in Arica.

---

[1] Possibly a distinct species.—M. A. T.

ANAIRETES FLAVIROSTRIS

Anairetes flavirostris huancabambae (Chapman)

Spizitornis flavirostris huancabambae Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 118, p. 8—Huancabamba, 6,500 ft., Piura, northern Peru.

Temperate zone of northern Peru in Western and Central Andes of Piura, Cajamarca, eastern La Libertad, and northern Huánuco.

Anairetes flavirostris arequipae (Chapman)

Spizitornis flavirostris arequipae Chapman, 1926, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 231, p. 4—Arequipa, Peru.

Temperate zone of southwestern Peru from Lima southward and northwestern Chile in Arica and Tarapacá.

Anairetes flavirostris subsp?

(Birds from south-central Peru—Huancavelica, Ayacucho, and northwestern Apurimac—have been variously assigned to *arequipae, flavirostris,* and *agilis;* they are probably *cuzcoensis* but may be new).

Anairetes flavirostris cuzcoensis (Chapman)

Spizitornis flavirostris cuzcoensis Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 118, p. 8—Cuzco, Peru.

Temperate zone of Cuzco, southeastern Peru.

Anairetes flavirostris flavirostris Sclater and Salvin

Anaeretes flavirostris Sclater and Salvin, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 355—Tilotilo, Yungas of La Paz, Bolivia.

Temperate zone of Bolivia; Argentina from Buenos Aires, Córdoba, and Mendoza south to Río Negro, wintering north to Jujuy and Entre Ríos.

ANAIRETES FERNANDEZIANUS

Anairetes fernandezianus (Philippi)

Culicivora fernandeziana Philippi, 1857, Archiv f. Naturg., **23**(1), p. 265—Juan Fernández, Chile.

Masatierra, Juan Fernández islands, Chile.

ANAIRETES PARULUS

Anairetes parulus aequatorialis Berlepsch and Taczanowski

Anaeretes parulus aequatorialis Berlepsch and Taczanowski, 1884, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 296—Ceche, Chimborazo, western Ecuador.

Subtropical to páramo zones of southern Colombia from southern Huila and Nariño; Ecuador, Peru, western Bolivia, and Argentina in Salta and Jujuy.

Anairetes parulus parulus (Kittlitz)

Muscicapa Parulus Kittlitz, 1830, Mém. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, (sav. étr.), **1**(2), p. 190, pl. 9—Concepción and Valparaiso, Chile; type reported to be from Valparaiso, *fide* Chrostowski, 1921, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici Hist. Nat., **1**, p. 17.

Spizitornis parulus lippus Wetmore, 1923, Univ. California Publ. Zool., **21**, p. 336—Mayne Harbor, Evans Island, Owens Islands, Straits of Magellan, Chile.

Western Chile from Atacama to Chiloé and Isla Wellington, and southwestern Argentina from western Neuquén to Tierra del Fuego.

Anairetes parulus patagonicus (Hellmayr)

Spizitornis parulus patagonicus Hellmayr, 1920, Archiv f. Naturg., **85 A**(10), p. 51—Neuquén, Terr. Neuquén, western Argentina.

Western Argentina from southern Mendoza to northern Santa Cruz; winters north to Salta.

Genus **TACHURIS** Lafresnaye

Tachuris Lafresnaye, 1836, Écho du Monde Savant, **3**, 2nd divis., no. 24, Sci. Nat. et Géogr., p. 107. Type, by original designation, *Regulus omnicolor* Vieillot = *Sylvia rubrigastra* Vieillot.

TACHURIS RUBRIGASTRA

Tachuris rubrigastra libertatis Hellmayr

Tachuris rubrigastra libertatis Hellmayr, 1920, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **3**, p. 15—Trujillo, La Libertad, Peru.

Littoral of western Peru from La Libertad south to Lima and northern Ica.

Tachuris rubrigastra alticola (Berlepsch and Stolzmann)

Cyanotis rubrigastra alticola Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1896, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 361—Ingapirca, Peru.

Tachurus [sic] *rubrigastra grandis* Carriker, 1932, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **83**(1931), p. 463—Desaguadero, Lake Titicaca, Peru.

Temperate zone of central and southeastern Peru in Junín and Puno, western Bolivia in La Paz and Oruro, and northwestern Argentina in Jujuy and Tucumán.

Tachuris rubrigastra loaensis Philippi and Johnson

Tachuris rubrigastra loaensis Philippi and Johnson, 1946, *in* Goodall, Johnson, and Philippi, Aves de Chile, **1**, p. 183—confluence of Río San Salvador with Río Loa, Chacance, Tocopilla, Chile.

Antofagasta, at confluence of Río Loa and Río San Salvador, northern Chile.

Tachuris rubrigastra rubrigastra (Vieillot)

Sylvia rubrigastra Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **11**, p. 277; probably based on "Tachurí rey," no. 161, of Azara, 1805, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paraguay Rio Plata, **2**, p. 72—Paraguay and Buenos Aires; restricted to Paraguay by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 256.

Paraguay, southeastern Brazil in southern São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul, Uruguay, Argentina in Misiones and from Santa Fe to Buenos Aires and south to Santa Cruz, and central western Chile from Atacama to Chiloé and Aysén.

Genus **CULICIVORA** Swainson

Culicivora Swainson, 1827, Zool. Journ., **3**, p. 359. Type, by original designation, *Muscicapa stenura* Temminck = *Muscicapa caudacuta* Vieillot.

CULICIVORA CAUDACUTA

Culicivora caudacuta (Vieillot)

Muscicapa caudacuta Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **21**, p. 455; based on "Cola de agujas," no. 227, of Azara, 1805, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paraguay Rio Plata, **2**, p. 248—Paraguay.

Eastern Bolivia in Santa Cruz, southern Brazil in Mato Grosso, São Paulo, and Paraná, Paraguay, and northern Argentina in Chaco, Misiones, and Santa Fe.

Genus **POLYSTICTUS** Reichenbach

Polystictus Reichenbach, 1850, Avium Syst. Nat., pl. 67. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat.

Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 54), "*Platyrhynchus minimus* Gould" = *Pachyramphus minimus* Darwin = *Sylvia pectoralis* Vieillot.

Habrura Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum, **2,** p. 53, New name for *Polystictus* Reichenbach.

POLYSTICTUS PECTORALIS

Polystictus pectoralis bogotensis (Chapman)

Habrura pectoralis bogotensis Chapman, 1915, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **34,** p. 646—Suba, Savannah de Bogotá, Colombia.

Temperate zone of Colombia in Valle del Cauca (Pavas) and Cundinamarca (Suba).

Polystictus pectoralis brevipennis (Berlepsch and Hartert)

Habrura pectoralis brevipennis Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9,** p. 40—Quiribana de Caicara, Venezuela.

Tropical and lower subtropical zones of southern Venezuela in Barinas, Apure, Amazonas, and Bolívar, Guyana, Surinam, and northern Brazil in Roraima and western Pará and Amapá.

Polystictus pectoralis pectoralis (Vieillot)

Sylvia pectoralis Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **11,** p. 210; probably based on "Tachurí pecho amarillo," no. 165, of Azara, 1805, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paraguay Rio Plata, **2,** p. 80—Paraguay.

Eastern Bolivia in Santa Cruz, southern Brazil in Mato Grosso, São Paulo, and Rio Grande do Sul, Paraguay, Uruguay, and northern Argentina south to Mendoza, Córdoba, and Buenos Aires.

POLYSTICTUS SUPERCILIARIS

Polystictus superciliaris (Wied)

E [*uscarthmus*] *superciliaris* Wied, 1831, Beitr. Naturg. Brasilien, **3**(2), p. 953—border of Minas Gerais and Bahia, Brazil; restricted to Vallo [= Vale] Fundo, southern Bahia, by Zimmer, 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit, no. 1749, p. 9.

Southeastern Brazil from Bahia (Morro do Chapéu) to northern Minas Gerais.

GENUS **PSEUDOCOLOPTERYX** LILLO

Pseudocolopteryx Lillo, 1905, Rev. Letr. Cienc. Soc. (Tucumán), **3,** p. 48. Type, by monotypy, *Pseudocolopteryx dinellianus* Lillo.

PSEUDOCOLOPTERYX SCLATERI

Pseudocolopteryx sclateri (Oustalet)

Anaeretes sclateri Oustalet, 1892, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. [Paris], (3), **4,** p. 217—Chile; error, Prov. Buenos Aires, Argentina suggested by Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 361.

Trinidad and Guyana, reappearing in southeastern Brazil from Mato Grosso eastward and from southern Bahia to Rio Grande do Sul; northern Bolivia in El Beni, eastern Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina from Formosa and Chaco to Córdoba and south to northeastern Buenos Aires.

PSEUDOCOLOPTERYX DINELLIANUS

Pseudocolopteryx dinellianus Lillo

Pseudocolopteryx dinellianus Lillo, 1905, Rev. Letr. Cienc. Soc. (Tucumán), **3,** p. 48—environs of Tucumán, Argentina.

Argentina in Tucumán and Santa Fe (probably Santiago del Estero also), southeastern Bolivia (Tarija), and western Paraguay. Perhaps a migrant north of Argentina.

PSEUDOCOLOPTERYX ACUTIPENNIS

Pseudocolopteryx acutipennis (Sclater and Salvin)

Hapalocercus acutipennis Sclater and Salvin, 1873, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 187—"Columbia int.; Peruvia alta"; type is a Bogotá trade-skin, probably from Central Andes of Colombia.

Subtropical zone of Andes from Central Andes of Colombia to Tucumán, Argentina. Argentine and Bolivian birds winter north along Andes and down in adjoining lowlands, occasionally reaching Chiquitos, Santa Cruz, eastern Bolivia and Paraguayan Chaco. Northern limit of breeding range not known.

PSEUDOCOLOPTERYX FLAVIVENTRIS

Pseudocolopteryx flaviventris (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

A[*lecturus*] *flaviventris* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 55—Corrientes, Argentina.

Central Chile from Santiago to Valdivia; Argentina from Salta, Formosa, and Corrientes south to Chubut and Buenos Aires; Paraguay, Uruguay, and southern Brazil in Rio Grande do Sul. Reported as migrating from parts of southern range in non-breeding season.

GENUS **EUSCARTHMUS** WIED

Euscarthmus Wied, 1831, Beitr. Naturg. Brasilien, **3**(2), p. 945. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840, List Genera Birds, p. 32), *Euscarthmus meloryphus* Wied.

EUSCARTHMUS MELORYPHUS

Euscarthmus meloryphus paulus (Bangs)

Hapalocercus paulus Bangs, 1899, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **13,** p. 96—Chirúa, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Tropical zone of northeastern Colombia from Santa Marta region south to northern Tolima and Cundinamarca; northern Venezuela from western Zulia and Táchira to Sucre, and south to northeastern Bolívar.

Euscarthmus meloryphus fulviceps Sclater

Euscarthmus fulviceps Sclater, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 497—Lima, Peru and Babahoyo, Los Ríos, Ecuador; type from Babahoyo, *fide* Sclater, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **14,** p. 94.

Tropical zone of southwestern Ecuador from Manabí southward, including Isla La Plata, Isla Puná, and Isla Jambelí, and northwestern Peru from Tumbes to Lima, crossing Western Andes to Marañón Valley in Amazonas, Cajamarca, and La Libertad.

Euscarthmus meloryphus meloryphus Wied[1]

Sylvia ruficapillus Vieillot, 1818 (not Latham, 1790), Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **11,** p. 179; probably based on "Tachurí corona de canela," no. 164 of Azara, 1805, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paraguay Rio Plata, **2,** p. 79—Paraguay.

E[*uscarthmus*] *meloryphus* Wied, 1831, Beitr. Naturg. Brasilien, **3**(2), p. 947—Campos Geral and boundary of

---

[1] *Serpophaga cinnamocephala* Bertoni, 1901, Aves Nuevas Paraguay, p. 125—Alto Paraná, sometimes cited in the synonymy of the present species, is *Hylophilus poecilotis poecilotis* (cf. Hellmayr, 1935, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 8, p. 159).—J. T. Z.

Minas Gerais and Bahia, Brazil; restricted to Vallo [= Vale] Fundo, southern Bahia by Zimmer, 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1749, p. 7.

Lepturus ruficeps Swainson, 1838, Nat. Library, Ornith., **10**(Flycatchers), p. 181, pl. 20—no locality, presumably Brazil; restricted to Bahia, Brazil by Zimmer, 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1749, p. 8.

Hapalocercus meloryphus fulvicepsoides Stolzmann, 1926, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici Hist. Nat., **5**, p. 166—Cândido de Abreu, Paraná, Brazil.

Tropical zone of southeastern Brazil from Maranhão and Pernambuco south to São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, and Uruguay, and west to southern Mato Grosso, eastern Bolivia, from southern El Beni to Tarija, Argentina to Tucumán and Córdoba, and presumably Paraguay.

EUSCARTHMUS RUFOMARGINATUS

Euscarthmus rufomarginatus rufomarginatus (Pelzeln)

Hapalocercus rufomarginatus Pelzeln, 1868, Ornith. Brasil., pt. 2, pp. 103, 174—Calção de Couro and Rio das Pedras, northern São Paulo, Brazil.

Southeastern Brazil in Maranhão, Piauí, São Paulo, and southernmost Mato Grosso.

Euscarthmus rufomarginatus savannophilus Mees

Euscarthmus rufomarginatus savannophilus Mees, 1968, Gerfaut, **58**, p. 105—Sipaliwini, Surinam.

Surinam.

GENUS MIONECTES CABANIS

Mionectes Cabanis, 1844, in Tschudi, Archiv. f. Naturg., **10**(1), p. 275. Type, by original designation, *M* [*ionectes*] *poliocephalus* Tschudi.

Pipromorpha G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 146. Type, by original designation, *Muscicapa oleagina* [= *oleaginea*] Lichtenstein.

MIONECTES STRIATICOLLIS

Mionectes striaticollis columbianus Chapman

Mionectes striaticollis columbianus Chapman, 1919, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **32**, p. 264—Santa Elena, 9,000 ft., Antioquia, Colombia.

Subtropical zone of Colombia (except Santa Marta region, Caldas, and Nariño) and eastern Ecuador, intergrading with *viridiceps* in northeastern Loja.

Mionectes striaticollis selvae de Schauensee

Mionectes striaticollis selvae de Schauensee, 1952, Caldasia, **5,** p. 1203—La Selva, 2,000 m., west slope of Western Andes, Caldas, Colombia.

Known only from type locality.

Mionectes striaticollis viridiceps Chapman

Mionectes striaticollis viridiceps Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 118, p. 9—above Zaruma, 6,000 ft., El Oro, Ecuador.

Tropical zone of extreme southwestern Colombia in western Nariño, and western Ecuador.

Mionectes striaticollis palamblae Chapman

Mionectes striaticollis palamblae Chapman, 1927, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 250, p. 4—Palambla, Piura, Peru.

Mionectes striaticollis flaviventris Carriker, 1934, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **86,** p. 329—Río Jelashte, 5,000 ft., San Martín, Peru.

Subtropical zone of northern Peru from southeastern Piura, Cajamarca, Amazonas, and San Martín south to Huánuco.

Mionectes striaticollis poliocephalus Tschudi

M[*ionectes*] *poliocephalus* Tschudi, 1844, Archiv. f. Naturg., **10**(1), p. 275—Peru; restricted to valley of Vitoc, Junín by Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 492.

Subtropical zone of central Peru in Pasco and Junín.

Mionectes striaticollis striaticollis (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

M[*uscicapa*] *striaticollis* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 51—Yuracarés,[1] Bolivia.

Subtropical zone of southeastern Peru in Cuzco and northern Puno, and northwestern Bolivia in La Paz, Cochabamba, and western Santa Cruz.

MIONECTES OLIVACEUS

Mionectes olivaceus olivaceus Lawrence

Mionectes olivaceus Lawrence, 1868, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist.

---

[1] See footnote, p. 22.—M. A. T.

New York, **9**, p. 111—Barranca and Dota, Costa Rica; restricted to Barranca by Wetmore, 1972, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **150**(3), p. 593.

Upper tropical zone of Costa Rica and western Panama.

Mionectes olivaceus hederaceus Bangs

Mionectes olivaceus hederaceus Bangs, 1910, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **23**, p. 73—Pavas, 4,400 ft., Valle, western Colombia.

Mionectes olivaceus improvisus Todd, 1952, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **32**, p. 304—Córdoba, Valle del Cauca, Colombia.

Tropical and subtropical zones of central and eastern Panama from Veraguas eastward; western Colombia, invading also lower Cauca Valley; and northwestern Ecuador to Pichincha.

Mionectes olivaceus galbinus Bangs

Mionectes olivaceus galbinus Bangs, 1902, Proc. New England Zool. Club., **3**, p. 85—La Concepción, 3,000 ft., Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Tropical and subtropical zones of Santa Marta region of northern Magdalena, Colombia.

Mionectes olivaceus pallidus Chapman

Mionectes olivaceus pallidus Chapman, 1914, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **33**, p. 177—Buena Vista, 4,500 ft., above Villavicencio, Meta, Colombia.

Upper tropical and lower subtropical zones of Eastern Andes of Magdalena and northern Meta, Colombia.

Mionectes olivaceus meridae Zimmer

Mionectes olivaceus meridae Zimmer, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1126, p. 10—El Valle, near Mérida, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of northwestern Venezuela from western Zulia and Falcón to Táchira, and Norte de Santander and Boyacá in adjacent northeastern Colombia.

Mionectes olivaceus venezuelensis Ridgway

Mionectes olivaceus venezuelensis Ridgway, 1906, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **19**, p. 116—Guácharo, Monagas, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of northern Venezuela in the coast range, Carabobo to Sucre, and island of Trinidad.

Mionectes olivaceus fasciaticollis Chapman

Mionectes olivaceus fasciaticollis Chapman, 1923, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 67, p. 9—Tulumayo, Junín, Vitoc valley, Peru.

Upper tropical and subtropical zones of Putumayo in southeastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador, and Central Andes of Peru from Amazonas to northern Puno.

MIONECTES OLEAGINEUS

Mionectes oleagineus assimilis Sclater

Mionectes assimilis Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **27,** p. 46—"in Mexico merid., Cordova . . . et Guatemal"; Córdova, Veracruz, Mexico, noted expressly as type locality by Todd, 1921, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **34,** p. 189.

Tropical zone of southern Mexico in central and southern Veracruz, Tabasco, and Yucatán Peninsula, south through British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua to eastern Costa Rica and Bocas del Toro, Panama.

Mionectes oleagineus obscurus (Dickey and van Rossem)

Pipromorpha assimilis obscura Dickey and van Rossem, 1925, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **38,** p. 133—San Salvador, El Salvador.

Arid tropical zone of El Salvador.

Mionectes oleagineus dyscolus Bangs

Mionectes assimilis dyscolus Bangs, 1901, Auk, **18,** p. 362—Divala, Chiriquí, Panama.

Tropical zone of western Costa Rica and western Chiriquí, Panama.

Mionectes oleagineus lutescens (Griscom)

Pipromorpha oleaginea lutescens Griscom, 1927, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 280, p. 9—Santa Fe, 2,000 ft., Veraguas, Pacific slope, western Panama.

Tropical zone of western Panama on Pacific slope in eastern Chiriquí and Veraguas, and Isla Coiba.

Mionectes oleagineus parcus Bangs

Mionectes oleagineus parcus Bangs, 1900, Proc. New England Zool. Club., **2,** p. 20—Loma del Leon, Panama.

Tropical zone of eastern Panama from Canal Zone to Darién; much of northern half of Colombia from Santa Marta region to upper Sinu, lower Cauca, and middle Magdalena valleys; and northwestern Venezuela in western Zulia, Táchira, and Mérida.

Mionectes oleagineus abdominalis (Phelps and Phelps, Jr.)

Pipromorpha oleaginea abdominalis Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1955, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **68,** p. 55—Los Caracas, near sea level, Distrito Federal, Venezuela.

Tropical zone of northern Venezuela in Distrito Federal and Miranda.

Mionectes oleagineus pallidiventris Hellmayr

Mionectes oleagineus pallidiventris Hellmayr, 1906, Novit. Zool., **13,** p. 22—Rincón de San Antonio, Cumaná, Monagas, Venezuela.

Tropical zone of northeastern Venezuela in Sucre, Anzoátegui, Monagas, and Delta Amacuro, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Mionectes oleagineus pacificus (Todd)

Pipromorpha oleaginea pacifica Todd, 1921, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **34,** pp. 176, 187—Bucay, Guayas, Ecuador.

Tropical zone of southwestern Nariño, Colombia, and western Ecuador.

Mionectes oleagineus hauxwelli (Chubb)

Pipromorpha oleaginea hauxwelli Chubb, 1919, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, **4,** p. 302—Pebas, Peru.

Tropical zone of eastern Ecuador and northeastern Peru north of the Amazon.

Mionectes oleagineus chloronotus (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

M[*uscicapa*] *chloronotus* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 51—Yuracares,[1] Bolivia.

Tropical zone of eastern Colombia; southern Venezuela in northwestern Bolívar and Amazonas (except upper Río Ventuari) and adjoining Barinas, Táchira, and Apure; western Brazil in western Amazonas, northern Mato Grosso, and probably Guaporé; northwestern Bolivia in El Beni and Cochabamba; and northern Puno, Peru.

Mionectes oleagineus intensus (Zimmer and Phelps)

Pipromorpha oleaginea intensa Zimmer and Phelps, 1946, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1312, p. 17—Salto Maisa, 320 m., upper Río Paragua, Bolívar, Venezuela.

Tropical zone of southeastern Venezuela in southern Bolívar and northeastern Amazonas, invading western Guyana at Paruima Mission on upper Kamarang River.

---

[1] See footnote, p. 22.—M. A. T.

Mionectes oleagineus dorsalis (Phelps and Phelps, Jr.)
Pipromorpha oleaginea dorsalis Phelps and Phelps, Jr. 1952, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **65,** p. 50—Cerro Roraima, 1,840 m., Gran Sabana, Bolívar, Venezuela.

Known only from Cerro Roraima and Chimantá-tepui, southeastern Venezuela.

Mionectes oleagineus wallacei (Chubb)
Pipromorpha oleaginea wallacei Chubb, 1919, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, **4,** p. 301—Pará [= Belém, Brazil].
Pipromorpha turi turi Stolzmann, 1926, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici Hist. Nat., **5,** p. 225—Cayenne.

Tropical zone of Guyana (except on upper Kamarang River), Surinam, Cayenne, and northeastern and central-eastern Brazil in eastern Amazonas, east of Negro and Madeira rivers, Pará, Amapá, and northern Maranhão.

Mionectes oleagineus maynana (Stolzmann)
Pipromorpha turi maynana Stolzmann, 1926, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici Hist. Nat., **5,** p. 226—Yurimaguas, Peru.

Tropical zone of eastern Peru in Amazonas, San Martín, and Loreto south of the Marañón, south to eastern Pasco.

Mionectes oleagineus oleagineus (Lichtenstein)
M [*uscicapa*] *oleaginea* Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. Zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 55—Bahia, Brazil.

Tropical zone of coastal southeastern Brazil from Bahia to Rio de Janeiro.

MIONECTES MACCONNELLI

Mionectes macconnelli roraimae (Chubb)
Pipromorpha oleaginea roraimae Chubb, 1919, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, **4,** p. 303—Mt. Roraima, British Guiana [= Venezuela].

Subtropical zone of southern Venezuela in southern Bolívar and Amazonas, extreme northern Brazil in northern Amazonas, and western Guyana in Merumé Mountains.

Mionectes macconnelli macconnelli (Chubb)
Pipromorpha oleaginea macconnelli Chubb, 1919, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, **4,** p. 303—Kamakabra River, British Guiana.

Tropical zone of eastern Venezuela in northeastern Bolívar, Guyana, Cayenne, and east to Amapá, Brazil.

Mionectes macconnelli peruanus (Carriker)

Pipramorpha [sic] *macconnelli peruana* Carriker, 1930, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **82,** p. 372—Perené, Chanchamayo, Peru.

Upper tropical zone of central Peru in eastern Junín.

Mionectes macconnelli amazonus (Todd)

Pipromorpha macconnelli amazona Todd, 1921, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **34,** pp. 176, 179—Buena Vista, Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

Tropical zone of northeastern Bolivia in La Paz, El Beni, and Santa Cruz, and central-eastern Brazil in eastern Amazonas and central Pará.

MIONECTES RUFIVENTRIS

Mionectes rufiventris Cabanis

Mionectes rufiventris Cabanis, 1846, in Tschudi, Unters. Faun. Peru, Aves, p. 148—Brazil.

Tropical zone of eastern Brazil from Espírito Santo to Rio Grande do Sul, southeastern Paraguay, and Misiones, extreme northeastern Argentina.

Genus **LEPTOPOGON** Cabanis

Leptopogon Cabanis, 1844, Archiv f. Naturg., **10**(1), p. 275. Type, by original designation, *Leptopogon superciliaris* Tschudi.

LEPTOPOGON RUFIPECTUS

Leptopogon rufipectus rufipectus (Lafresnaye)

Tyrannula rufipectus Lafresnaye, 1846, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **9,** p. 207—Colombia [= "Bogotá"].

Leptopogon erythrops Sclater, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 111—"Bogotá," Colombia.

Subtropical zone of central and southern Colombia from Central Andes and western slope of eastern Andes in southern Antioquia and Cundinamarca southward; and extreme northeastern Ecuador in northern Napo-Pastaza; Cajamarca, Peru.

Leptopogon rufipectus venezuelanus Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Leptopogon rufipectus venezuelanus Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1957, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **70,** p. 123—Río Chiquito, 1,800 m., Hda. La Providencia, Táchira, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of extreme southwestern Táchira, Venezuela.

LEPTOPOGON TACZANOWSKII

Leptopogon taczanowskii Hellmayr

Leptopogon rufipectus Taczanowski, 1884 (not Lafresnaye, 1846), Ornith. Pérou, **2,** p. 249—Ropaybamba and Rayurmana, Peru; specimen from Ray-Urmana, 8,000 ft., valley of the Huayabamba, Amazonas, claimed as type by Stolzmann and Domaniewski, 1927, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici Hist. Nat., **6,** p. 144.

Leptopogon taczanowskii Hellmayr, 1917, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **13,** p. 198. New name for *Leptopogon rufipectus* Taczanowski.

Subtropical zone of Central Andes of Peru from southern Amazonas and San Martín to Cuzco.

LEPTOPOGON AMAUROCEPHALUS

Leptopogon amaurocephalus pileatus Cabanis

Leptopogon pileatus Cabanis, 1865, Journ. f. Ornith., **13,** p. 414—Guatemala.

Tropical zone of southern Mexico, Guatemala, British Honduras, and Honduras.

Leptopogon amaurocephalus faustus Bangs

Leptopogon pileatus faustus Bangs, 1907, Auk, **24,** p. 300—Boruca, Costa Rica.

Tropical zone from Nicaragua to central Panama; possibly to southwestern Bolívar, Colombia.

Leptopogon amaurocephalus idius Wetmore

Leptopogon amaurocephalus idius Wetmore, 1957, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **134**(9), p. 71—Isla Coiba, Panama.

Isla Coiba, Panama.

Leptopogon amaurocephalus diversus Todd

Leptopogon amaurocephalus diversus Todd, 1913, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **26,** p. 171—Mamatoco, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Tropical zone of north-central Colombia from Santa Marta region and Magdalena Valley south to Tolima, and western Zulia in extreme northwestern Venezuela.

Leptopogon amaurocephalus orinocensis Zimmer and Phelps

Leptopogon amaurocephalus orinocensis Zimmer and Phelps, 1946, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1312, p. 15—Santa Rosalía, 100 m., lower Caura Valley, Bolívar, Venezuela.

Tropical zone of central and west-central Venezuela from southern Táchira, Barinas, and Portuguesa to northwestern Bolívar and northwestern Amazonas.

Leptopogon amaurocephalus obscuritergum Zimmer and Phelps

Leptopogon amaurocephalus obscuritergum Zimmer and Phelps, 1946, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1312, p. 16—Auyan-tepui, 1,100 m., Bolívar, Venezuela.

Tropical zone and lower fringes of subtropical zone of southern Venezuela in mountains of Bolívar and southern Amazonas, east to Amapá, Brazil.

Leptopogon amaurocephalus peruvianus Sclater and Salvin

Leptopogon peruvianus Sclater and Salvin, 1867, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 757—Chyavetas [= Chayavitas], Peru.

Eastern Colombia from Norte de Santander south to western Caquetá; curiously unrecorded from Ecuador; scattered localities in eastern Peru in Loreto, Pasco, Junín, Ayacucho, Cuzco, and northern Puno, and northwestern Bolivia in El Beni, La Paz, and northern Cochabamba.

Leptopogon amaurocephalus amaurocephalus Tschudi

Lept[*opogon*] *amaurocephalus* Tschudi, 1846, Unters. Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 162—São Paulo, Brazil.

Tropical zone of eastern and southeastern Bolivia from Santa Cruz to Tarija, northern Argentina from Salta and Jujuy, Misiones and Corrientes, Paraguay; southeastern Brazil from Mato Grosso, southern Maranhão, and Pernambuco to Rio Grande do Sul.

LEPTOPOGON SUPERCILIARIS

Leptopogon superciliaris hellmayri Griscom

Leptopogon superciliaris hellmayri Griscom, 1929, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **69**, p. 175—Carrillo, Costa Rica.

Upper tropical zone of Costa Rica and western Panama.

Leptopogon superciliaris transandinus Berlepsch and Taczanowski

Leptopogon superciliaris transandinus Berlepsch and Taczanowski, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 553—Chimbo, 1,100 ft., Ecuador.

Leptopogon superciliaris troglodytes Griscom, 1929, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **69,** p. 174—Cana, eastern Panama.

Upper tropical zone of eastern Panama in Darién, Colombia on western slope of Western Andes, and western Ecuador.

Leptopogon superciliaris poliocephalus Cabanis and Heine

L[eptopogon] poliocephalus Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum, **2,** p. 55—Neu Granada [= "Bogotá," Colombia].

Upper tropical zone of central and central-eastern Colombia.

Leptopogon superciliaris venezuelensis Hartert and Goodson

Leptopogon superciliaris venezuelensis Hartert and Goodson, 1917, Novit. Zool., **24,** p. 413—Cumbre de Valencia, near Puerto Cabello, Carabobo, Venezuela.

Upper tropical zone of northern Venezuela from Zulia to Monagas; recorded also from Brazil (Serra Imerí, northwestern Amazonas).

Leptopogon superciliaris pariae Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Leptopogon superciliaris pariae Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1949, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **62,** p. 189—Cerro Azul, 900 m., Península de Paria, Sucre, Venezuela.

Upper tropical zone of northeastern Venezuela in Sucre, and Trinidad.

Leptopogon superciliaris superciliaris Tschudi

L[eptopogon] superciliaris Tschudi, 1844, Archiv f. Naturg., **10**(1), p. 275—Peru; restricted to Montaña of Vitoc by Hellmayr, 1918, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **13,** p. 306.

Leptopogon superciliaris intermedius Carriker, 1934, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **86**, p. 328—Eneñas, 4,000 ft., Junín, Peru.

Upper tropical zone of southeastern Colombia in western Caquetá, eastern Ecuador, and northeastern and central Peru from Loreto, Amazonas, and San Martín to Junín and possibly Ayacucho.

Leptopogon superciliaris albidiventer Hellmayr

Leptopogon superciliaris albidiventer Hellmayr, 1918, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **13,** p. 305—Quebrada Onda, Yungas of Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Upper tropical zone of southeastern Peru in Cuzco and northern Puno, and northwestern Bolivia in La Paz and Cochabamba.

Genus **PHYLLOSCARTES** Cabanis and Heine

Phylloscartes Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum, **2,** p. 52. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa ventralis* Temminck.

Pogonotriccus Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum, **2,** p. 54. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa eximia* Temminck.

Leptotriccus Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum, **2,** p. 54. Type, by original designation, *L. sylviolus* Cabanis and Heine.

Capsiempis Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum, **2,** p. 56. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa flaveola* Lichtenstein.

PHYLLOSCARTES NIGRIFRONS[1]

Phylloscartes nigrifrons (Salvin and Godman)

Leptopogon nigrifrons Salvin and Godman, 1884, Ibis, p. 446—Roraima, 5,000 ft., "British Guiana" [= Venezuela].

Mecocerculus nigrifrons Chapman, 1929 (not *Leptopogon nigrifrons* Salvin and Godman, 1884), Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 380, p. 18—Savanna Hills, 4,400 ft., Cerro Duida tableland, Venezuela.

Phylloscartes nigrifrons maguirei Phelps and Phelps, 1951, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **64,** p. 70—Cerro Paraque, 1,500 m., Amazonas, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of southern Venezuela in Amazonas and southern Bolívar.

PHYLLOSCARTES POECILOTIS

Phylloscartes poecilotis pifanoi (Aveledo and Pons)

Pogonotriccus poecilotis pifanoi Aveledo and Pons, 1952, Noved. Cient. Mus. Hist. Nat. La Salle, no. 7, p. 17—Tamuypejocha, 1,975 m., Colombian border, Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of upper Río Negro valley, Sierra de Perijá,

---

[1] In *Leptopogon* in Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 487.—M. A. T.

Zulia, Venezuela, and adjoining Colombia.

Phylloscartes poecilotis poecilotis (Sclater)

Leptopogon poecilotis Sclater, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 111—"Bogotá," Colombia.

Subtropical zone of northwestern Venezuela in Mérida; Colombia from west slope of Eastern Andes westward; northwestern and eastern Ecuador, and northern Peru in Central Andes in northern Cajamarca, western San Martín, and eastern Pasco.

PHYLLOSCARTES CHAPMANI

Phylloscartes chapmani chapmani Gilliard

Phylloscartes chapmani Gilliard, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1071, p. 9—Arabupu, 4,200 ft., Cerro Roraima, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of southeastern Venezuela in mountains of southern Bolívar and northeastern Amazonas.

Phylloscartes chapmani duidae Phelps and Phelps

Phylloscartes chapmani duidae Phelps and Phelps, 1951, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **64,** p. 68—Cerro Duida, 1,980 m., Amazonas, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of southern Venezuela on Cerros Duida and Neblina, Amazonas, and adjoining Brazil.

PHYLLOSCARTES OPHTHALMICUS

Phylloscartes ophthalmicus purus (Todd)

Pogonotriccus ophthalmicus purus Todd, 1952, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **32,** p. 301—El Limón, Distrito Federal, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of northern Venezuela in coastal range from Carabobo to Distrito Federal, and interior range in Aragua and Yaracuy.

Phylloscartes ophthalmicus ophthalmicus (Taczanowski)

Pogonotriccus ophthalmicus Taczanowski, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 135—Amable María, Chanchamayo Valley, Peru.

Upper tropical and subtropical zones of Western and Central Andes of Colombia, northwestern and eastern Ecuador, and Central Andes of Peru from northern Cajamarca and Amazonas to Ayacucho.

Phylloscartes ophthalmicus ottonis (Berlepsch)

Pogonotriccus ottonis Berlepsch, 1901, Journ. f. Ornith, **49,** p. 89—Songo, Yungas of La Paz, western Bolivia.

Southeastern Peru in northern Puno, and northwestern Bolivia in La Paz and Cochabamba.

PHYLLOSCARTES EXIMIUS

Phylloscartes eximius (Temminck)

Muscicapa eximia Temminck, 1822, Pl. Col., livr. 24, text to pl. 144, fig. 2—Brazil; type from Ipanema, São Paulo, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 345.

Southeastern Brazil from southern Mato Grosso to Rio de Janeiro and south to northern Rio Grande do Sul, eastern Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina in Misiones.

PHYLLOSCARTES GUALAQUIZAE[1]

Phylloscartes gualaquizae (Sclater)

Pogonotriccus gualaquizae Sclater, 1887, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 48—Gualaquiza, Morona-Santiago, Ecuador.

Subtropical zone of eastern Ecuador in Napo-Pastaza and Morona-Santiago, and northern Peru in northern San Martín.

PHYLLOSCARTES FLAVIVENTRIS

Phylloscartes flaviventris (Hartert)

Leptotriccus flaviventris Hartert, 1897, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **7,** p. 5—Ejido and Mérida, Venezuela; type from Mérida, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 349.

Andes of Mérida, subtropical zone of northern Venezuela on coastal range in Distrito Federal and interior range in Miranda. A record from southeastern Peru (eastern Cuzco) probably represents an undescribed form.

PHYLLOSCARTES VENEZUELANUS

Phylloscartes venezuelanus (Berlepsch)

Pogonotriccus venezuelanus Berlepsch, 1907, Ornis, **14,** p.

---

[1] *Pogonotriccus gualaquizae* Taczanowski and Berlepsch, 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 89—Mapoto, Ecuador, is a *nomen nudum.* —M. A. T.

357—Puerto Cabello, Carabobo, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of northern Venezuela in coastal range from Carabobo to Distrito Federal, and interior range in Aragua.

PHYLLOSCARTES ORBITALIS

Phylloscartes orbitalis (Cabanis)

Capsiempis orbitalis Cabanis, 1873, Journ. f. Ornith., **21,** p. 68—Monterico, Peru.

Subtropical zone of southern Colombia in Putumayo, eastern Ecuador in northern Napo-Pastaza, Central Andes of Peru from southern San Martín to northern Puno, and Cochabamba, northern Bolivia.

PHYLLOSCARTES FLAVEOLUS

Phylloscartes flaveolus semiflavus (Lawrence)

Elainea semiflava Lawrence, 1865, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **8,** p. 177—near David, Chiriquí, Panama.

Tropical zone of southern Nicaragua to Isla Coiba and east-central Panama.

Phylloscartes flaveolus magnirostris (Hartert)

Capsiempis flaveola magnirostris Hartert, 1898, Novit. Zool., **5,** p. 487—Chimbo, Ecuador.

Tropical zone of southwestern Ecuador in east-central Guayas and El Oro.

Phylloscartes flaveolus leucophrys (Berlepsch)

Capsiempis leucophrys Berlepsch, 1907, Ornis, **14,** p. 360—"Bogotá," Colombia.

Tropical zone of central-northern Colombia from Magdalena to Tolima, and northwestern Venezuela from Zulia and Falcón to Táchira.

Phylloscartes flaveolus cerulus (Wetmore)

Capsiempis flaveola cerula Wetmore, 1939, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **98**(4), p. 6—Independencia, Ocumare de la Costa, Aragua, Venezuela.

Tropical zone of Venezuela from Carabobo to Delta Amacuro, Barinas, and Bolívar, and south through Amazonas and easternmost Colombia to Putumayo and northeastern Ecuador.

Phylloscartes flaveolus amazonus (Zimmer)

Capsiempis flaveola amazona Zimmer, 1955, Amer. Mus.

Novit., no. 1749, p. 3—Borba, Rio Madeira (right bank), Brazil.

The Guianas and northern and central Brazil in eastern Amazonas, Rio Branco, western Pará, and Amapá.

Phylloscartes flaveolus flaveolus (Lichtenstein)

M[uscicapa] flaveola Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. Zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 56—Bahia, Brazil.

Eastern Bolivia in northern Santa Cruz, eastern Paraguay, northeastern Argentina in Misiones, and southeastern Brazil from Pernambuco to Rio Grande do Sul.

PHYLLOSCARTES ROQUETTEI

Phylloscartes roquettei Snethlage

Phylloscartes roquettei Snethlage, 1928, Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 4(2), p. 2 and pl.—Brejo Januária, Rio Sáo Francisco, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Known only from the type. Possibly allied to *flaviventris.*

PHYLLOSCARTES VENTRALIS

Phylloscartes ventralis angustirostris (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

M[uscicapa] angustirostris d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 52—Yungas, Bolivia.

Subtropical zone of Central Andes of Peru from San Martín to northern Puno, and Bolivia from La Paz and Cochabamba to Tarija.

Phylloscartes ventralis tucumanus Zimmer

Phylloscartes ventralis tucumanus Zimmer, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1095, p. 1—Tafí Trail, 2,000 ft., Tucumán, Argentina.

Northwestern Argentina from Jujuy to Tucumán and adjacent Catamarca.

Phylloscartes ventralis ventralis (Temminck)

Muscicapa ventralis Temminck, 1824, Pl. Col., livr. 46, text to pl. 275, fig. 2—Brazil; Ipanema, São Paulo, designated as type locality by Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 350.

Hemitriccus pammictus Oberholser, 1902, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **25,** p. 64—South America; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 353.

Phylloscartes ventralis longicaudus Stolzmann, 1926, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici Hist. Nat., **5,** p. 225—Vera Guarani, Paraná, Brazil.[1]

Southeastern Brazil from Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro to southern Mato Grosso and Rio Grande do Sul, eastern Paraguay, northeastern Argentina in Misiones and Entre Ríos, and Uruguay.

PHYLLOSCARTES PAULISTUS

Phylloscartes paulistus Ihering and Ihering

[*Phylloscartes*] *paulista* Ihering and Ihering, 1907, Cat. Fauna Brazil., **1,** p. 272—Fazenda Cayoá, Salto Grande do Paranapanema, São Paulo, Brazil.

Southeastern Brazil from Espírito Santo to southeastern Mato Grosso and Santa Catarina, and eastern Paraguay.

PHYLLOSCARTES OUSTALETI

Phylloscartes oustaleti (Sclater)

Leptopogon oustaleti Sclater, 1887, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 47, pl. 9, fig. 2—"Bogotá"; error, type probably from Corcovado, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 353.

Southeastern Brazil from Espírito Santo to Santa Catarina.

PHYLLOSCARTES DIFFICILIS

Phylloscartes difficilis (Ihering and Ihering)

Guracava difficilis Ihering and Ihering, 1907, Cat. Fauna Brazil., **1,** p. 271—Campos do Itatiaia, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Coastal range of southeastern Brazil from Minas Gerais to Santa Catarina.

---

[1] Pinto (1944 Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 247) believes *longicaudus* may be a synonym of *oustaleti*. Zimmer (1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1095, p. 2) thinks it might be based on *Phyllomyias virescens*.—M. A. T.

PHYLLOSCARTES FLAVOVIRENS

Phylloscartes flavovirens (Lawrence)

Leptopogon flavovirens Lawrence, 1862, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **7,** p. 472—along line of Panama Railroad.

Eastern Panama from Canal Zone to Darién.

PHYLLOSCARTES VIRESCENS

Phylloscartes virescens Todd

Phylloscartes virescens Todd, 1925, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **38,** p. 95—Pied Saut, French Guiana.

The Guianas.

PHYLLOSCARTES SUPERCILIARIS[1]

Phylloscartes superciliaris superciliaris (Sclater and Salvin)

Leptotriccus superciliaris Sclater and Salvin, 1868, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 389—Chitrá, Veragua[s], Panama.

Subtropical zone of Costa Rica and western Panama in Veraguas.

Phylloscartes superciliaris palloris (Griscom)

Mecocerculus superciliaris palloris Griscom, 1935, Occas. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **8,** p. 200—Tapalisa [= Cerro Tacarcuna], Darién, eastern Panama.

Eastern Panama in Darién. A Colombian specimen ("Bogotá" skin) has been recorded as *palloris* but may belong to following form.

Phylloscartes superciliaris griseocapillus Phelps and Phelps

Phylloscartes superciliaris griseocapillus Phelps and Phelps, 1952, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **65,** p. 95—Cerro Pejochaina, 1,900 m., Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela.

Northwestern Venezuela in Sierra de Perijá, western Zulia.

PHYLLOSCARTES SYLVIOLUS

Phylloscartes sylviolus (Cabanis and Heine)

L[eptotriccus] sylviolus Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus.

---

[1] In *Mecocerculus* in Hellmayr 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 5, p. 400.—M. A. T.

Heineanum, **2,** p. 54—Brazil; restricted to Rio de Janeiro by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 246.

Southeastern Brazil from Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo to Santa Catarina, eastern Paraguay, and northeastern Misiones, Argentina.

Genus PSEUDOTRICCUS Taczanowski and Berlepsch

Pseudotriccus Taczanowski and Berlepsch, 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 88. Type, by monotypy, *Pseudotriccus pelzelni* Taczanowski and Berlepsch.

Caenotriccus Sclater, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **14,** p. 86. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa ruficeps* Lafresnaye.

Pseudomyobius[1] Salvadori and Festa, 1899, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Torino, **15**(362), p. 12. Type, by monotypy, *Pseudomyobius annectens* Salvadori and Festa.

PSEUDOTRICCUS PELZELNI

Pseudotriccus pelzelni berlepschi Nelson

Pseudotriccus pelzelni berlepschi Nelson, 1913, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **60**(21), p. 1—Cerro Pirre, Panama.

Upper tropical and subtropical zones of eastern Panama in Darién, and northwestern Colombia to western Caldas.

Pseudotriccus pelzelni annectens[2] (Salvadori and Festa)

Pseudomyobius annectens Salvadori and Festa, 1899, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Torino, **15**(362), p. 12—Gualea, Pichincha, Ecuador.

Upper tropical and subtropical zones of southwestern Colombia in Nariño, intergrading with *berlepschi* in Cauca, and northwestern Ecuador.

Pseudotriccus pelzelni pelzelni Taczanowski and Berlepsch

Pseudotriccus pelzelni Taczanowski and Berlepsch, 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 88—Machay and [Hacienda] Mapoto, Tungurahua, Ecuador.

Upper tropical and subtropical zones of eastern Colombia in Meta and eastern Ecuador in Tungurahua and Napo-Pastaza.

---

[1] Misquoted as "*Pseudomyiobius*" by Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, pp. 340-341.—J. T. Z.

[2] Called *connectens* in error by Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 341.—M. A. T.

Pseudotriccus pelzelni peruvianus Bond

Pseudotriccus pelzelni peruvianus Bond, 1947, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 196, p. 2—near Río Jelashte, 4,500 ft., eastern slope, San Martín, Peru.

Lower subtropical zone of Peru from San Martín to Cuzco.

PSEUDOTRICCUS SIMPLEX

Pseudotriccus simplex (Berlepsch)

Caenotriccus simplex Berlepsch, 1901, Journ. f. Ornith., **49,** p. 88—Sandillani, La Paz, Bolivia.

Southeastern Peru in northern Puno, and northwestern Bolivia in La Paz and Cochabamba.

PSEUDOTRICCUS RUFICEPS

Pseudotriccus ruficeps (Lafresnaye)

Musicapa [sic] [*Todirostrum?*] *ruficeps* Lafresnaye, 1843, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **6,** p. 291—Colombia; "Bogotá," *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field. Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 342.

Subtropical and temperate zones of Colombia from west slope of Nariño to west slope of Eastern Andes in Cundinamarca, Ecuador, Peru from Huánuco to Cuzco, and northwestern Bolivia in La Paz.

Genus **MYIORNIS** Bertoni

Myiornis Bertoni, 1901, Aves Nuevas Paraguay, p. 129. Type, by monotypy, *Euscarthmus minutus* Bertoni = *Platyrhynchos auricularis* Vieillot.

Perissotriccus Oberholser, 1902, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **25,** p. 64. Type, by original designation, *Todirostrum ecaudatum* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.

MYIORNIS AURICULARIS

Myiornis auricularis auricularis (Vieillot)

Platyrhynchos auricularis Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **27,** p. 16—Brazil; type from Rio de Janeiro, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 336.

Southeastern Paraguay, northeastern Argentina in Misiones, and southeastern Brazil from Rio de Janeiro to Rio Grande do Sul.

Myiornis auricularis cinereicollis (Wied)

Euscarthmus cinereicollis Wied, 1831, Beitr. Naturg. Brasilien, **3**(2), p. 955—no locality; southern Bahia designated by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 242.

Myiornis auricularis Berlepschi Pinto, 1934, Bol. Biol. São Paulo, n.s., **1**, p. 9—Caravelas, Bahia. Redescribed by Pinto, 1935, Rev. Mus. Paulista, **19**, p. 207.

Central and eastern Brazil in southeastern Bahia, Espírito Santo, and Minas Gerais.

MYIORNIS ALBIVENTRIS

Myiornis albiventris (Berlepsch and Stolzmann)

Orchilus albiventris Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1894, Ibis, p. 389—La Merced, 2,600 ft., Peru.

Tropical zone of central Peru in Junín, Pasco, and Ayacucho, and northern Bolivia in La Paz and Cochabamba.

MYIORNIS ECAUDATUS

Myiornis ecaudatus atricapillus (Lawrence)

Orchilus atricapillus Lawrence, 1875, Ibis, p. 385—Angostura and "Volcán de Irazú" [= Talamanca, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 5, p. 339], Costa Rica.

Eastern Costa Rica, Panama from Veraguas to Darién, Pacific coast region of western Colombia, and northwestern Ecuador.

Myiornis ecaudatus miserabilis (Chubb)

Perissotriccus ecaudatus miserabilis Chubb, 1919, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. 9, **4**, p. 301—Bonasika River, British Guiana.

Trinidad; Venezuela in Carabobo, Mérida, Táchira, Barinas, northern Amazonas, and Bolívar; eastern Colombia in western Meta; Guyana, Surinam, and Amapá, Brazil.

Myiornis ecaudatus ecaudatus (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

T[*odirostrum*] *ecaudatum* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 47—Yuracarés,[1] Bolivia.

Eastern Peru from Amazonas and Loreto to northern Puno, Amazonian Brazil from Amazonas to Pará, and northern Bolivia in El Beni, La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz.

Genus **LOPHOTRICCUS** Berlepsch

Lophotriccus Berlepsch, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 553. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1884, Zool. Record for 1883, Aves, p. 34), "*Lophotriccus squamicristatus* (Lafr.)" = *Todirostrum squamaecrista* Lafresnaye.

Colopterus "Cab." Müller, 1845(not Erichson, 1842), Ber. Verh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 216. Type, by subsequent designation (Sclater, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **14,** p. 90), *C*[*olopterus*] *galeatus* = *Motacilla galeata* Boddaert.

Colopteryx Ridgway, 1888, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **10,** p. 519. New name for *Colopterus* "Cabanis" (*C. pilaris* erroneously cited as type).

LOPHOTRICCUS PILEATUS

Lophotriccus pileatus luteiventris Taczanowski

[*Lophotriccus squamaecristatus*] subsp. *luteiventris* Taczanowski, 1884, Ornith. Pérou, **2,** p. 231—Chiriquí, Panama.

Costa Rica and Panama to eastern Darién.

Lophotriccus pileatus santaeluciae Todd

Lophotriccus pileatus santaeluciae Todd, 1952, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **32,** p. 299—Santa Lucia, Miranda, Venezuela.

Upper tropical and subtropical zones of northwestern Venezuela from western Zulia to Táchira and Miranda; adjoining Colombia.

Lophotriccus pileatus squamaecrista (Lafresnaye)

F[= *T*] [*odirostrum*] *squamaecrista* Lafresnaye, 1846, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **9,** p. 363—"Bogotá."

Lophotriccus pileatus hesperius Todd, 1952, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **32,** p. 300—heights of Caldas, Valle del Cauca, Colombia.

Tropical and subtropical zones of Andes of Colombia (not in Santa Marta region) and western Ecuador.

---

[1] See footnote, p. 22.—M. A. T.

Lophotriccus pileatus pileatus (Tschudi)

E[uscarthmus] pileatus Tschudi, 1844, Archiv f. Naturg., **10**(1), p. 273—Peru; restricted to valley of Vitoc by Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 330.

Lophotriccus pileatus griseipectus Carriker, 1933, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **85,** p. 25—Río Jelashte, 5,000 ft., San Martín, Peru.

Tropical and subtropical zones of eastern Ecuador and Peru, south to Cuzco.

Lophotriccus pileatus hypochlorus Berlepsch and Stolzmann

Lophotriccus squamaecristatus hypochlorus Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1906, Ornis, **13,** p. 85—Idma, above Santa Ana, Peru.

Tropical and subtropical zones of southeastern Peru, from Urubamba Valley, Cuzco, south to upper affluents of Río Madre de Dios in Puno.

LOPHOTRICCUS EULOPHOTES

Lophotriccus eulophotes Todd

Lophotriccus eulophotes Todd, 1925, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **38,** p. 93—Hyutanahan [= Hiutanaã], Rio Purús, Amazonas, Brazil.

Known only from type locality on left bank of upper Rio Purús, and from Balta, southern Loreto, Peru.

LOPHOTRICCUS VITIOSUS

Lophotriccus vitiosus guianensis Zimmer

Lophotriccus vitiosus guianensis Zimmer, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1066, p. 20—Ipousin, Approuague River, French Guiana.

The Guianas and northeastern Brazil in Pará, north of the Amazon and Amapá; a population in northeastern Mato Grosso probably belongs here.

Lophotriccus vitiosus affinis Zimmer

Lophotriccus vitiosus affinis Zimmer, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1066, p. 20—Río Suno, above Avila, Napo, eastern Ecuador.

Southeastern Colombia from Meta to Putumayo, and probably Vaupés and Amazonas, south across eastern Ecuador to northeastern Peru in northern Loreto, north of the Amazon, reaching northwestern Amazonas in upper Rio Negro region of northwestern Brazil.

Lophotriccus vitiosus vitiosus (Bangs and Penard)

Cometornis vitiosus Bangs and Penard, 1921, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **64,** p. 373—Peru; restricted to Sarayacu, Río Ucayali, by Zimmer, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1066, p. 19.

Eastern Peru in eastern San Martín, southern Loreto, and Huánuco.

Lophotriccus vitiosus congener Todd

Lophotriccus congener Todd, 1925, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **38,** p. 92—São Paulo de Olivença, Rio Solimões, Brazil.

Western Brazil in southwestern Amazonas, at type locality, and on Rio Juruá.

LOPHOTRICCUS GALEATUS

Lophotriccus galeatus (Boddaert)

Motacilla Galeata Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 24; based on Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 391, fig. 1—Cayenne.

Eastern Venezuela in Sucre, Monagas, Bolívar, and Amazonas, the Guianas, extreme eastern Colombia, and northeastern Brazil from northern Amazonas to Pará, Amapá, and Maranhão, east of Rio Negro and Rio Tapajós.

Genus ATALOTRICCUS Ridgway

Atalotriccus Ridgway, 1905, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **18,** p. 208. Type, by original designation, *Colopterus pilaris* Cabanis.

ATALOTRICCUS PILARIS

Atalotriccus pilaris wilcoxi Griscom

Atalotriccus pilaris wilcoxi Griscom, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 141, p. 5—La Colorada, Santiago, Veraguas, Panama.

Western Panama from Chiriquí to Canal Zone.

Atalotriccus pilaris pilaris (Cabanis)

C[*olopterus*] *pilaris* Cabanis, 1847, Archiv f. Naturg., **13**(1),

p. 253, pl. 5, fig. 4—environs of Cartagena, Bolívar, Colombia.

Northern Colombia from Bolívar to Guajira, south to Huila, and Meta; adjoining Venezuela in Zulia and Táchira.

Atalotriccus pilaris venezuelensis Ridgway

Atalotriccus pilaris venezuelensis Ridgway, 1906, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **19,** p. 115—San Antonio, Bermúdez [= Monagas], Venezuela.

Tropical zone of northern Venezuela from Carabobo to Sucre, and in llanos from western Apure to Monagas.

Atalotriccus pilaris griseiceps (Hellmayr)

Colopteryx pilaris griseiceps Hellmayr, 1911, Rev. Franç. Ornith., **2,** p. 24—Altagracia, Río Orinoco, Bolívar, Venezuela.

Extreme eastern Colombia, central-eastern Venezuela in northern Amazonas, northern Bolívar, and Delta Amacuro, and western Guyana.

Genus **POECILOTRICCUS** Berlepsch

Poecilotriccus Berlepsch, 1884, Journ. f. Ornith., **32,** p. 298. Type, by monotypy, "*Poecilotriccus lenzi* sp. nov." = *Todirostrum lenzi* Berlepsch = *Todirhamphus ruficeps* Kaup.

Taeniotriccus Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9,** p. 38. Type, by original designation, *Taeniotriccus andrei* Berlepsch and Hartert.

POECILOTRICCUS RUFICEPS

Poecilotriccus ruficeps melanomystax Hellmayr

Poecilotriccus ruficeps melanomystax Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 325—above Salento, 9,000 ft., Caldas, Colombia.

Subtropical and lower temperate zones of central Colombia in northern part of Central Andes from Antioquia to Tolima.

Poecilotriccus ruficeps ruficeps (Kaup)

Tod[*iramphus*] *ruficeps* Kaup, 1852, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **19**(1851), p. 52—"? Mexico"; type presumably a "Bogotá" skin.

Subtropical zone of southwestern Venezuela in Táchira, eastern Colombia in eastern Andes, and northeastern Ecuador in western Napo-Pastaza and eastern Tungurahua.

Poecilotriccus ruficeps rufigenis (Sclater and Salvin)

Todirostrum rufigene Sclater and Salvin, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 522—Mongi [= Monji], Ecuador.

Subtropical zone of southwestern Colombia in Nariño and western Ecuador from Esmeraldas to Chimborazo; intergrading with *melanomystax* in upper Cauca and upper Magdalena valleys in Cauca and Huila, south-central Colombia.

Poecilotriccus ruficeps peruvianus Chapman

Poecilotriccus ruficeps peruvianus Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 118, p. 5—Chaupe, 6,100 ft., northeast of Huancabamba, northern Peru.

Known only from type locality.

POECILOTRICCUS CAPITALE

Poecilotriccus capitale (Sclater)

Todirostrum capitale Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **25,** p. 83, pl. 125, fig. 2—Río Napo, eastern Ecuador.

Southeastern Colombia in Putumayo, eastern Ecuador, and northeastern Peru in northern San Martín and northern Loreto.

POECILOTRICCUS TRICOLOR

Poecilotriccus tricolor (Berla)

Todirostrum tricolor Berla, 1946, Summa Brasil. Biol., **1**(fasc. 8), p. 125, figs.—Rio Jamari, Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Todirostrum albifacies Blake, 1959, Nat. Hist. Misc. [Chicago], no. 171, p. 1—Boca de Río Colorado (left bank), Madre de Dios, Peru.

Known only from the two type localities.

POECILOTRICCUS ANDREI

Poecilotriccus andrei andrei (Berlepsch and Hartert)

Taeniotriccus andrei Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9,** p. 38—La Pricion [= La Prisión], Río Caura, Bolívar, Venezuela.

Southeastern Venezuela in Bolívar and Delta Amacuro, and northwestern Brazil in Rio Branco, on the Rio Padauiri.

Poecilotriccus andrei klagesi (Todd)

Taeniotriccus klagesi Todd, 1925, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **38,** p. 94—Itaituba, Rio Tapajós, Brazil.

Known only from type locality and Belem, Pará. Undoubtedly conspecific with *andrei* and possibly identical.

GENUS **ONCOSTOMA** SCLATER

Oncostoma Sclater, 1862, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 208. Type, by monotypy, *Todirostrum cinereigulare* Sclater.

ONCOSTOMA CINEREIGULARE

Oncostoma cinereigulare (Sclater)

Todirostrum cinereigulare Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **24,** 1856, p. 295—Córdoba, Veracruz, Mexico.

Oncostoma cinereigulare pacifica Brodkorb, 1939, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool., Univ. Michigan, no. 401, p. 7—Finca Esperanza, 200 m., Chiapas, Mexico.

Southern Mexico from Oaxaca and central Veracruz to Yucatán Peninsula, and south to Bocas del Toro and Chiriquí, western Panama.

ONCOSTOMA OLIVACEUM

Oncostoma olivaceum (Lawrence)

Todirostrum olivaceum Lawrence, 1862, Ibis, p. 12—Isthmus of Panama; type from Lion Hill, Canal Zone, *fide* Salvin and Godman, 1888, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2,** p. 15.

Eastern Panama from Canal Zone eastward, and northern Colombia from northern Chocó to Magdalena and Santander.

GENUS **HEMITRICCUS** CABANIS AND HEINE

Hemitriccus Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum, **2,** p. 52. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa diops* Temminck.

Ceratotriccus Cabanis, 1874, Journ. f. Ornith., **22,** p. 87. Type, by original designation, *Todirostrum furcatum* Lafresnaye.

Idioptilon Berlepsch, 1907, Ornis, **14,** p. 356. Type, by monotypy, *Idioptilon rothschildi* Berlepsch = *Euscarthmus Zosterops* Pelzeln.

Snethlagea Berlepsch, 1909, Journ. f. Ornith., **57,** p. 104. Type, by original designation, *Euscarthmus zosterops minor* Snethlage.

Microcochlearius Chubb, 1919, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **39,**

p. 98. Type, by original designation, *Euscarthmus josephinae* Chubb.

Euscarthmornis Oberholser, 1923, Auk, **40,** p. 327. Type, by original designation, *Euscarthmus nidipendulus* Wied.

cf. Gyldenstolpe, 1945, Kungl. Svenska Vet.-Akad. Handl., ser. 3, **22**(3), pp. 252–255 (*iohannis, striaticollis*).

Pinto and Camargo, 1961, Arq. Zool. São Paulo, **11,** p. 259 (*griseiceps, striaticollis*).

SUBGENUS **SNETHLAGEA** BERLEPSCH

HEMITRICCUS MINOR

Hemitriccus minor pallens (Todd)

Snethlagea minima pallens Todd, 1925, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **38,** p. 94—Nova Olinda, Rio Purús, Brazil.

Central-western Brazil, in Amazonas, east to west banks of Rio Negro and Rio Madeira.

Hemitriccus minor minima (Todd)

Snethlagea minima Todd, 1925, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **38,** p. 94—Itaituba, Rio Tapajós, Brazil.

Snethlagea minor snethlageae Snethlage, 1937, Ornith. Monatsb., **45,** p. 174—Boim, Rio Tapajós, Brazil.

Central Brazil in eastern Amazonas and western Pará from right bank of Rio Madeira to right bank of Rio Tapajós, where intergrades with *minor*; extending south to northern Guaporé and northwestern Mato Grosso.

Hemitriccus minor minor (Snethlage)

Euscarthmus zosterops minor Snethlage, 1907, Ornith. Monatsb., **15,** p. 193—Arumatheua [= Arumateua], left bank, lower Rio Tocantins, Pará, Brazil.

Eastern Brazil on lower Rio Xingú and Rio Tocantins, central Pará.

SUBGENUS **MICROCOCHLEARIUS** CHUBB

HEMITRICCUS JOSEPHINAE

Hemitriccus josephinae (Chubb)

Euscarthmus josephinae Chubb, 1914, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **33,** p. 132—Supenaam, west bank of Essequibo River, British Guiana.

British Guiana, western Surinam, and Amapá, Brazil.

SUBGENUS **HEMITRICCUS** CABANIS AND HEINE

HEMITRICCUS DIOPS

Hemitriccus diops (Temminck)

Muscicapa diops Temminck, 1822, Pl. Col., livr. 24, text to pl. 144, fig. 1—Brazil; type from Ipanema, São Paulo, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 343.

Southeastern Brazil from Bahia south to Paraná, São Paulo, and coastal Santa Catarina, eastern Paraguay.

HEMITRICCUS OBSOLETUS

Hemitriccus obsoletus obsoletus (Ribeiro)

Musciphaga obsoleta Ribeiro, 1906, Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, **13,** p. 183—Retiro do Ramos, Caminho de Couto, Itatiaia, Río de Janeiro, Brazil.

Southeastern Brazil in elevated areas of western Rio de Janeiro (Serra do Itatiaia) and northeastern São Paulo (Serra Bocaina and Serra Bananal).

Hemitriccus obsoletus zimmeri nom. nov.

Hemitriccus obsoletus naumburgae Zimmer, 1953, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1605, p. 10—Sinimbú, 500 ft., Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Preoccupied by *Euscarthmornis zosterops naumbergae* Zimmer, 1945.

Extreme southeastern Brazil in Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul.

HEMITRICCUS FLAMMULATUS

Hemitriccus flammulatus flammulatus Berlepsch

Hemitriccus flammulatus Berlepsch, 1901, Journ. f. Ornith., **49,** p. 87—San Mateo, Yungas of Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Northern Peru in San Martín, and southeastern Peru in northern Puno; northwestern Bolivia in La Paz, El Beni, and Cochabamba; adjacent area of western Brazil in Rio Mequenes, northwestern Mato Grosso.

Hemitriccus flammulatus olivascens (Todd)[1]

Euscarthmus olivascens Todd, 1915, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash-

---

[1] Called *viridescens* (in synonymy of *flammulatus*) by Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 345.—M. A. T.

ington, **28,** p. 169—Río Surutú, Santa Cruz, Bolivia.
Eastern Bolivia in Santa Cruz.

HEMITRICCUS ZOSTEROPS

Hemitriccus zosterops zosterops (Pelzeln)

Euscarthmus Zosterops Pelzeln, 1868, Ornith. Brasil., pt. 2, pp. 102, 173—part, Marabitanas and San Carlos, Rio Negro, Brazil; type from Marabitanas, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 314.

Idioptilon rothschildi Berlepsch, 1907, Ornis, **14,** p. 356—Ipousin, Rio Approuague, French Guiana.

Southern Venezuela in southern Amazonas, Surinam, Cayenne, southern Colombia in Caquetá and Vaupés, eastern Ecuador (probably), and northern Brazil in northern Amazonas and northwestern Pará, and Amapá, north of the Amazon.

Hemitriccus zosterops flaviviridis (Zimmer)

Euscarthmornis zosterops flaviviridis Zimmer, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1066, p. 14—Río Negro, 2,600 ft., west of Moyobamba, Peru.

Northern Peru in central Amazonas and northern San Martín.

Hemitriccus zosterops griseipectus (Snethlage)

Euscarthmus griseipectus Snethlage, 1907, Ornith. Monatsb., **15,** p. 194—Alcobaca, Rio Tocantins, Brazil.

Idioptilon rothschildi albopectus Carriker, 1935, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **87,** p. 335—Santa Ana, 2,200 ft., Río Coroico, La Paz, Bolivia.

Southeastern Peru in Cuzco and northern Puno; northern Bolivia in La Paz and southern El Beni; central Brazil in central Amazonas, south of the Rio Amazonas, to southeastern Pará on Rio Tocantins.

Hemitriccus zosterops naumburgae (Zimmer)

Euscarthmornis zosterops naumburgae Zimmer, 1945, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **58,** p. 45—Palmares, 600 ft., Pernambuco, Brazil.

Eastern Brazil from Paraíba to Alagoas.

HEMITRICCUS AENIGMA

Hemitriccus aenigma (Zimmer)

Euscarthmornis aenigma Zimmer, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1066, p. 14—Caxiricatuba, Rio Tapajós, Brazil.

Known only from right bank of lower Rio Tapajós, western Pará, Brazil.

HEMITRICCUS ORBITATUS

Hemitriccus orbitatus (Wied)

E[*uscarthmus*] *orbitatus* Wied, 1831, Beitr. Naturg. Brasilien, **3**(2), p. 958—in high Brazilian forest; restricted to Rio Doce, Espírito Santo by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 230.

Euscarthmus striacicollis [sic] *griseostriatus* Stolzmann, 1926, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici Hist. Nat., **5**(3), p. 160—Salto del Guairá, [= Salto das Sete Quedas], Rio Paraná, Brazil.

Southeastern Brazil from eastern Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo south to Rio Grande do Sul.

HEMITRICCUS IOHANNIS

Hemitriccus iohannis (Snethlage)

Euscarthmus iohannis Snethlage, 1907, Ornith. Monatsb., **15**, p. 193—Monte Verde, Rio Purús, Brazil.

Euscarthmus striaticollis amazonicus Hellmayr, 1914, Novit. Zool., **21**, p. 168—Pebas, Peru.

Western Amazonia from Putumayo, Colombia south through Ucayali valley, eastern Peru and upper Rios Solimões, Juruá, and Purus, western Brazil to El Beni, northern Bolivia.

HEMITRICCUS STRIATICOLLIS

Hemitriccus striaticollis griseiceps (Todd)

Euscarthmus striaticollis griseiceps Todd, 1925, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **38**, p. 93—Santarém, Rio Tapajós, Brazil.

Western Pará on the lower Rio Tapajós, Brazil.

Hemitriccus striaticollis striaticollis (Lafresnaye)

Todirostrum striaticolle Lafresnaye, 1853, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, **5**, p. 58—Bahia, Brazil.

Euscarthmornis striaticollis obscuriceps Zimmer, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1066, p. 12—Abrilongo, Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Brazil, from Maranhão east to Paraíba and south through Bahia and Goiás to central Mato Grosso and upper Madeira at Santa Isabel; northern Bolivia in El Beni; northern Peru at Moyobamba, San Martín; Meta, eastern Colombia.

HEMITRICCUS NIDIPENDULUS

Hemitriccus nidipendulus nidipendulus (Wied)

E[uscarthmus] nidipendulus Wied, 1831, Beitr. Naturg. Brasilien, **3**(2), p. 950—Rio Mucuri and interior of Bahia, Brazil; restricted to Rio Mucuri by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves do Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 230.

Bahia, central-eastern Brazil.

Hemitriccus nidipendulus paulistus (Hellmayr)

Euscarthmus nidipendulus paulistus Hellmayr, 1914, Novit. Zool., **21,** p. 170—Ipanema, São Paulo, Brazil.

Espírito Santo and Minas Gerais to Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, southeastern Brazil.

HEMITRICCUS SPODIOPS

Hemitriccus spodiops (Berlepsch)

Euscarthmus spodiops Berlepsch, 1901, Journ. f. Ornith., **49,** p. 87—Songo, Yungas of La Paz, western Bolivia.

Northwestern Bolivia in La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz (FMNH).

HEMITRICCUS MARGARITACEIVENTER

Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer impiger (Sclater and Salvin)

Euscarthmus impiger Sclater and Salvin, 1868, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 171, pl. 13, fig. 1—Caracas, Venezuela.

Arid tropical zone of northeastern Colombia from Magdalena to Santander, and northern Venezuela from northern and western Zulia to Sucre and south to northern Guárico and central Anzoátegui, and Isla de Margarita.

Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer septentrionalis (Chapman)

Euscarthmus septentrionalis Chapman, 1914, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **33,** p. 176—Honda, Magdalena Valley, Colombia.

Arid tropical zone of the upper Magdalena Valley, southern Colombia, from northern Tolima southward.

Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer duidae (Chapman)

Euscarthmornis duidae Chapman, 1929, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 380, p. 19—Chorrera de Vegas, 4,700 ft., Cerro Duida, Venezuela.

Southern Venezuela on Cerro Duida, central Amazonas.

Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer auyantepui (Gilliard)

Euscarthmornis margaritaceiventer auyantepui Gilliard, 1941, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **77**, p. 489—Auyantepui, 1,100 m., southern Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of southeastern Venezuela in southeastern Bolívar.

Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer breweri (Phelps)

Todirostrum margaritaceiventer breweri Phelps, 1977, Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat., **33**(134), p. 33—Meseta de Sarisariñama, 1,400 m., Bolívar, Venezuela,

Massif of Jaua, southwestern Bolívar, Venezuela.

Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer rufipes (Tschudi)

E[*uscarthmus*] *rufipes* Tschudi, 1844, Archiv f. Naturg., **10**(1), p. 273—Peru; restricted to La Merced, Junín, by Zimmer, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1066, p. 16.

Central and central-southern Peru in Junín and Cuzco, and La Paz and southern El Beni, northwestern Bolivia.

Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer margaritaceiventer (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

T[*odirostrum*] *margaritaceiventer* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7**, cl. 2, p. 46—Chiquitos, Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

Eastern and southeastern Bolivia, southern Brazil from Mato Grosso to southern Goiás, western Minas Gerais, and São Paulo, northern Argentina from Jujuy to Corrientes, Entre Ríos, and Córdoba, and Paraguay.

Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer wuchereri (Sclater and Salvin)

Euscarthmus wuchereri Sclater and Salvin, 1873, Nomen. Av. Neotrop., p. 158—Bahia, Brazil.

Eastern Brazil from Maranhão to Ceará, Pernambuco, and Bahia.

HEMITRICCUS INORNATUS

Hemitriccus inornatus (Pelzeln)

Euscarthmus inornatus Pelzeln, 1868, Ornith. Brasil., pt.

2, pp. 102, 174—Rio Içanna [= Içana], right bank upper Rio Negro, northwestern Brazil ("Borba," error on p. 174).

Known only from the type, which may be a wrongly sexed female. Possibly a subspecies of *margaritaceiventer*.

HEMITRICCUS GRANADENSIS

Hemitriccus granadensis lehmanni (de Schauensee)

Euscarthmornis granadensis lehmanni de Schauensee, 1945, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **97,** p. 46—San Miguel, headwaters of the Río Macotama, north slope of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Subtropical zone of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Magdalena, northern Colombia.

Hemitriccus granadensis intensus (Phelps and Phelps)

Euscarthmornis granadensis intensus Phelps and Phelps, 1952, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **65,** p. 94—Cerro Tamuyejocha, 1,975 m, Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, western Zulia, Venezuela.

Northwestern Venezuela, in Sierra de Perijá of western Zulia, and southwestern Táchira.

Hemitriccus granadensis federalis (Phelps and Phelps)

Euscarthmornis granadensis federalis Phelps and Phelps, 1950, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **63,** p. 120—No [= Ño] León, 2,000 m., Distrito Federal, Venezuela.

Distrito Federal, Venezuela.

Hemitriccus granadensis granadensis (Hartlaub)

Todirostrum granadense Hartlaub, 1843, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **6,** p. 289—"Nouvelle-Grenade" [= "Bogotá"], Colombia; restricted to Santa Elena, Antioquia, Colombia (J. T. Z.).

Subtropical and temperate zones of Andes of Colombia, except for ranges of *lehmanni* and *andinus,* and Carchi, northeastern Ecuador.

Hemitriccus granadensis andinus (Todd)

Euscarthmornis granadensis andinus Todd, 1952, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **32,** p. 298—La Pica, Santander, Colombia.

Northern part of Eastern Andes of Colombia in Santander and Norte de Santander, and western Venezuela in Páramo de Tamá, Táchira.

Hemitriccus granadensis pyrrhops (Cabanis)

Euscarthmus pyrrhops Cabanis, 1874, Journ. f. Ornith., **22,** p. 98—central Peru; specimens from Maraynioc and Tambopata, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 318; restricted to Maraynioc, Junín (J. T. Z.).

Southeastern Ecuador in Loja, and Central Andes of Peru from Amazonas to Cuzco.

Hemitriccus granadensis caesius (Carriker)

Euscarthmornis granadensis caesius Carriker, 1932, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **83**(1931), p. 460—Santo Domingo (Inca Mine), 6,000 [ft.], Puno, southeastern Peru.

Known only from type specimen.

HEMITRICCUS MIRANDAE[1]

Hemitriccus mirandae (Snethlage)

Todirostrum mirandae Snethlage, 1925, Journ. f. Ornith., **73,** p. 266—São Paulo, Serra da Ibiapaba, northern Ceará, Brazil.

Eastern Brazil in northern Ceará, Pernambuco, and Alagoas.

HEMITRICCUS KAEMPFERI[2]

Hemitriccus kaempferi (Zimmer)

Idioptilon mirandae kaempferi Zimmer, 1953, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1605, p. 8—Salto Pirahy [= Piraí], (Joinville [= Joinvile]), 450 ft., Santa Catarina, Brazil.

Known only from type locality.

HEMITRICCUS RUFIGULARIS

Hemitriccus rufigularis (Cabanis)

Euscarthmus rufigularis Cabanis, 1873, Journ. f. Ornith., **21,** p. 67—Monterico, Peru.

Central and southeastern Peru from Huánuco to northern Puno, and La Paz, northwestern Bolivia.

---

[1] In *Todirostrum* in Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 305.—M. A. T.

[2] A new species related to *H. kaempferi* has been discovered by J. W. Fitzpatrick and J. P. O'Neill in northern Peru; it will be described in Auk, **96,** 1979.—M. A. T.

SUBGENUS CERATOTRICCUS CABANIS

HEMITRICCUS FURCATUS

Hemitriccus furcatus (Lafresnaye)

T[odirostrum] furcatum Lafresnaye, 1846, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **9**, p. 362—Brazil; restricted to Rio de Janeiro by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 237.

Southeastern Brazil in Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, and eastern São Paulo.

GENUS TODIROSTRUM LESSON

Todirostrum Lesson, 1831, Traité Ornith., p. 384. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840, List. Genera Birds, p. 31), "*T. cinereum*" Linnaeus = *Todus cinereus* Linnaeus.

TODIROSTRUM SENEX

Todirostrum senex (Pelzeln)

Euscarthmus senex Pelzeln, 1868, Ornith. Brasil., **2**, pp. 101, 173—Borba, Rio Madeira, Amazonas, Brazil.

Known only from type specimen.

TODIROSTRUM RUSSATUM[1]

Todirostrum russatum (Salvin and Godman)

Euscarthmus russatus Salvin and Godman, 1884, Ibis, p. 445—Mt. Roraima, 6,000 ft., British Guiana [= Venezuela].

Subtropical zone of southeastern Venezuela in southeastern Bolívar, and adjoining Brazil.

TODIROSTRUM PLUMBEICEPS[2]

Todirostrum plumbeiceps obscurum Zimmer

Todirostrum plumbeiceps obscurum Zimmer, 1940, Amer.

---

[1] In *Euscarthmornis* in Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 5, p. 317.—M. A. T.

[2] In *Euscarthmornis* in Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 5, p. 316.—M. A. T.

Mus. Novit., no. 1066, p. 10—Santo Domingo, 6,000 ft. southeastern Peru.

Subtropical zone of southeastern Peru in northern Puno, and northern Bolivia in La Paz and Cochabamba.

Todirostrum plumbeiceps viridiceps (Salvadori)

Euscarthmus viridiceps Salvadori, 1897, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Torino, **12**(292), p. 12—San Lorenzo, Jujuy, Argentina.

Chuquisaca and Tarija, southern Bolivia and Jujuy and Salta, northwestern Argentina.

Todirostrum plumbeiceps plumbeiceps Lafresnaye

Muscicapa gularis Temminck, 1822 (not Stephens, 1817), Pl. Col., livr. 28, pl. 167, fig. 1—Brazil; type from Prov. São Paulo, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 316.

T[*odirostrum*] *plumbeiceps* Lafresnaye, 1846, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **9,** p. 361; based on "Tachurí cabeza de plomo," no. 169, of Azara, 1805, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paraguay Rio Plata, **2,** p. 86—"Brésil, Bolivie" = Paraguay, *fide* Hellmayr, *loc. cit.*

Euscarthmus gularis bertonii Stolzmann, 1926, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici Hist. Nat., **5**(3), p. 162—Fazenda Ferreira, Paraná, Brazil.

Southern Brazil from São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro to Rio Grande do Sul, eastern Paraguay, and Misiones, Argentina.

Todirostrum plumbeiceps cinereipectum Novaes

Todirostrum plumbeiceps cinereipectus Novaes, 1953, Rev. Brasil. Biol., **13,** p. 235—Jatiboca, 900–1,000 m., Espírito Santo, Brazil.

Espírito Santo and southeastern Minas Gerais, Brazil.

TODIROSTRUM FUMIFRONS

Todirostrum fumifrons penardi Hellmayr

Todirostrum fumifrons penardi Hellmayr, 1905, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **15,** p. 90—near Paramaribo, Surinam.

Surinam and Cayenne.

Todirostrum fumifrons fumifrons Hartlaub

Todirostrum fumifrons Hartlaub, 1853, Journ. f. Ornith., **1,** p. 35—Brazil; restricted to Bahia by Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 303.

Northeastern Brazil in central Pará and southern Maranhão, from Paraíba to northern Bahia, and in northeastern Mato Grosso.

TODIROSTRUM LATIROSTRE

Todirostrum latirostre caniceps (Chapman)

Euscarthmus latirostris caniceps Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 118, p. 7—Florencia, Rio Caquetá, Colombia.

Southeastern Colombia from Caquetá to Amazonas, eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru from Loreto and San Martín to Ayacucho, and western Brazil on both banks of the Amazon in Amazonas east to Tefé.

Todirostrum latirostre mituense Olivares

Todirostrum latirostre mituense Olivares, 1965, Caldasia, **9,** p. 269—Mitú, 240 m., Vaupés, Colombia.

Known only from region of Mitú, Vaupés, Colombia.

Todirostrum latirostre mixtum Zimmer

Todirostrum latirostre mixtum Zimmer, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no 1066, p. 8—Candamo, southeastern Peru.

Southeastern Peru in northern Puno and northern Bolivia in El Beni, La Paz, and Cochabamba.

Todirostrum latirostre latirostre (Pelzeln)

Euscarthmus latirostris Pelzeln, 1868, Ornith. Brasil., **2,** pp. 101, 173—Borba, Rio Madiera, Amazonas, Brazil.

Todirostrum latirostre difficile Todd, 1937, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **25,** p. 254—Nova Olinda, Rio Purús, Brazil.

Central Brazil in Amazonas from upper Rio Juruá and Rio Purús to Parintins.

Todirostrum latirostre ochropterum (Allen)

Euscarthmus ochropterus Allen, 1889, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **2,** p. 143—Chapada, Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Euscarthmus nattereri Hellmayr, 1903, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, **53,** p. 204—[Rio] Paraná, northern São Paulo, Brazil.[1]

Southern Brazil in northern São Paulo and Mato Grosso, and possibly southeastern Bolivia in Santa Cruz.

---

[1] In *Euscarthmornis*, as a separate species, in Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 315.—M. A. T.

Todirostrum latirostre senectum Griscom and Greenway

Todirostrum latirostre senectum Griscom and Greenway, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **81,** p. 434—Boca do Igarapé-Piaba, near Óbidos, Pará, Brazil.

North-central Brazil, north of the Amazon in northeastern Amazonas and northwestern Pará.

Todirostrum latirostre austroriparium Todd

Todirostrum latirostre austroriparium Todd, 1952, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **32,** p. 298—Santarém, Brazil.

Known only from type locality, on right bank of Rio Tapajós, western Pará, Brazil.

TODIROSTRUM SYLVIA

Todirostrum sylvia schistaceiceps Sclater

Todirostrum schistaceiceps Sclater, 1859, Ibis, p. 444—Oaxaca, Mexico.

Southern Mexico from Veracruz, Oaxaca, Tabasco, and Quintana Roo south to Canal Zone, Panama. Not recorded from El Salvador.

Todirostrum sylvia superciliare Lawrence

Todirostrum superciliaris Lawrence, 1871, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **10,** p. 9—"Venezuela?"; type is labeled "Carthagena" [= Cartagena, Bolívar, Colombia], *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 306.

Todirostrum hypospodium Berlepsch, 1907, Ornis, **14,** p. 354—"Bogotá," Colombia.

Colombia, on Caribbean coast, Magdalena and Cauca valleys, Pacific slope of Western Andes, and eastern side of Eastern Andes in Meta.

Todirostrum sylvia griseolum Todd

Todirostrum schistaceiceps griseolum Todd, 1913, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **26,** p. 170—El Hacha, Bolívar railway, Lara, Venezuela.

Northwestern Venezuela from northeastern Lara to Aragua and Zulia, Táchira, and Mérida to Apure and northern Bolívar; Maipures, eastern Vichada, extreme eastern Colombia.

Todirostrum sylvia sylvia (Desmarest)

Todus sylvia Desmarest, 1806, Hist. Nat. Tangaras, livr. 10, [pl. 71]—locality unknown; probably Cayenne, *fide*

Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 307.

Guyana, Cayenne, and along Rio Branco, northern Brazil.

Todirostrum sylvia schulzi Berlepsch

Todirostrum schulzi Berlepsch, 1907, Ornis, **14,** p. 355—Ourém, Rio Guamá, Pará, Brazil.

Northeastern Brazil from southeastern Pará east to Piauí.

TODIROSTRUM MACULATUM

Todirostrum maculatum amacurense Eisenmann and Phelps

Todirostrum maculatum amacurense Eisenmann and Phelps, 1971, Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat., **29,** p. 187—Delta del Orinoco, Delta Amacuro, Venezuela.

Northeastern Venezuela in Monagas and Delta Amacuro; northern Guyana; Trinidad.

Todirostrum maculatum maculatum (Desmarest)

Todus maculatus Desmarest, 1806, Hist. Nat. Tangaras, livr. 10, [pl. 70] and text—"la Guaine" [= Cayenne].

Surinam, French Guiana, and northeastern Brazil from Amapá and eastern Pará west to Rio Xingú and east to northern Maranhão.

Todirostrum maculatum signatum Sclater and Salvin

Todirostrum signatum Sclater and Salvin, 1881, Ibis, p. 267—Nauta, Pebas, and Iquitos, Peru; restricted to Iquitos (J. T. Z.).

Eastern Colombia in Caqueta and Amazonas; eastern Peru in Loreto; western Brazil in western Amazonas and western Guaporé; northern Bolivia in northern El Beni.

Todirostrum maculatum annectens Zimmer

Todirostrum maculatum annectens Zimmer, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1066, p. 6—Igarapé Cacau Pereira, right bank of lower Rio Negro, Brazil.

Central-northern Brazil from Rio Branco and northeastern Amazonas south to mouth of Rio Negro on right bank.

Todirostrum maculatum diversum Zimmer

Todirostrum maculatum diversum Zimmer, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1066, p. 6—Igarapé Brabo, left bank of lower Rio Tapajós, Brazil.

Central Brazil from Tefé and upper Rio Madeira in eastern

Amazonas, east to right bank of Rio Tapajós, in western Pará, crossing Amazon to north side in region from left bank of lower Rio Negro to Rio Jamundá.

TODIROSTRUM POLIOCEPHALUM

Todirostrum poliocephalum (Wied)

T[*odus*] *poliocephalus* Wied, 1831, Beitr. Naturg. Brasilien, **3**(2), p. 964—Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Southeastern Brazil from southeastern Bahia and Minas Gerais south to Santa Catarina.

TODIROSTRUM CINEREUM

Todirostrum cinereum viridiorsale Parkes

Todirostrum cinereum viridiorsale Parkes, 1976, Nemouria, Occas. Papers Delaware Mus. Nat. Hist., no. 18, p. 3—3 to 4 miles ENE of Tlacotalpan, Veracruz, Mexico.

Drainage of Río Papaloapan, south-central Veracruz and northern Oaxaca, Mexico.

Todirostrum cinereum finitimum Bangs

Todirostrum cinereum finitimum Bangs, 1904, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **17,** p. 114—San Juan Bautista, Tabasco, Mexico.

Southern Mexico from Veracruz, Tabasco, Chiapas, Quintana Roo, and Campeche through Central America to northwestern Costa Rica.

Todirostrum cinereum wetmorei Parkes

Todirostrum cinereum wetmorei Parkes, 1976, Nemouria, Occas. Papers Delaware Mus. Nat. Hist., no. 18, p. 5—San Félix, Chiriquí, Panama.

Central and eastern Costa Rica and Panama.

Todirostrum cinereum cinereum (Linnaeus)

[*Todus*] *cinereus* Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1,** p. 178; based on Edwards, 1760, Glean. Nat. Hist., **2,** p. 110, pl. 262, fig. 1—Surinam.

Tropical zone of Colombia (except extreme southwest), Venezuela (except northwestern area occupied by *viridanum*), the Guianas, and northeastern Brazil from Rio Branco and northern Pará and Amapá, crossing to south bank of the Amazon east of Rio Tapajós.

Todirostrum cinereum cearae Cory

Todirostrum cinereum cearae Cory, 1916, Field Mus. Nat.

Hist., Ornith. Ser., **1,** p. 342—Serra Baturité, Ceará, Brazil.

Eastern Brazil in eastern Pará, including Ilha de Marajó, and eastward to Piauí, Ceará and Alagoas, and southward to northern Bahia.

Todirostrum cinereum sclateri (Cabanis and Heine)

T [*riccus*] *Sclateri* Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum, **2,** p. 50—Peru; restricted to Tumbes by Zimmer, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1066, p. 4.

Southwestern Colombia (Nariño), western Ecuador, and northwestern Peru (Tumbes and Piura).

Todirostrum cinereum peruanum Zimmer

Todirostrum cinereum peruanum Zimmer, 1930, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **17,** p. 384—Vista Alegre, 4,100 ft., Peru.

Eastern Ecuador and north-central and eastern Peru from northern Loreto, Cajamarca, and San Martín through Huánuco, Junín, and eastern Ayacucho to Cuzco.

Todirostrum cinereum coloreum Ridgway

Todirostrum cinereum coloreum Ridgway, 1906, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **19,** p. 115—Corumbá, Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Todirostrum cinereum intermedium Carriker, 1935, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **87,** p. 334—Chatarona (near Reyes), El Beni, Bolivia.

Northern Bolivia from southern El Beni eastward and southern Brazil from Mato Grosso to Espírito Santo and south to São Paulo.

TODIROSTRUM VIRIDANUM

Todirostrum viridanum Hellmayr

Todirostrum viridanum Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 301—Río Aurare, 12 miles south of Altagracia, Zulia, Venezuela.

Northwestern Venezuela in northern Zulia and coastal part of Falcón.

TODIROSTRUM PICTUM

Todirostrum pictum Salvin

Todirostrum pictum Salvin, 1897, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **7,** p. 15—Aunai [= Annai], British Guiana.

Southern Venezuela in Amazonas and southern Bolívar, the Guianas, and northern Brazil on left bank of Rio Negro in northern Amazonas and north bank of lower Amazon in northern Pará and Amapá.

TODIROSTRUM CHRYSOCROTAPHUM

Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum guttatum Pelzeln

Todirostrum guttatum Pelzeln, 1868, Ornith. Brasil., **2**, pp. 101, 172—Barcelos and Poiares, Rio Negro, Amazonas, Brazil.

Eastern Colombia from Meta to Amazonas and eastern Vaupés; eastern Ecuador; northern Brazil on right bank of Rio Negro and adjacent parts of north bank of Amazon in northern Amazonas west to Pebas, northeastern Loreto, Peru.

Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum chrysocrotaphum Strickland

Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum Strickland, 1850, Contr. Ornith., p. 48, pl. [49], upper fig.—Peru.

Northern Peru south of the Marañón in Loreto and San Martín and on north bank in northwestern Loreto; western Brazil (Tefé, Amazonas).

Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum neglectum Carriker

Todrirostrum (sic) *chrysocrotaphum neglectum* Carriker, 1932, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **83**(1931), p. 460—Huacamayo, 1,000 ft., Sandia, Puno, Peru.

Eastern Peru along middle and upper Río Ucayali in southern Loreto, and from eastern Junín to northern Puno; northern Bolivia in El Beni, La Paz, and Cochabamba; and southwestern Brazil along upper Rio Purús to right bank of lower Purús and left bank of lower Rio Madeira, eastern Amazonas.

Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum similis Zimmer

Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum similis Zimmer, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1066, p. 3—Igarapé Amorin, left bank of Rio Tapajós, Pará, Brazil.

Northeastern Brazil in western Pará on left bank of lower Rio Tapajós.

Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum illigeri (Cabanis and Heine)

T [*riccus*] *Illigeri* Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum, **2**, p. 49—Pará, Brazil; restricted to Belém by Hellmayr, 1912, Abh. Bayern Akad. Wiss. Math.-phys. Kl., **26**(2), p. 89.

Northeastern Brazil from western Pará, on right bank of lower Rio Tapajós, east across Pará to northern Maranhão.

TODIROSTRUM NIGRICEPS

Todirostrum nigriceps Sclater

Todirostrum nigriceps Sclater, 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **23,** p. 66, pl. 84, fig. 1—Santa Martha in Nov. Grenada. [= Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia].

Eastern Costa Rica, Panama, northern Colombia from northern Chocó to Arauca and eastern Cundinamarca, and possibly also Pacific coastal region; extreme western Venezuela in western Zulia and northern Mérida; and eastern Guayas, western Ecuador.

TODIROSTRUM CALOPTERUM

Todirostrum calopterum calopterum Sclater

Todirostrum calopterum Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **25,** p. 82, pl. 125, fig. 1—Río Napo, Ecuador.

Southeastern Colombia in Putumayo, eastern Ecuador, and northeastern Peru at mouth of Río Curaray, northern Loreto.

Todirostrum calopterum pulchellum Sclater

Todirostrum pulchellum Sclater, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1873, p. 781—Peruvia alta, Cosnipata [= Cosñipata, Cuzco, Peru].

Southeastern Peru in eastern Cuzco and northern Puno.

Genus **CNIPODECTES** Sclater and Salvin

Cnipodectes Sclater and Salvin, 1873, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 281. Type, by monotypy, *Cyclorhynchus subbrunneus* Sclater.

CNIPODECTES SUBBRUNNEUS

Cnipodectes subbrunneus panamensis Zimmer

Cnipodectes subbrunneus panamensis Zimmer, 1939, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1043, p. 10—Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone.

Eastern Panama from Canal Zone eastward; northwestern

Colombia from northern Chocó east to western Bolívar, and possibly middle Magdalena Valley.

Cnipodectes subbrunneus subbrunneus (Sclater)

Cyclorhynchus subbrunneus Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **28,** p. 282—Ecuador; type from Babahoyo, Los Ríos, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 272.

Western Colombia from southern Chocó southward, and western Ecuador.

Cnipodectes subbrunneus minor Sclater

Cnipodectes minor Sclater, 1884, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, p. 654—Chamicuros, Peru.

Southeastern Colombia in western Caquetá and Putumayo; northeastern Peru in central Loreto south of the Amazon; western Brazil from upper Amazonian region on Rio Juruá and Rio Purús to mouths of Rios Negro and Madeira. Unrecorded from eastern Ecuador.

GENUS **RAMPHOTRIGON** GRAY

Ramphotrigron G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 146. Type, by original designation, *Platyrhynchus "ruficaudus"* Spix.

RAMPHOTRIGON MEGACEPHALA[1]

Ramphotrigon megacephala venezuelensis Phelps and Gilliard

Ramphotrigon megacephala venezuelensis Phelps and Gilliard, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1153, p. 5—Ciudad Bolivia, 150 m., Barinas, Venzuela.

Northwestern Venezuela in northwestern Barinas, Yaracuy, and Apure.

Ramphotrigon megacephala pectoralis Zimmer and Phelps

Ramphotrigon megacephala pectoralis Zimmer and Phelps, 1947, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1338, p. 5—Sierra Parima [= Sierra de Curupira, *fide* Phelps and Phelps, Jr, 1963, Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat., **24**(104–105), p. 212], 540 m., headwaters of Río Siapa, Amazonas, Venezuela.

Southeastern Colombia in western Meta and Putumayo, and southern Venezuela in southern Amazonas.

---

[1] In *Tolmomyias* in Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 281.—M. A. T.

Ramphotrigon megacephala boliviana Zimmer

Ramphotrigon megacephala boliviana Zimmer, 1939, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1045, p. 17—Mission San Antonio [= San Antonio del Chimoré], 1,300 ft., Río Chimoré, Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Southeastern Peru in southern Loreto and Cuzco, western Brazil in western Amazonas and Acre, and northern Bolivia in El Beni, La Paz, and Cochabamba.

Ramphotrigon megacephala megacephala (Swainson)

Tyrannula megacephala Swainson, 1836 (?), Ornith. Drawings, pt. 4, pl. 47—Brazil; restricted to São Paulo by Hellmayr, 1903, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, **53,** p. 206.

Southeastern Brazil from eastern Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo to Santa Catarina and São Paulo, eastern Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina in Misiones.

RAMPHOTRIGON FUSCICAUDA

Ramphotrigon fuscicauda Chapman

Ramphotrigon fuscicauda Chapman, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 187, p. 5—lower Río Suno, eastern Ecuador.

Southern Colombia in Putumayo (FMNH), northeastern Ecuador in northern Napo-Pastaza, eastern Peru in southern Loreto, and northern El Beni, Bolivia. Known from very few specimens.

RAMPHOTRIGON RUFICAUDA

Ramphotrigon ruficauda (Spix)

Platyrhynchus ruficauda Spix, 1825, Avium Spec. Nov. Brasil., **2,** p. 9, pl. 11, fig. 1—"in sylvis fl. Amazonum"; restricted to mouth of Rio Madeira by Gyldenstolpe, 1945, Kungl. Svenska Vet.-Akad. Handl., ser. 3, **22**(3), p. 246.

Eastern Colombia in northern Meta, Caqueta and Vaupés, central and southern Venezuela from Amazonas to northeastern Bolívar, the Guianas, central Brazil in Amazonas, Pará, Amapá, and northern Mato Grosso, eastern Peru, and El Beni, northern Bolivia.

Genus **RHYNCHOCYCLUS** Cabanis and Heine

Cyclorhynchus Sundevall, 1836 (not *Cyclorrhynchus* Kaup, 1829), Kungl. Svenska Vet. Akad. Handl., 1835, p. 83. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840, List

Genera Birds, p. 31), "*C. olivaceus* (Desmarest)" = *Platyrhynchos olivaceus* Temminck.[1]

Rhynchocyclus Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum, **2,** p. 56. New name for *Cyclorhynchus* Sundevall.

cf. Haffer, 1967, Auk, **84,** pp. 354-365 (*olivaceus* and *brevirostris*).

RHYNCHOCYCLUS BREVIROSTRIS

Rhynchocyclus brevirostris pallidus Binford

Rhynchocyclus brevirostris pallidus Binford, 1965, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool., Louisiana State Univ., no. 30, p. 5—Minitán, sea level, 22 road miles south of Pinotepa Nacional, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Southern Mexico on Pacific coast of Oaxaca east to Pluma Hidalgo and west to Putla and Minitán; probably ranges into Guerrero.

Rhynchocyclus brevirostris brevirostris (Cabanis)

C[yclorhynchus] brevirostris Cabanis, 1847, Archiv. f. Naturg., **13**(1), p. 249—"Xalapa" [= Jalapa, Veracruz], Mexico.

Southern Mexico from eastern Oaxaca and Veracruz to Yucatán Peninsula, and south through Central America to western Panama in Chiriquí and Veraguas.

Rhynchocyclus brevirostris hellmayri Griscom

Rhynchocyclus brevirostris hellmayri Griscom, 1932, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **72,** p. 352—Cana, Pacific slope of Darién, Panama.

Mountains of eastern Panama in eastern Darién, and adjacent part of northwestern Colombia on east slope of Cerro Tacarcuna, northern Chocó.

Rhynchocyclus brevirostris pacificus (Chapman)

Craspedoprion pacificus Chapman, 1914, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **33,** p. 174—Juntas de Tamaná, Chocó, Colombia.

Western Colombia in Atrato Valley, Chocó, south into northwestern Ecuador in Esmeraldas and Imbabura.

---

[1] Under the new rules (Art. 56), *Cyclorhynchus* Sundevall is available. However, it is now a *nomen oblitum*, not having appeared in the literature for over 100 years.—M. A. T.

RHYNCHOCYCLUS OLIVACEUS

Rhynchocyclus olivaceus bardus (Bangs and Barbour)

Craspedoprion olivaceus bardus Bangs and Barbour, 1922, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **65,** p. 216—Cerro Sapo, Darién, Panama.

Tropical zone of eastern Panama from Canal Zone to Darién, and northwestern Colombia from northern Chocó to southern Bolívar.

Rhynchocyclus olivaceus mirus de Schauensee

Rhynchocyclus olivaceus mirus de Schauensee, 1950, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 221, p. 13—Murindó, Antioquia, Colombia.

Northwestern Colombia in lower Atrato Valley, inland from coast (possibly hybrids between *R. o. bardus* and *R. brevirostris pacificus*).

Rhynchocyclus olivaceus tamborensis Todd

Rhynchocyclus olivaceus tamborensis Todd, 1952, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **32,** p. 297—El Tambor, Santander, Colombia.

Known only from type locality in valley of Río Lebrija, Santander, Colombia.

Rhynchocyclus olivaceus flavus (Chapman)

Craspedoprion aequinoctialis flavus Chapman, 1914, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **33,** p. 175—Onaca, 2,500 ft., near coast, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Tropical zone of northeastern and eastern Colombia in Santa Marta region, northern Magdalena, and at eastern base of Eastern Andes in western Meta; northwestern and northern Venezuela from Zulia to western Apure, and coastal region from Yaracuy to Sucre.

Rhynchocyclus olivaceus aequinoctialis (Sclater)

Cyclorhynchus aequinoctialis Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **26,** p. 70—Río Napo, Ecuador.

Southeastern Colombia from Meta to Putumayo, eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, and north-central Bolivia in Cochabamba.

Rhynchocyclus olivaceus guianensis McConnell

Rhynchocyclus olivaceus guianensis McConnell, 1911, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **27,** p. 106—British Guiana; restricted to Abary River (J. T. Z.).

Southern Venezuela from southern Amazonas east across Bolívar and southern Sucre; the Guianas; Brazil along Rio Madeira and north of the Amazon from eastern Amazonas to Amapá.

Rhynchocyclus olivaceus sordidus Todd

Rhynchocyclus olivaceus sordidus Todd, 1952, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **32,** p. 296—Santarém, Brazil.

Brazil, south of the Amazon, from Rio Tapajós to Rio Tocantins and northern Maranhão.

Rhynchocyclus olivaceus olivaceus (Temminck)

Platyrhynchos olivaceus Temminck, 1820, Pl. Col., livr. 2, pl. 12, fig. 1—Brazil; restricted to Rio de Janeiro by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 214.

C[*otinga*] *virescens* Thunberg, 1823, Mém. Soc. Imper. Nat. Moscou, **6,** p. 178—Brazil; restricted to Rio de Janeiro by Zimmer, 1939, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1045, p. 23.

Eastern Brazil from eastern Pará to Pernambuco and south to Rio de Janeiro.

RHYNCHOCYCLUS FULVIPECTUS

Rhynchocyclus fulvipectus (Sclater)

Cyclorhynchus fulvipectus Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **28,** p. 92—Nanegal, Pichincha, Ecuador.

Extreme western Venezuela in Táchira, tropical and subtropical zones of central-western Colombia on western slope of Eastern Andes in Cundinamarca, west and south into northwestern and eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, and northern Bolivia.

Genus TOLMOMYIAS Hellmayr

Tolmomyias Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 273. Type, by original designation, *Platyrhynchus sulphurescens* Spix.

TOLMOMYIAS SULPHURESCENS

Tolmomyias sulphurescens cinereiceps (Sclater)

Cyclorhynchus cinereiceps Sclater, 1859, Ibis, p. 443—Oaxaca, Mexico.

Southern Mexico from Oaxaca and Veracruz to Yucatán

Peninsula, and south through Central America to Costa Rica.

Tolmomyias sulphurescens flavoolivaceus (Lawrence)

Rhynchocyclus flavo-olivaceus Lawrence, 1863, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **8,** p. 8—along line of Panama Railroad; type from Lion Hill (McLeannan Collection), *fide* Salvin and Godman, 1888, Biol. Centr.-Amer., **2,** p. 9.

Panama from Chiriquí to Darién and southwestern Bolívar, Colombia.

Tolmomyias sulphurescens asemus (Bangs)

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens asemus Bangs, 1910, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **23,** p. 73—Pavas, western Colombia.

Western Colombia from northern Chocó south to Valle de Cauca and east to Huila, embracing upper Cauca Valley and head of Magdalena Valley.

Tolmomyias sulphurescens confusus Zimmer

Tolmomyias sulphurescens confusus Zimmer, 1939, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1045, p. 8—Villavicencio, 1,600 ft., Meta, Eastern Andes, Colombia.

Eastern Colombia on both slopes of Eastern Andes from Norte de Santander to Meta; southwestern Venezuela in western Apure and Táchira, and northeastern Ecuador in northern Napo-Pastaza.

Tolmomyias sulphurescens exortivus (Bangs)

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens exortivus Bangs, 1908, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **21,** p. 163—La Concepción, 3,000 ft., Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Northeastern Colombia in Santa Marta region and northern Bolívar; northern Venezuela from western Zulia and northern Táchira east on coast to Sucre and on interior plains from Barinas to Monagas.

Tolmomyias sulphurescens berlepschi (Hartert and Goodson)

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens berlepschi Hartert and Goodson, 1917, Novit. Zool., **24,** p. 415—Caparo, Trinidad.

Trinidad.

Tolmomyias sulphurescens cherriei (Hartert and Goodson)

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens cherriei Hartert and Goodson, 1917, Novit. Zool., **24,** p. 414—Cayenne, French Guiana.

Venezuela in northern Bolívar from Caicara and Río Cuchivero to Sierra de Imataca, the Guianas, Amapá and upper Rio Branco, Brazil.

Tolmomyias sulphurescens duidae Zimmer

Tolmomyias sulphurescens duidae Zimmer, 1939, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1045, p. 7—Caño Seco, 2,250 ft., Cerro Duida, Venezuela.

Southern Venezuela from Amazonas eastward across southern Bolívar to Ptari-tepui and Paurai-tepui, and northwestern Brazil along Rio Padauiri in northern Amazonas.

Tolmomyias sulphurescens aequatorialis (Berlepsch and Taczanowski)

Rhynchocyclus peruvianus aequatorialis Berlepsch and Taczanowski, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 556—Chimbo and Guayaquil, southwestern Ecuador, and Lechugal, Tumbes, Peru; type from Chimbo, Ecuador, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 276.

Western Ecuador and northwestern Peru in Tumbes and Piura.

Tolmomyias sulphurescens peruvianus (Taczanowski)

Rhynchocyclus peruvianus Taczanowski, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 537—Ropaybamba, Peru.

Southeastern Ecuador in Loja and northern and central Peru in Amazonas, southern San Martín, eastern Pasco, and Junín.

Tolmomyias sulphurescens insignis Zimmer

Tolmomyias sulphurescens insignis Zimmer, 1939, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1045, p. 5—Rosarinho, Rio Madeira (left bank), Brazil.

Northeastern Peru along lower Río Ucayali, Loreto, and western Brazil from Rio Juruá to Rio Jamundá and Rio Madeira.

Tolmomyias sulphurescens mixtus Zimmer

Tolmomyias sulphurescens mixtus Zimmer, 1939, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1045, p. 6—Baião, Rio Tocantins (right bank), Brazil.

Northeastern Brazil from eastern Pará to northwestern Maranhão.

Tolmomyias sulphurescens inornatus Zimmer

Tolmomyias sulphurescens inornatus Zimmer, 1939, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1045, p. 4—Santo Domingo, 6,000 ft., southeastern Peru.

Southeastern Peru in northern Puno.

Tolmomyias sulphurescens pallescens (Hartert and Goodson)

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens pallescens Hartert and Goodson, 1917, Novit. Zool., **24,** p. 414—Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

Tolmomyias sulphurescens australis Bond and de Schauensee, 1941, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 93, p. 5—Entre Ríos, 4,600 ft., Tarija, Bolivia.

Tolmomyias assimilis subtropicalis Todd, 1952, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **32,** p. 295—Incachaca, Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Tropical zone of Bolivia from El Beni to Tarija, south to Tucumán, Argentina, and east into central-southern Brazil in Mato Grosso, and possibly through western Minas Gerais, Piauí, and Bahia to southern Maranhão and Paraíba.

Tolmomyias sulphurescens grisescens (Chubb)

Rhynchocyclus grisescens Chubb, 1910, Ibis, p. 588—Sapucay, Paraguay.

Central Paraguay and northern Argentina in eastern Chaco and Formosa, and northern Santa Fe.

Tolmomyias sulphurescens sulphurescens (Spix)

Platyrhynchus sulphurescens Spix, 1825, Avium Spec. Nov. Brasil., **2,** p. 10, pl. 12, fig. 1—Rio de Janeiro and Piauí; restricted to Rio de Janeiro by Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 273.

Eastern Paraguay; Misiones, Argentina; southeastern Brazil from eastern Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo south to Rio Grande do Sul.

TOLMOMYIAS ASSIMILIS

Tolmomyias assimilis flavotectus (Hartert)

Rhynchcyclous [sic] *marginatus* Lawrence, 1869 (not Pelzeln, 1868), Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **20**(1868), p. 429—Lion Hill, near Aspinwall, Panama.

Rhynchocyclus megacephala flavotectus Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9,** p. 608—San Javier, [Hacienda] Paramba, [? Imbabura], Ecuador.

Eastern Costa Rica through Panama and western Colombia to northwestern Ecuador, spreading east in Colombia to southwestern Bolívar and lower Cauca Valley.

Tolmomyias assimilis neglectus Zimmer

Tolmomyias flavotectus neglectus Zimmer, 1939, Amer. Mus.

Novit., no. 1045, p. 12—San Gabriel, upper Rio Negro, Brazil.

Southwestern Venezuela in northwestern Bolívar and Amazonas; eastern Colombia along Orinoco and southwest to eastern Caquetá and probably in Norte de Santander; northwestern Brazil in Rio Negro region of northern Amazonas.

Tolmomyias assimilis examinatus (Chubb)

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens examinatus Chubb, 1920, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40,** p. 108—Bartica [Grove, British Guiana].

Southeastern Venezuela in eastern Bolívar, the Guianas, and northeastern Brazil on north bank of lower Amazon in northern Pará and Amapá.

Tolmomyias assimilis obscuriceps Zimmer

Tolmomyias flavotectus obscuriceps Zimmer, 1939, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1045, p. 10—lower Río Suno, eastern Ecuador.

From southeastern Colombia in western Meta to northeastern Ecuador, and northeastern Peru in eastern Loreto, north of the Amazon.

Tolmomyias assimilis clarus Zimmer

Tolmomyias flavotectus clarus Zimmer, 1939, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1045, p. 11—Río Seco, 3,000 ft., west of Moyobamba, northern Peru.

Tropical zone of Peru from Amazonas, just north of the Marañón, south to northern Puno.

Tolmomyias assimilis assimilis (Pelzeln)

Rhynchocyclus assimilis Pelzeln, 1868, Ornith. Brasil., **2,** pp. 110, 181—Borba, Brazil.

Central Brazil on south bank of middle Amazon from Tefé in eastern Amazonas to Rio Tapajós in western Pará.

Tolmomyias assimilis paraensis Zimmer

Tolmomyias flavotectus paraensis Zimmer, 1939, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1045, p. 13—Utinga, near Pará, Brazil.

Northeastern Brazil in eastern Pará and northwestern Maranhão.

Tolmomyias assimilis calamae Zimmer

Tolmomyias flavotectus calamae Zimmer, 1939, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1045, p. 12—Calamá, upper Rio Madeira, Brazil.

Tropical zone of northern Bolivia and southeastern Amazonas, southwestern Brazil.

TOLMOMYIAS POLIOCEPHALUS

Tolmomyias poliocephalus klagesi (Ridgway)

Rhynchocyclus klagesi Ridgway, 1906, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **19,** p. 115—Maripa, Bolívar, Venezuela.

Tropical zone of central-eastern Venezuela from northern Amazonas to eastern Bolívar and Delta Amacuro.

Tolmomyias poliocephalus poliocephalus (Taczanowski)

Rhynchocyclus poliocephalus Taczanowski, 1884, Ornith. Pérou, **2,** p. 285—Nauta, Peru.

Tropical zone of southwestern Venezuela in southern Amazonas, eastern and southeastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru south to eastern Cuzco, and western Brazil from western Amazonas to right bank of lower Rio Negro and to Tefé.

Tolmomyias poliocephalus sclateri (Hellmayr)

Rhynchocyclus poliocephalus sclateri Hellmayr, 1903, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, **53,** p. 207—Barra do Rio Negro [= Manaus], Brazil.

Tropical zone of the Guianas, eastern Brazil in eastern Amazonas, Pará, Amapá, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Espírito Santo, and northern Bolivia in northern El Beni.

TOLMOMYIAS FLAVIVENTRIS

Tolmomyias flaviventris aurulentus (Todd)

Rhynchocyclus flaviventris aurulentus Todd, 1913, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **26,** p. 171—Mamatoco, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Northern Colombia from northern Bolívar to Guajira, and northwestern Venezuela from Zulia to Carabobo and Miranda.

Tolmomyias flaviventris collingwoodi (Chubb)

Rhynchocyclus flaviventris collingwoodi Chubb, 1920, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40,** p. 109—Macqueripe Valley, Trinidad.

Rhynchocyclus flaviventris gloriosus Chubb, *op. cit.,* p. 108—Quonga, British Guiana. (For treatment as synonym see Zimmer, 1939, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1045, p. 16.)

Eastern Colombia from Norte de Santander to Meta, east to northern and central Venezuela, Trinidad, and Tobago, the Guianas, and northeastern Brazil from Rio Branco to northern Pará and Amapá.

Tolmomyias flaviventris viridiceps (Sclater and Salvin)

Rhynchocyclus viridiceps Sclater and Salvin, 1873, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 280—Pebas, Peru.

Rhynchocyclus flaviventer borbae Hellmayr, 1903, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, **53**, p. 208—Borba, Rio Madeira, Brazil.

Southeastern Colombia in Putumayo and Caquetá, eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru south into central-southern Loreto, and upper Amazonian Brazil east to lower Rio Negro and lower Rio Madeira, eastern Amazonas.

Tolmomyias flaviventris dissors Zimmer

Tolmomyias flaviventris dissors Zimmer, 1939, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1045, p. 16—Faro, Rio Jamundá, Brazil.

Southwestern Venezuela in Amazonas and adjacent northwestern Bolívar, and lower Amazonian Brazil in northern Pará near Rio Jamundá, and from west of Rio Tapajós to Rio Tocantins and Ilha de Marajó.

Tolmomyias flaviventris zimmeri Bond

Tolmomyias flaviventris zimmeri Bond, 1947, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 196, p. 1—Perené, 2,000 ft., Chanchamayo, Junín, Peru.

North-central Peru from San Martín to Junín.

Tolmomyias flaviventris subsimilis Carriker

Tolmomyias flaviventris subsimilis Carriker, 1935, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **87**, p. 334—Santa Ana, 2,200 ft., Río Coroico, La Paz, Bolivia.

Southeastern Peru in northern Puno, and northwestern Bolivia in La Paz and El Beni; apparently to Marmellos, on Rio Madeira, southwestern Brazil.

Tolmomyias flaviventris flaviventris (Wied)

Muscipeta flaviventris Wied, 1831, Beitr. Naturg. Brasilien, **3**(2), p. 929—Mucuri and Alcobaca, southern Bahia, Brazil.

Eastern Brazil, south of the Amazon from Maranhão south to Espírito Santo and west to Mato Grosso (Tapirapoã [= Tapirapuã]).

GENUS **PLATYRINCHUS** DESMAREST

Platyrinchus Desmarest, 1805, Hist. Nat. Tangaras, livr.

4, p. [2] of text to pl. [72]. Type, by tautonymy, *Platyrinchus fuscus* Desmarest = *Todus platyrhynchos* Gmelin.[1]

cf. Meise, 1954, Auk, **71,** pp. 285-292 (genus).
Short, 1969, Auk, **86,** pp. 265-270 (*mystaceus*).

PLATYRINCHUS SATURATUS

Platyrinchus saturatus saturatus Salvin and Godman

Platyrhynchus saturatus Salvin and Godman, 1882, Ibis, p. 78—Merumé Mountains, British Guiana.

Extreme eastern Colombia, southern Venezuela in northern Amazonas and Bolívar, and the Guianas, south to mouth of Río Napo, Loreto, northeastern Peru, and northern Brazil from upper Rio Negro east to Amapá.

Platyrinchus saturatus pallidiventris Novaes

Platyrhinchus saturatus pallidiventris Novaes, 1968, Rev. Brasil. Biol., **28,** p. 115—Marituba, Oriboca, Pará, Brazil.

South bank of Amazon from Rio Tapajós to northern Maranhão.

PLATYRINCHUS CANCROMINUS[2]

Platyrinchus cancrominus cancrominus Sclater and Salvin

Platyrhynchus cancrominus Sclater and Salvin, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **28,** p. 299—"In prov. Verae Pacis regione calida, et in Mexico Merid. statu Verae Crucis"; specimens from Choctun [= Choctum, Guatemala] listed as the types [= cotypes] by Sclater, 1862, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 207.

Southern Mexico in southern Veracruz, Tabasco, and Chiapas, southeast to Guatemala (except Petén), Honduras, and eastern Nicaragua.

Platyrinchus cancrominus timothei Paynter

Platyrinchus mystaceus timothei Paynter, 1954, Postilla, Yale Univ., no. 18, p. 2—24 km. northwest of Xtocomo, Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Yucatán Peninsula, in Campeche, Quintana Roo, British Honduras, and Petén, northern Guatemala.

---

[1] Desmarest states that he emended Gmelin's specific name to form the generic name.—J. T. Z.

[2] For reasons to consider *cancrominus* a separate species, see Slud, 1964, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **128,** pp. 260-261.—M. A. T.

Platyrinchus cancrominus dilutus (Miller and Griscom)

Platytriccus cancrominus dilutus Miller and Griscom, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 159, p. 4—Volcán Viejo, western Nicaragua.

El Salvador, western Nicaragua, and northwestern Costa Rica.

PLATYRINCHUS MYSTACEUS

Platyrinchus mystaceus neglectus (Todd)

Platytriccus albogularis neglectus Todd, 1919, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **32,** p. 114—La Colorada, Boyacá, Colombia.

Costa Rica (except northwest), Panama, most of Colombia, and western Táchira in northwestern Venezuela.

Platyrinchus mystaceus insularis Allen

Platyrhynchus insularis Allen, 1889, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **2,** p. 143—Tobago.

Northern Venezuela from Falcón and Lara to Sucre, and Orinoco Valley from Caicara, Bolívar, to Delta Amacuro; Trinidad and Tobago.

Platyrinchus mystaceus perijanus Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Platyrinchus mystaceus perijanus Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1954, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **67,** p. 109—Cerro Pejochaina, 1,800 m., upper Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela.

Upper tropical and subtropical zones of Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela.

Platyrinchus mystaceus ventralis Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Platyrinchus mystaceus ventralis Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1955, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **68,** p. 117—Cerro de la Neblina, 1,900 m., headwaters of Río Yatúa, Amazonas, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of Cerro de la Neblina, Amazonas, Venezuela, and adjoining Brazil.

Platyrinchus mystaceus imatacae Zimmer and Phelps

Platyrinchus mystaceus imatacae Zimmer and Phelps, 1945, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1274, p. 5—Cerro Tomasote, 500 m., El Palmar, Sierra de Imataca, Bolívar, Venezuela.

Known only from type locality.

Platyrinchus mystaceus ptaritepui Zimmer and Phelps

Platyrinchus mystaceus ptaritepui Zimmer and Phelps, 1946, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1312, p. 14—Ptari-tepui (southwestern slope), 1,700 m., Gran Sabana, Bolívar, Venezuela.

Southeastern Venezuela on Ptari-tepui, Sororopán-tepui, and Aprada-tepui, southeastern Bolívar.

Platyrinchus mystaceus duidae Zimmer

Platyrinchus mystaceus duidae Zimmer, 1939, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1043, p. 8—Valle "Laterite," 4,700 ft., Cerro Duida, Venezuela.

Southern Venezuela on Cerros Duida and Yaví, and Roraima and environs, and northern Brazil on Venezuelan boundary on northern Rio Branco.

Platyrinchus mystaceus albogularis Sclater

Platyrhynchus albogularis Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **28,** p. 68—Pallatanga, Chimborazo, Ecuador.

Western Ecuador and possibly western slope of Western Andes and head of Cauca Valley, Colombia.

Platyrinchus mystaceus zamorae (Chapman)

Platytriccus albogularis zamorae Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 118, p. 5—Zamora, 3,250 ft, Zamora-Chinchipe, Ecuador.

Eastern Ecuador south along Andes through eastern Peru to Junín.

Platyrinchus mystaceus partridgei Short

Platyrinchus mystaceus partridgei Short, 1969, Auk, **86,** p. 269—Palmar, Yungas de Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

Platyrinchus mystaceus bifasciatus Allen

Platyrhynchus bifasciatus Allen, 1889, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **2,** p. 141—Chapada, Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Southern Brazil from central Mato Grosso east to central Goiás.

Platyrinchus mystaceus mystaceus Vieillot

Platyrhynchos mystaceus Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **27**, p. 14, based on "Bigotillos," no. 173, of Azara, 1805, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paraguay Rio Plata, **2**, p. 93—Paraguay; restricted to San Ignacio Guazú, southern Paraguay by Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13** pt. 5, p. 265 and also Short, 1969, Auk, **86,** p. 265.

Southeastern Brazil from southern Mato Grosso, central Paraná and western Santa Catarina to Rio Grande do Sul;

eastern Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina in Corrientes and Misiones.

Platyrinchus mystaceus cancromus Temminck

Platyrhynchos cancromus Temminck, in Temminck and Laugier, 1820, Pl. Col., livr. 2, pl. 12, fig. 2—Brazil; restricted to Piquete, São Paulo by Short, 1969, Auk, **86,** p. 266.

Eastern Brazil from interior Maranhão to Ceara and northern Bahia, and south to eastern Paraná and eastern Santa Catarina.

Platyrinchus mystaceus niveigularis Pinto

Platyrinchus mystaceus niveigularis Pinto, 1954, Papéis Avulsos, Dept. Zool., São Paulo, **12,** p. 71—Fazenda Canoas, Rio Pratagi, Rio Largo, Alagoas, Brazil.

Coastal regions of northeastern Brazil from Paraíba to Alagoas.

PLATYRINCHUS CORONATUS

Platyrinchus coronatus superciliaris Lawrence

Platyrhynchus superciliaris Lawrence, 1863, Ibis, p. 184—Isthmus of Panama; type from Lion Hill (McLeannan collection), *fide* Salvin and Godman, 1888, Biol. Centr.-Amer., **2**, p. 7.

Honduras south through Central America and northern and western Colombia to northwestern Ecuador.

Platyrinchus coronatus coronatus Sclater

Platyrhynchus coronatus Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **26,** p. 71—Río Napo, Ecuador.

Caquetá region of southeastern Colombia eastward to Amazonas, southwestern Venezuela, and northwestern Brazil on upper Rio Negro, south to eastern Peru in eastern Pasco and southern Loreto, northern Bolivia, and from western Brazil east to Rio Xingú.

Platyrinchus coronatus gumia (Bangs and Penard)

Placostomus coronatus gumia Bangs and Penard, 1918, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **62,** p. 74—vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam.

Southeastern Venezuela in central and eastern Bolívar, the Guianas, and northern Brazil from upper Rio Branco to Amapá.

PLATYRINCHUS FLAVIGULARIS

Platyrinchus flavigularis flavigularis Sclater

Platyrhynchus flavigularis Sclater, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, p. 382—Nova Granada, "Bogotá"; restricted to Albán, Cundinamarca by Nicéforo, 1947, Caldasia **4,** p. 353.

Eastern Colombia on western side of Eastern Andes in Cundinamarca and Huila, northeastern Ecuador, and central Andes of Peru from northern Amazonas south to Junín.

Platyrinchus flavigularis vividus Phelps and Phelps

Platyrinchus flavigularis vividus Phelps and Phelps, 1952, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **65,** p. 93—Cerro Jamayaujaina, 1,650 m., Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela,

Western Venezuela in subtropical zone of Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, southern Táchira, and Lara.

PLATYRINCHUS PLATYRHYNCHOS

Platyrinchus platyrhynchos platyrhynchos (Gmelin)

[*Todus*] *platyrhynchos* Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., **1**(1), p. 446; based on Pallas, 1769, Spic. Zool., fasc. 6, p. 19, pl. 3, fig. c—locality unknown; Rio de Janeiro suggested by Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 262; error, Surinam suggested by Meise, 1954, Auk, **71,** p. 285.

Todus rostratus Latham, 1790, Index Ornith., **1,** p. 268; new name for *Todus platyrhynchos* Gmelin.

Todus atricapillus Lichtenstein, 1793, Cat. Rer. Nat. Rariss., p. 19—no locality but, by inference, "Sibiria"; error, Surinam suggested by Meise, 1954, Auk, **71,** p. 286.

Platyrinchus fuscus Desmarest, 1805, Hist. Nat. Tangaras, livr. 4, p. [2] of text to pl. [72]; new name for *Todus platyrhynchos* Gmelin.

Platyrhynchus griseiceps Salvin, 1897, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **7,** p. 15—Aunai [= Annai], British Guiana; Hellmayr, 1910, Novit. Zool., **17,** p. 286, noted that the type was from Ourumee.

Extreme eastern Colombia, southern Venezuela from Amazonas east to southern Bolívar, Guyana, Surinam, and northern

Brazil from upper Rio Negro, Amazonas, east to Rio Branco and Obidos, northern Pará.

Platyrinchus platyrhynchos senex Sclater and Salvin

Platyrhynchus senex Sclater and Salvin, 1880, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 156—Sarayacu, Pastaza, Ecuador.

Eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru in Loreto and northwestern Cuzco, extreme western Brazil along Rio Juruá, and La Paz and El Beni, northwestern Bolivia.

Platyrinchus platyrhynchos nattereri Hartert and Hellmayr

Platyrhynchus nattereri Hartert and Hellmayr, 1902, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **12,** p. 63—Salto do Theotonio [= Teotônio], Rio Madeira, Brazil.

Western Brazil from lower Rio Purús to upper Rio Madeira and Rio Jiparaná, eastern Amazonas.

Platyrinchus platyrhynchos amazonicus Berlepsch

Platyrhynchus griseiceps amazonicus Berlepsch, 1912, Ornith. Monatsb. **20,** p. 20—Peixe-Boi, Pará, Brazil.

South bank of lower Amazon from left bank of Rio Tapajós east to Pará.

PLATYRINCHUS LEUCORYPHUS[1]

Platyrinchus leucoryphus Wied

Platyrinchos leucoryphus Wied, 1831, Beitr. Naturg. Brasilien, **3**(2), p. 974—Itapemirim, Espírito Santo, Brazil.

Platyrhyncus albocapillus Descourtilz, 1856, Ornith. Brésil., p. 22, pl. 24, fig. 4—foot of "Serra de Nouvelle Fribourg [= Friburgo], Province de Rio Janeiro," Brazil.

Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Rio Grande do Sul, southeastern Brazil; eastern Paraguay.

SUBFAMILY FLUVICOLINAE

MELVIN A. TRAYLOR, JR.

cf. Smith and Vuilleumier, 1971, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **141,** pp. 181-232 (*Ochthoeca, Myiotheretes, Xolmis, Neoxolmis, Agriornis* and *Muscisaxicola*).

---

[1] This is the *platyrhynchos* of Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 262, and the *fuscus* of Meise, 1954, Auk, **71,** p. 286.—M. A. T.

Genus ONYCHORHYNCHUS Fischer

Onychorhynchus Fischer von Waldheim, 1810, Descr. Obj. Rares Mus. Hist. Nat. Univ. Imp. Moscou, **1,** p. 1, pl. Type, by monotypy, *Todus regius* Linn. Gmel. = *Muscicapa coronata* Müller.

ONYCHORHYNCHUS CORONATUS

Onychorhynchus coronatus mexicanus (Sclater)

Muscivora mexicana Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **24**(1856), p. 295—Córdoba, Veracruz, Mexico.

Southern and eastern Mexico from Oaxaca and Veracruz to Yucatán Peninsula, south through Guatemala and British Honduras to eastern Darién, Panama.

Onychorhynchus coronatus fraterculus Bangs

Onychorhynchus mexicanus fraterculus Bangs, 1902, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **3,** p. 86—Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Northeastern Colombia from Bolívar and Magdalena to Boyacá and Arauca, and western Zulia and western Barinas, Venezuela.

Onychorhynchus coronatus coronatus (Müller)

Muscicapa coronata P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., suppl., p. 168; based on Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 289—Cayenne.

Southern and eastern Venezuela from Sucre and northern Amazonas to northeastern Bolívar, the Guianas, and northeastern Brazil, south to northeastern Amazonas and along both banks of lower Amazon to northern Maranhão.

Onychorhynchus coronatus occidentalis (Sclater)

Muscivora occidentalis Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **28,** p. 282—Babahoyo, Los Ríos, Ecuador.

Western Ecuador from Esmeraldas south, and Tumbes, Peru.

Onychorhynchus coronatus castelnaui Deville

Onychorhynchus Castelnaui Deville, 1849, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, **1,** p. 56—Mission de Sarayacu, Pampa del Sacramento, Peru.

Onychorhynchus coronatus orbygnyianus Carriker, 1935, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **87,** p. 333—Santa Ana, 2,200 ft., Río Coroico, La Paz, Bolivia.

Southeastern Colombia from Meta to eastern Vaupés and adjoining Venezuela, south to eastern Ecuador, northeastern

Peru in northern Loreto and northeastern San Martín, Brazil in Amazonas, and northern Bolivia in Pando, El Beni, and La Paz.

Onychorhynchus coronatus swainsoni (Pelzeln)

Muscivora Swainsoni Pelzeln, 1858, Sitzungsb. Akad. Wiss. Wien. Math.-Naturwiss. Kl., **31,** pp. 325-326—Juan Fernandez; error, restricted to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil by Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 260.

Southeastern Brazil in eastern Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Paraná.

Genus **MYIOTRICCUS** Ridgway

Myiotriccus Ridgway, 1905, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **18,** p. 207. Type, by original designation, *Tyrannula phoenicura* Sclater.

MYIOTRICCUS ORNATUS

Myiotriccus ornatus stellatus (Cabanis)

Myiobius stellatus Cabanis, 1873, Journ. f. Ornith, **21,** p. 158—Ecuador; type is a Fraser specimen from Pallatanga, Chimborazo, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 242.

Upper tropical zone of western Colombia and western Ecuador.

Myiotriccus ornatus ornatus (Lafresnaye)

Tyrannula ornata Lafresnaye, 1853, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, **5,** p. 57—"Colombia vel in Rio Negro?"; restricted to Bogotá by Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 241.

Upper tropical zone of Central Andes and western slope of Eastern Andes of Colombia at their northern ends.

Myiotriccus ornatus phoenicurus (Sclater)

Tyrannula phoenicura Sclater, 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **22**(1854), p. 113, pl. 66, fig. 1—province of Quixos [= Quijos], Napo, Ecuador.

Upper tropical zone of eastern side of Eastern Andes of southeastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador, and northern Peru, north of the Marañón.

Myiotriccus ornatus aureiventris (Sclater)

Myiobius aureiventris Sclater, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1873, p. 782—Cosnipata, Cuzco, Peru.

Upper tropical zone of central and southeastern Peru from Huánuco to Puno.

GENUS TERENOTRICCUS RIDGWAY

Terenotriccus Ridgway, 1905, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **18,** p. 207. Type, by original designation, *Myiobius fulvigularis* Salvin and Godman.

TERENOTRICCUS ERYTHRURUS

Terenotriccus erythrurus fulvigularis (Salvin and Godman)

Myiobius fulvigularis Salvin and Godman, 1889, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2,** p. 58—Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, and [northwestern] Ecuador; type from Santa Fe, Veraguas, Panama, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser. **13,** pt. 5, p. 232.

Tabasco, Mexico, southern Guatemala, and British Honduras south through Panama; northern and western Colombia in Santa Marta region, lower Cauca and middle Magdalena valleys, and on Pacific coast south to northwestern Ecuador.

Terenotriccus erythrurus venezuelensis Zimmer

Terenotriccus erythrurus venezuelensis Zimmer, 1939, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1042, p. 6—Esmeralda, 325 ft., Cerro Duida, Venezuela.

Southern Venezuela in Amazonas and western Bolívar, extreme eastern Colombia (Río Guainía), and northwestern Brazil in upper Rio Negro region.

Terenotriccus erythrurus erythrurus (Cabanis)

M[*yiobius*] *erythrurus* Cabanis, 1847, Archiv f. Naturg., ser. A, **13**(1), p. 249, pl. 5, fig. 1—Guiana, Cayenne; restricted to Cayenne (J. T. Z.)

The Guianas, eastern Bolívar, Venezuela, and northeastern Brazil along middle and lower Rio Negro east to Amapá.

Terenotriccus erythrurus signatus Zimmer

Terenotriccus erythrurus signatus Zimmer, 1939, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1042, p. 6—Puerto Indiana, Peru.

Eastern Colombia from Meta southward, eastern Ecuador, and northeastern Peru, north of the Marañón.

Terenotriccus erythrurus brunneifrons Hellmayr

Terenotriccus erythrurus brunneifrons Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 231—Tres Arroyos, Río Espíritu Santo, Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Eastern Peru south of the Marañón, southwestern Brazil on upper Rio Juruá and possibly southeast to upper Rio Roosevelt, and northwestern Bolivia.

Terenotriccus erythrurus amazonus Zimmer

Terenotriccus erythrurus amazonus Zimmer, 1939, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1042, p. 7—Igarapé Amorín, Rio Tapajós (left bank), Brazil.

Central Brazil on south bank of Amazon from left bank of Rio Purús east to right bank of Rio Tapajós, ascending Rio Madeira to region of mouth of Jiparaná.

Terenotriccus erythrurus hellmayri (Snethlage)

Myiobius erythrurus hellmayri Snethlage, 1907, Ornith. Monatsb., **15,** p. 195—Pará, Brazil.

Northeastern Brazil along lower Rio Tocantins east to Maranhão.

GENUS **MYIOBIUS** DARWIN[1]

Myiobius Darwin, 1839, Zool. Beagle, **3,** Birds, p. 46. Type, designated by International Commission, *Muscicapa barbata* Gmelin.

MYIOBIUS VILLOSUS

Myiobius villosus villosus Sclater

Myiobius villosus Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **28,** p. 93—in rep. Ecuat., part.; cotype from Nanegal, Pichincha, Ecuador, *fide* Hellmayr 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 238.

Cerro Tacarcuna, Panama and upper tropical and subtropical zones of western Colombia and northwestern Ecuador.

Myiobius villosus schaeferi Aveledo and Pons

Myiobius villosus schaeferi Aveledo and Pons, 1952, Novedades Cient. Mus. Hist. Nat. La Salle, no. 7, p. 15—Jamayaujaina [= Cerro Pejochaina], 1,650 m., Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela.

Northern Eastern Andes of Colombia and upper tropical and subtropical zones of Venezuela from Sierra de Perijá, Zulia to Río Chiquito, Táchira.

---

[1] For use of this name in its accustomed sense see 1956, Op. Decl. Int. Comm. Zool. Nomencl., **13,** p. 245.—M. A. T.

Myiobius villosus clarus Zimmer

Myiobius villosus clarus Zimmer, 1939, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1042, p. 10—Lomo Santo [above Jaén], 5,000 ft., Marañón valley, Peru.

Upper tropical zone of eastern Ecuador and eastern Peru to Huánuco and probably to Junín.

Myiobius villosus peruvianus Todd

Myiobius villosus peruvianus Todd, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **35,** p. 32—Río Tavara, southeastern Peru.

Upper tropical zone of southeastern Peru in Puno and in La Paz, northwestern Bolivia.

MYIOBIUS BARBATUS

Myiobius barbatus sulphureipygius (Sclater)

Tyrannula sulphureipygia Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **24,** 1856, p. 296—Córdoba, Veracruz, Mexico.

Tropical zone of southeastern Mexico in Veracruz, Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas, and on Yucatán Peninsula; Guatemala and British Honduras, intergrading with *aureatus* in Honduras.

Myiobius barbatus aureatus Bangs

Myiobius xanthopygus aureatus Bangs, 1908, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **4,** p. 27—Divalá, Chiriquí, Panama.

Southern Honduras southward to western Colombia and Ecuador.

Myiobius barbatus semiflavus Todd

Myiobius semiflavus Todd, 1919, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **32,** p. 114—El Tambor, Santander, Colombia.

Known only from type locality and Nechí, Antioquia.

Myiobius barbatus barbatus (Gmelin)

Muscicapa barbata Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 933; based on Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 830, fig. 1—Cayenne.

Southeastern Colombia eastward across southern Venezuela to the Guianas, and south to north bank of Marañón and the Amazon from northern Peru east to Amapá, Brazil.

Myiobius barbatus amazonicus Todd

Myiobius barbatus amazonicus Todd, 1925, Proc. Biol. Soc.

Washington, **38,** p. 96—Hyutanahán, [= Huitanaã], Rio Purús, Brazil.

Eastern Peru, south of the Marañón, east to Rio Madeira, Brazil; recorded as crossing Amazon near right bank of Rio Negro.

Myiobius barbatus insignis Zimmer

Myiobius barbatus insignis Zimmer, 1939, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1042, p. 9—Piquiatuba, lower Rio Tapajós, Brazil.

Northeastern Brazil south of the Amazon, from Rio Tapajós to Pará district.

Myiobius barbatus mastacalis (Wied)

Muscicapa mastacalis Wied, 1821, Reise Brasilien, **2,** p. 141 [= 151]—Rio Catolé, southern Bahia, Brazil.

Southeastern Brazil from southern Goiás, Paraíba, and southern Bahia south to Santa Catarina. Examples from western Mato Grosso are of uncertain assignment (*insignis* × *mastacalis*).

MYIOBIUS ATRICAUDUS

Myiobius atricaudus atricaudus Lawrence

Myiobius atricaudus Lawrence, 1863, Ibis, p. 183—Isthmus of Panama; cotypes from neighborhood of Lion Hill (McLeannon Collection), *fide* Salvin and Godman, 1889, Biol. Centr.-Amer., **2,** p. 56 and Ridgway, 1907, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50,** pt. 4, p. 489.

Myiobius modestus suffusus Todd, 1917, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **30,** p. 4—Turbaco, Bolívar, Colombia.

Tropical zone of southwestern Costa Rica, south to Colombia west of Central Andes.

Myiobius atricaudus modestus Todd

Myiobius modestus Todd, 1912, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **8,** p. 207—Upata, foot of Sierra Imataca, Terr. Yuruari [= Bolívar], Venezuela.

Eastern Venezuela in northern Bolívar.

Myiobius atricaudus portovelae Chapman

Myiobius atricaudus portovelae Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 138, p. 3—Portovelo, El Oro, Ecuador.

Western Ecuador and extreme northwestern Peru (Tumbes).

Myiobius atricaudus adjacens Zimmer

Myiobius atricaudus adjacens Zimmer, 1939, Amer. Mus.

Novit., no. 1042, p. 11—Puerto Indiana, Peru.

Southern Colombia in Putumayo, eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru south to Junín, and western Brazil east to Rio Madeira.

Myiobius atricaudus connectens Zimmer

Myiobius atricaudus connectens Zimmer, 1939, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1042, p. 12—Macajuba, Rio Tocantins, Pará, Brazil.

Northeastern Brazil from Rio Tapajós to northern Maranhão.

Myiobius atricaudus snethlagei Hellmayr

Myiobius atricaudus snethlagei Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 240—Codó, Cocos, Maranhão, Brazil.

Northeastern Brazil in interior of Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará, Pernambuco, western Bahia, and southeastern Goiás.

Myiobius atricaudus ridgwayi Berlepsch

Myiobius ridgwayi Berlepsch, 1888, Auk, **5,** p. 457—Petropolis, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Southeastern Brazil in Espírito Santo and eastern Minas Gerais, west to São Paulo and northeastern Paraná.

GENUS **MYIOPHOBUS** REICHENBACH

Myiophobus Reichenbach, 1850, Avium Syst. Nat., pl. 67. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 49), *Muscicapa ferruginea* Swainson = *Muscicapa fasciata* Müller.

MYIOPHOBUS FLAVICANS

Myiophobus flavicans flavicans (Sclater)

Myiobius flavicans Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **28,** p. 464—Pallatanga, Ecuador and "Bogotá," Colombia; type from Pallatanga, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 246.

Upper tropical to lower temperate zones of Colombia (except Santa Marta area), Ecuador, and Peru north of the Marañón.

Myiophobus flavicans venezuelanus (Hellmayr)

Myiobius flavicans venezuelanus Hellmayr, 1920, Anz. Ornith Ges. Bayern, **3,** p. 16—Galipán, Cerro de Avila, Distrito Federal, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of northern Venezuela from Distrito Federal and Miranda to Táchira.

Myiophobus flavicans caripensis Zimmer and Phelps

Myiophobus flavicans caripensis Zimmer and Phelps, 1954, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1657, p. 1—Cerro Negro, 1,500 m., Caripe, Monagas, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone on Cerro Negro, Caripe, Monagas, and Cerro Turumiquire, Sucre.

Myiophobus flavicans perijanus Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Myiophobus flavicans perijanus Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1957, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **70,** p. 122—Cerro Pejochaina, 2,300 m., upper Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of Sierra de Perijá and eastern slopes of the Páramo de Tamá massif, southwestern Táchira, Venezuela.

Myiophobus flavicans superciliosus (Taczanowski)

Myiobius superciliosus Taczanowski, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 538—Ropaybamba, Junín, Peru.

Subtropical zone of Central Andes of northern and central Peru, from southern Amazonas to Junín.

MYIOPHOBUS PHOENICOMITRA

Myiophobus phoenicomitra litae (Hartert)

Myiobius litae Hartert, 1900, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **11,** p. 40—Lita, 3,000 ft. Imbabura, Ecuador.

Western slope of Western Andes of Colombia in southern Chocó and western Ecuador.

Myiophobus phoenicomitra phoenicomitra (Taczanowski and Berlepsch)

Myiobius phoenicomitra Taczanowski and Berlepsch, 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 91—[Hacienda] Mapoto, Tungurahua, Ecuador.

Eastern Ecuador; Rioja, San Martín, Peru.

MYIOPHOBUS INORNATUS

Myiophobus inornatus Carriker

Myiophobus inornatus Carriker, 1932, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **83**(1931), p. 461—Santo Domingo (Inca Mine), 6,000 ft., Puno, Peru.

Southeastern Peru in northern Puno and northern Bolivia in La Paz and Cochabamba.

MYIOPHOBUS RORAIMAE

Myiophobus roraimae roraimae (Salvin and Godman)

Myiobius roraimae Salvin and Godman, 1883, Ibis, p. 207—Roraima, British Guiana [= Venezuela].

Subtropical zone of southern Venezuela in southern Bolívar and Amazonas, western Guyana (Mt. Twek-quay), and southeastern Colombia in Vaupés; Cerro da la Neblina, Amazonas, Brazil.

Myiophobus roraimae rufipennis Carriker

Myiophobus rufipennis Carriker, 1932, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **83**(1931), p. 462—La Oroya, 3,000 ft., Sándia, Puno, Peru.

Known only from type locality, southeastern Peru.

MYIOPHOBUS LINTONI

Myiophobus lintoni de Schauensee

Myiophobus lintoni de Schauensee, 1951, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 234, p. 8—Cerro Imbana, 2,600-2,800 m., [?] Loja, west [= east] slope of Andes, Ecuador.

Southeastern Ecuador.

MYIOPHOBUS PULCHER

Myiophobus pulcher pulcher (Sclater)

Myiobius pulcher Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **28,** p. 464—Ecuador; from vicinity of Quito, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 248.

Subtropical zone of western slope of Western Andes of southwestern Colombia and northwestern Ecuador.

Myiophobus pulcher bellus (Sclater)

Myiobius bellus Sclater, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 111—"Bogotá."

Subtropical zone of Central and Eastern Andes of Colombia, and northeastern Ecuador.

Myiophobus pulcher oblitus Bond

Myiophobus pulcher oblitus Bond, 1943, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 127, p. 1—Oconeque, Puno, Peru; redescribed 1946, Bol. Mus. Hist. Nat. Javier Prado, **10,** p. 133.

Southeastern Peru in eastern Cuzco and northern Puno.

MYIOPHOBUS OCHRACEIVENTRIS

Myiophobus ochraceiventris (Cabanis)

Mitrephorus ochraceiventris Cabanis, 1873, Journ. f. Ornith., **21,** p. 320—Maraynioc, Junín, Peru.

From Huánuco, central Peru, to La Paz, northwestern Bolivia.

MYIOPHOBUS CRYPTOXANTHUS

Myiophobus cryptoxanthus (Sclater)

Myiobius cryptoxanthus Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **28,** p. 465—Gualaquiza, Morona-Santiago and Zamora, Zamora-Chinchipe, Ecuador; restricted to Zamora (J. T. Z.).

Eastern Ecuador and northeastern Peru in Loreto and northern San Martín.

MYIOPHOBUS FASCIATUS

Myiophobus fasciatus furfurosus (Thayer and Bangs)

Myiobius naevius furfurosus Thayer and Bangs, 1905, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **46,** p. 152—Saboga Island, Bay of Panama.

Southwestern Costa Rica in Térraba valley and western Panama east to Canal Zone, including Pearl Islands.

Myiophobus fasciatus fasciatus (Müller)

Muscicapa fasciata P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., suppl., p. 172; based on "Buffon" [= Daubenton], Planches Enlum., pl. 574, fig. 3—Cayenne.

Tropical and lower subtropical zones of Colombia (except extreme southwest), northern and southeastern Venezuela from Táchira and northwestern Zulia to Sucre, Isla de Patos, Cerro Roraima, Paurai-tepui, and the Brazilian border region; the Guianas and Amapá, Brazil; Trinidad.

Myiophobus fasciatus crypterythrus (Sclater)

Myiobius crypterythrus Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **28,** p. 464—Pallatanga, Babahoyo and Esmeraldas, western Ecuador; type from Pallatanga, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 254.

Tropical zone of southwestern Colombia in Nariño, western Ecuador, and northwestern Peru in Tumbes and Piura, invading also interandean Marañón valley of northern Peru in eastern Cajamarca and eastern La Libertad; intergrades with *rufescens* at Yantán, (9° 30′ S.).

Myiophobus fasciatus rufescens (Salvadori)

Myiobius rufescens Salvadori, 1864, Atti Soc. Italiana Sci. Nat., **7,** p. 152—Brazil; error, Lima, Peru suggested by Zimmer, 1930, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **17,** p. 380.

Arid tropical zone of western Peru from La Libertad south to Arequipa, and northern Chile (Arica).

Myiophobus fasciatus saturatus (Berlepsch and Stolzmann)

Myiobius naevius saturatus Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1906, Ornis, **13,** p. 88—Chirimoto, Peru.

Eastern Peru from San Martín to central Cuzco.

Myiophobus fasciatus auriceps (Gould)

Myiobius auriceps Gould, 1839, in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, **3,** Birds, p. 47—Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Southeastern Peru in eastern Cuzco and northern Puno, western Brazil in Acre, northern and eastern Bolivia, northern Argentina to Tucumán and Buenos Aires, and western Paraguay.

Myiophobus fasciatus flammiceps (Temminck)

Muscicapa flammiceps Temminck, 1822, Pl. Col., livr. 24, pl. 144, fig. 3—Brazil; restricted to Rio de Janeiro by Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 250.

Eastern Brazil from eastern Pará to Paraíba, south to Rio Grande do Sul and Uruguay, and west to Mato Grosso, eastern Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina.

GENUS **APHANOTRICCUS** RIDGWAY

Aphanotriccus Ridgway, 1905, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **18,** p. 207. Type, by original designation, *Myiobius capitalis* Salvin.

Praedo Nelson, 1912, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **60**(3), p. 14. Type, by original designation, *Praedo audax* Nelson.

APHANOTRICCUS CAPITALIS

Aphanotriccus capitalis (Salvin)

Myiobius capitalis Salvin, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 583—Tucurrique, Costa Rica.

Southeastern Nicaragua and central Costa Rica.

APHANOTRICCUS AUDAX

Aphanotriccus audax (Nelson)

Praedo audax Nelson, 1912, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **60**(3), p. 15—Cana, 2,000 ft., eastern Panama.

Eastern Panama in Panama and Darién, and northwestern Colombia east to Magdalena.

Genus XENOTRICCUS Dwight and Griscom

Xenotriccus Dwight and Griscom, 1927, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 254, p. 1. Type, by original designation, *Xenotriccus callizonus* Dwight and Griscom.

Aechmolophus Zimmer, 1938, Auk, **55**, p. 663. Type, by original designation, *Aechmolophus mexicanus* Zimmer.

XENOTRICCUS CALLIZONUS

Xenotriccus callizonus Dwight and Griscom

Xenotriccus callizonus Dwight and Griscom, 1927, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 254, p. 2—Panajachel, 5,500 ft., Lake Atitlán, Guatemala.

Highlands of Chiapas, Mexico and northern Guatemala.

XONOTRICCUS MEXICANUS

Xenotriccus mexicanus (Zimmer)

Aechmolophus mexicanus Zimmer, 1938, Auk, **55**, p. 664, text fig. 1—Cuernavaca, 5,000 ft., Mexico.

Highlands of southern Mexico in northeastern Michoacán, Morelos, Guerrero, western Puebla, and Oaxaca.

Genus PYRRHOMYIAS Cabanis and Heine

Pyrrhomyias Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum, **2**, p. 66. Type, by subsequent designation (Sclater, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **14**, pp. 198, 202), "*M*[*yiobius*] *vieillotides*" = *Muscicapa* (*Tyrannula*) *vieillotioides* Lafresnaye of which *Pyrrhomyias heinei* Cabanis and Heine was cited as a synonym.

PYRRHOMYIAS CINNAMOMEA

Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea pyrrhoptera (Hartlaub)

Myiobius pyrrhopterus Hartlaub, 1843, Rev. Zool. [Paris],

6, p. 289—"Nouvelle Grenade" [="Bogotá," Colombia], *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 245.

Subtropical and temperate zones of Colombia (except Santa Marta region), Sierra de Perijá and Táchira, Venezuela, Ecuador, and northern Peru to La Libertad and San Martín.

Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea assimilis (Allen)

Myiobius assimilis Allen, 1900, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **13,** p. 144—Valparaiso, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Subtropical and temperate zones of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea vieillotioides (Lafresnaye)

Muscicapa (*Tyrannula*) *Vieillotioides* Lafresnaye, 1848, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **11,** p. 174—Caracas, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of northwestern Venezuela from Lara to Miranda.

Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea spadix Wetmore

Pyrrhomyias vieillotioides spadix Wetmore, 1939, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **98**(4), p. 5—Los Palmales, 450 m., Monagas, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of northeastern Venezuela in Anzoátegui, Monagas, and western Sucre.

Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea pariae Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea pariae Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1949, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **62,** p. 39—Cerro Azul, Cristóbal Colon, Península de Paria, Sucre, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of Cerro Azul and Cerro Humo, Península de Paria, Sucre, northeastern Venezuela.

Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea cinnamomea (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

M[*uscipeta*] *cinnamomea* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 49—Yungas, Bolivia.

Subtropical zone of eastern Peru from southern San Martín south to Huancavelica, Cuzco, and Puno; Bolivia from La Paz to Chuquisaca and probably Tarija; northwestern Argentina to Tucumán.

Genus MITREPHANES Coues

Mitrephorus Sclater, 1859 (not of Schönherr, 1837), Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **27,** p. 44. Type, by subsequent designation (Sclater, 1888, Cat. Birds. Brit. Mus., **14,** p. 218), *Mitrephorus phaeocercus* Sclater.

Mitrephanes Coues, 1882, Bull. Nuttall Ornith. Club, **7,** p. 55. New name for *Mitrephorus* Sclater.

cf. Webster, 1968, Auk, **85,** pp. 287–303.

MITREPHANES PHAEOCERCUS

Mitrephanes phaeocercus tenuirostris Brewster

Mitrephanes phaeocercus tenuirostris Brewster, 1888, Auk, **5,** p. 137—near Oposura, Sonora, Mexico.

Mountains of western Mexico from Sonora and Chihuahua south to Jalisco.

Mitrephanes phaeocercus burleighi Phillips

Mitrephanes phaeocercus burleighi Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **86,** p. 110—Río Molino and its head near San Miguel Suchixtepec, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Mountains from central Jalisco and western Zacatecas to México and western Oaxaca.

Mitrephanes phaeocercus phaeocercus (Sclater)

Mitrephorus phaeocercus Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **27,** p. 44—"Mexico merid. et in Guatemala"; type from Córdoba, Veracruz, Mexico, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 228.

Mitrephanes phaeocercus hidalgensis Sutton and Burleigh, 1940, Wilson Bull., **52,** p. 30—La Placita, 6,000 ft., along main highway six miles south of Jacala, Hidalgo, Mexico.

Mountains of eastern Mexico from Tamaulipas south to central and eastern Oaxaca.

Mitrephanes phaeocercus nicaraguae Miller and Griscom

Mitrephanes phaeocercus nicaraguae Miller and Griscom, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no 159, p. 4—San Rafael del Norte, 5,000 ft., Nicaragua.

Mitrephanes phaeocercus quercinus Dickey and van Rossem, 1927, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **40,** p. 2—Cerro Cacaguatique, 3,500 ft., San Miguel, El Salvador.

Mountains from Chiapas, Mexico to El Salvador and northeastern Nicaragua.

Mitrephanes phaeocercus aurantiiventris (Lawrence)

Mitrephorus aurantiiventris Lawrence, 1865, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **8,** p. 173—Tabacales, Costa Rica.

Costa Rica and Chiriquí, western Panama.

Mitrephanes phaeocercus vividus Griscom

Mitrephanes aurantiiventris vividus Griscom, 1927, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 280, p. 11—Chitrá, 4,000 ft., Pacific slope of Veraguas, western Panama.

Mountains of central Panama to Cerro Tacarcuna, eastern Darién.

Mitrephanes phaeocercus eminulus Nelson

Mitrephanes eminulus Nelson, 1912, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **60**(3), p. 13—Cana, eastern Panama.

Eastern Panama at Cerro Pirre and adjoining Chocó, Colombia.

Mitrephanes phaeocercus berlepschi Hartert

Mitrephanes berlepschi Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9**, p. 608—Bulún [= Pulún], Esmeraldas, northern Ecuador.

Northwestern Colombia in Atrato Valley, Chocó south to Esmeraldas, northwestern Ecuador.

MITREPHANES OLIVACEUS

Mitrephanes olivaceus Berlepsch and Stolzmann

Mitrephanes olivaceus Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1894, Ibis, p. 391—Garita del Sol, Peru.

Central Andes of Peru to northern Bolivia in La Paz and Cochabamba.

Genus CONTOPUS Cabanis

Contopus Cabanis, 1855, Journ. f. Ornith., **3**, p. 479. Type, by original designation, *Muscicapa virens* Linnaeus.

Blacicus Cabanis, *op. cit.*, p. 480. Type, by original designation, *Muscipeta caribaea* d'Orbigny.

Syrichtha Bonaparte, 1857, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, **2**, p. 36. Type, by monotypy, "*Syrichtha curtipes* Bonaparte ex Swainson" = *Tyrannula curtipes* Swainson = *Platyrhynchus cinereus* Spix.

Myiochanes Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum, **2**, p. 71. New name for *Syrichtha* Bonaparte.

Nuttallornis Ridgway, 1887, Manual North Amer. Birds, p. 337. Type, by monotypy, *C*[*ontopus*] *borealis* (Swain.) = *Tyrannus borealis* Swainson.

cf. Blake, 1950, Fieldiana: Zool. [Chicago], **32,** p. 458 (*nigrescens*).

Phillips and Parkes, 1955, Condor, **57,** pp. 244–246 (*sordidulus*).

Webster, 1957, Proc. Indiana Acad. Sci., **66,** pp. 337–340 (*sordidulus*).

Burleigh, 1960, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **73,** pp. 141–146 (*sordidulus*).

Mees, 1973, Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetens., ser. C, **76,** pp. 465–475 (*albogularis*).

CONTOPUS BOREALIS[1]

Contopus borealis (Swainson)

Tyrannus borealis Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer., **2**(1831), p. 141, pl. 35—Cumberland House [= Carlton House], lat. 54°, banks of the Saskatchewan, Canada.

Northern Alaska east to Quebec and Newfoundland, south to northern Baja California, Arizona, New Mexico, northern Michigan, and Massachusetts; south in mountains to North Carolina. Migrates through Mexico and Central America to mountains of northern and western South America from Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador to southeastern Peru and northern Bolivia; accidental on lower Amazon (Itacoatiara).

CONTOPUS FUMIGATUS

Contopus fumigatus pallidiventris Chapman

Contopus pertinax pallidiventris Chapman, 1897, Auk, **14,** p. 310—Pima County, Arizona.

Mountains of central Arizona and southwestern New Mexico, south to Sonora, Tamaulipas, Nayarit, and San Luis Potosí, northern Mexico. Limited migration south to Guatemala and British Honduras.

---

[1] The type of *Muscicapa mesoleuca* Lichtenstein, used by Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 189, for this species, is an *Elainea* sp., cf. van Rossem, 1934, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **7,** p. 350.—M. A. T.

Contopus fumigatus pertinax Cabanis and Heine[1]

C[*ontopus*] *pertinax* Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum, **2,** p. 72—Xalapa [= Jalapa], Veracruz, Mexico.

Highlands of southern Mexico from Jalisco and Veracruz to Chiapas and in Guatemala.

Contopus fumigatus minor (Miller and Griscom)

Myiochanes pertinax minor Miller and Griscom, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 159, p. 5—between San Rafael del Norte and Jinotega, Nicaragua.

Myiochanes emleni Stone, 1931, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **83,** p. 1—Catarranas, 2,300 ft., Honduras.

Mountains of British Honduras, Honduras, central northern Nicaragua, and El Salvador.

Contopus fumigatus lugubris Lawrence

Contopus lugubris Lawrence, 1865, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **8,** p. 134—Barranca, Costa Rica.

Subtropical zone of Costa Rica and western Panama.

Contopus fumigatus ardosiacus (Lafresnaye)

Tyrannula ardosiaca Lafresnaye, 1844, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **7,** p. 80—Colombia [= "Bogotá"].

Subtropical and temperate zones of Colombia, except Santa Marta region and eastern Nariño, east into northwestern Venezuela to Zulia, Trujillo, and Barinas, and south along eastern cordilleras of Ecuador and Peru to Urubamba region.

Contopus fumigatus cineraceus (Lafresnaye)

Tyrannula cineracea Lafresnaye, 1848, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **11,** p. 7—Caracas, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of northern Venezuela from Yaracuy to Miranda.

Contopus fumigatus duidae (Chapman)

Myiochanes fumigatus duidae Chapman, 1929, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 380, p. 21—Cerro Duida, 4,400 ft, Venezuela.

---

[1] Phillips and Short, 1968, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **88,** p. 93, report that the type of *Tyrannula musica* Swainson, 1827, belongs to the taxon generally called *pertinax,* and they use it as the earliest available name. However, *musica* has appeared in the literature only once since the original description, in Salvin and Godman, 1889, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2,** p. 81, and is, therefore, a *nomen obtitum* according to the rules (Art. 23b).—M. A. T.

Contopus fumigatus roraimae Zimmer and Phelps, 1946, Amer. Mus. Novit. no. 1312, p. 13—Cerro Roraima, 1,500 m., Bolívar, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of mountains of southern Venezuela in Amazonas and southern Bolívar, and Mt. Twek-quay, Guyana.

Contopus fumigatus zarumae (Chapman)

Myiochanes fumigatus zarumae Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 138, p. 4—above Zaruma, El Oro, western Ecuador.

Subtropical zone and upper tropical zone of southwestern Colombia in western Nariño, south across western Ecuador to southwestern Cajamarca, Peru.

Contopus fumigatus fumigatus (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

T[yrannus] fumigatus d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 43—Yungas in Bolivia.

Subtropical zone of southeastern Peru in northern Puno and northern Bolivia in La Paz and Cochabamba.

Contopus fumigatus brachyrhynchus Cabanis

Contopus brachyrhynchus Cabanis, 1883, Journ. f. Ornith., 31, p. 214—Tucumán, Argentina.

Southeastern Bolivia in Santa Cruz and Tarija south to Tucumán, northwestern Argentina.

CONTOPUS OCHRACEUS

Contopus ochraceus Sclater and Salvin

Contopus ochraceus Sclater and Salvin, 1869, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 419—Costa Rica.

Isolated mountains of Costa Rica and possibly Chiriquí, western Panama.

CONTOPUS SORDIDULUS[1]

Contopus sordidulus saturatus Bishop

Contopus richardsonii saturatus Bishop, 1900, Auk, **17,** p. 116—Haines, Alaska.

Southeastern Alaska and western British Columbia, through western Washington and Oregon, including the Cascades, to northwestern California; migrates through Central America to winter in northern South America.

---

[1] *Tyrannula Richardsonii* Swainson is a synonym of *Sayornis phoebe*, cf. Phillips and Parkes, 1955, Condor, **57,** p. 244.—M. A. T.

Contopus sordidulus siccicola Burleigh

Contopus sordidulus siccicola Burleigh, 1960, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **73,** p. 145—Potlatch, Idaho.

Breeds in southern British Columbia east of coast ranges, Washington east of the Cascades, Idaho, Oregon, and western Montana west of Continental Divide. Winter range not known.

Contopus sordidulus amplus Burleigh

Contopus sordidulus amplus Burleigh, 1960, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **73,** p. 144—Havre, Montana.

Breeds from central Alaska, southern Mackenzie, Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba south through British Columbia and eastern Montana to Wyoming and in western North Dakota and extreme western South Dakota. Migrates through Costa Rica and Panama, and probably winters in South America.

Contopus sordidulus veliei Coues

Contopus veliei Coues, 1866, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 61(in text)—Fort Whipple, Arizona, cf. Burleigh, 1960, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **73,** p. 141.

Myiochanes virens placens van Rossem, 1940, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **9,** p. 84—Madera Cañon, 6,000 ft., Santa Rita Mountains, Arizona.

Northern California, Nevada, Utah, and Colorado south through Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas to northern Mexico from northern Baja California and Sonora to Tamaulipas; migrates south at least to Panama; probably winters in South America.

Contopus sordidulus peninsulae Brewster

Contopus richardsonii peninsulae Brewster, 1891, Auk, **8,** p. 144—Sierra de la Laguna, Baja California, Mexico.

Southern portion of Baja California, transient in southeastern Mexico (Oaxaca) and apparently Guatemala. One record (?straggler) from southeastern Colombia (Caquetá); probably winters in northwestern South America.

Contopus sordidulus griscomi Webster

Contopus sordidulus griscomi Webster, 1957, Proc. Indiana Acad. Sci. **66,** p. 337—Chilpancingo, Guerrero, Mexico.

Guerrero, Mexico; presumably winters in South America.

Contopus sordidulus sordidulus Sclater[1]

Contopus sordidulus Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **27,** p. 43—southern Mexico and Guatemala; type from Orizaba, Mexico, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 192.

Southern Mexico from northeastern Guerrero to Veracruz, Oaxaca, and Chiapas, and south to Costa Rica; winters south to Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru (Ayacucho).

CONTOPUS VIRENS

Contopus virens (Linnaeus)

[*Muscicapa*] *virens* Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1,** p. 327; based on *Muscicapa carolinensis cinerea* Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **2,** p. 368—Carolina.

Eastern North America from southern Manitoba to southern Quebec and Prince Edward Island, south to southern Texas and central Florida; winters from Nicaragua to southeastern Peru and in Venezuela in Zulia, Táchira, and northeastern Bolívar; occasional transient in Cuba and islands of western Caribbean.

CONTOPUS CINEREUS

Contopus cinereus brachytarsus (Sclater)

Empidonax brachytarsus Sclater, 1859, Ibis, p. 441—"Cordova et Santecomapam," Mexico; restricted to Córdoba, Veracruz (J. T. Z.).

Southeastern Mexico from Oaxaca and Veracruz to Yucatán Peninsula, including Isla Cozumel, south to Costa Rica (except northwestern coastal region) and Panama.

Contopus cinereus rhizophorus (Dwight and Griscom)

Myiochanes brachytarsus rhizophora Dwight and Griscom, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 142, p. 3—Punta Piedra, Guanacaste, Costa Rica.

Pacific littoral of Guanacaste, northwestern Costa Rica.

Contopus cinereus aithalodes Wetmore

Contopus cinereus aithalodes Wetmore, 1957, Smiths. Misc.

---

[1] Phillips and Short, 1968, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **88,** p. 90, report a probable hybrid between *C. s. sordidulus* and *C. fumigatus pertinax*.—M. A. T.

Coll., **134**(9), p. 65—Isla Coiba, Panama.
Isla Coiba, Panama.

Contopus cinereus bogotensis (Bonaparte)
T[*yrannula*] *bogotensis* Bonaparte, 1851?, Consp. Gen. Avium, **1**(1850) p. 190—Columbia [= "Bogotá," *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 5, p. 196].
Northern and eastern Colombia from Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta to Caquetá and east across northern Venezuela tc Sucre and south in west to Barinas and Amazonas; Trinidad; northwestern Brazil along Rio Padauirí, northern Amazonas.

Contopus cinereus surinamensis Penard and Penard
C[*ontopus*] *b*[*rachytarsus*] *surinamensis* Penard and Penard, 1910, Vögel Guyana, **2**, p. 259—Surinam.
Southeastern Venezuela along middle Orinoco, across the Guianas, and presumably south in extreme northeastern Brazil to Ihla de Mexiana and Ihla de Marajó.

Contopus cinereus punensis Lawrence
Contopus punensis Lawrence, 1869, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **9**, p. 237—Isla Puná, Ecuador.
Semiarid lowlands of western Ecuador from Manabí south, including Isla Puná, and western and central Andes of Peru south to northern Ica, and apparently to Junín.

Contopus cinereus pallescens (Hellmayr)
Myiochanes cinereus pallescens Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 5, p. 194—São Marcello [= Marcelo], Rio Prêto, Bahia, Brazil.
Eastern and central-southern Brazil from southern Maranhão to Pernambuco and southwest through western Bahia to southern Mato Grosso and northeastern Paraguay; edge of mountains in Bolivia from La Paz to Tarija, and northwestern Argentina from Salta to Tucumán.

Contopus cinereus cinereus (Spix)
Platyrhynchus cinereus Spix, 1825, Avium Spec. Nov. Brasil., **2**, p. 11, pl. 13, fig. 2—"in sylvis flum. Amazonum"; error, restricted to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil by Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 5, p. 193.
Southeastern Brazil from eastern Bahia south to Paraná and, questionably, Rio Grande do Sul; Misiones, northeastern Argentina, and southeastern Paraguay.

CONTOPUS NIGRESCENS

Contopus nigrescens nigrescens (Sclater and Salvin)

Myiochanes nigrescens Sclater and Salvin, 1880, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 157—Sarayacu, Pastaza, Ecuador.

Tropical zone of eastern Ecuador in southern Napo-Pastaza and Santiago-Zamora.

Contopus nigrescens canescens (Chapman)

Myiochanes nigrescens canescens Chapman, 1926, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 231, p. 7—Río Negro, San Martín, between Chachapoyas and Moyobamba, Peru.

Northern Peru (near Moyobamba, San Martín), reappearing in southern Guyana in Acary Mountains.

CONTOPUS ALBOGULARIS

Contopus albogularis (Berlioz)

Myiochanes albogularis Berlioz, 1962, Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat. Paris, (2), **34,** p. 138—Maripasoula, Maroni basin, French Guiana.

Surinam, adjoining French Guiana, and Amapá, northeastern Brazil.

CONTOPUS CARIBAEUS

Contopus caribaeus bahamensis (Bryant)

Empidonax bahamensis Bryant, 1859, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **7,** p. 109—Bahamas; cotypes from Nassau, New Providence, *fide* Bangs and Penard, 1925, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **67,** p. 203.

Grand Bahama, Abaco, Andros, New Providence, and Eleuthera, Bahama Islands.

Contopus caribaeus caribaeus (d'Orbigny)

Muscipeta caribaea d'Orbigny, 1839, in Sagra, Hist. Phys. Pol. Nat. Cuba, Ois., p. 92—Cuba; restricted to Holguín, Oriente Province by Burleigh and Duvall, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **61,** p. 168.

Cuba (except as noted for *morenoi* and *nerlyi*) and Isle of Pines.

Contopus caribaeus morenoi Burleigh and Duvall

Contopus caribaeus morenoi Burleigh and Duvall, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **61,** p. 167—Cayo del Rosario, Cuba.

Mangrove swamps on southern coast of Cuba and nearby cays.

Contopus caribaeus nerlyi Garrido

Contopus caribaeus nerlyi Garrido, 1978, Informe Cient.-Técnico, Inst. Zool., Acad. Cienc. Cuba, no. 68, p. 4—Archipiélago de los Jardines de la Reina, Camagüey, Cuba.

Islands off southern Camagüey, Cuba.

Contopus caribaeus pallidus (Gosse)

Myiobius pallidus Gosse, 1847, Birds Jamaica, p. 166—Jamaica.

Jamaica.

Contopus caribaeus tacitus (Wetmore)

Blacicus hispaniolensis tacitus Wetmore, 1928, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **41,** p. 201—Anse à Galets, Gonave Island, Haiti.

Gonave Island, Haiti.

Contopus caribaeus hispaniolensis (Bryant)

Tyrannula carriboea (sic) (var. *hispaniolensis*) Bryant, 1867, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **11,** p. 91—Santo Domingo.

Hispaniola.

CONTOPUS LATIROSTRIS

Contopus latirostris blancoi (Cabanis)

Blacicus Blancoi Cabanis, 1875, Journ. f. Ornith., **23,** p. 224—Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rico.

Contopus latirostris brunneicapillus (Lawrence)

Blacicus brunneicapillus Lawrence, 1878, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., **1,** p. 161—Dominica.

Martinique, Dominica, and Guadeloupe, Lesser Antilles.

Contopus latirostris latirostris (Verreaux)

Myiobius latirostris Verreaux, 1866, Bull. Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. [Paris], **2,** p. 22, pl. 3, fig. 2—St. Lucia.

St. Lucia, Lesser Antilles.

Genus **EMPIDONAX** Cabanis[1,2]

Empidonax Cabanis, 1855, Journ. f. Ornith., **3,** p. 480. Type,

---

[1] The manuscript for the genus *Empidonax* has been read by Ned K. Johnson. His suggestions for the sequence of species have been followed.—M. A. T.

[2] A hybrid, *Contopus sordidulus* × *Empidonax traillii* has been recorded by Short and Burleigh, 1965, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **78,** pp. 33-37.—M. A. T.

by monotypy, *Empidonax pusillus* Cabanis = *Platyrhynchos virescens* Vieillot.

Cnemonax Brodkorb, 1936, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool., Univ. Michigan, no. 331, p. 1. Type, by original designation, *Empidonax atriceps* Salvin.

cf. Phillips, 1942, Auk, **59,** pp. 424–428 (*affinis*).

——, 1960, Anal. Inst. Biol. México, **30**(1959), pp. 358–363 (Mexico).

Stein, 1958, Bull. N. Y. State Mus., **371,** 63 pp. (*traillii, alnorum*).

Johnson, 1963, Univ. California Publ. Zool., **66,** pp. 79–238 (*hammondi, oberholseri, wrightii*).

Stein, 1963, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., **107,** pp. 21–50 (*traillii, alnorum*).

EMPIDONAX FLAVIVENTRIS

Empidonax flaviventris (Baird and Baird)

Tyrannula flaviventris W. M. and S. F. Baird, 1843, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **1,** p. 283—near Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Canadian zone from northern British Columbia and western Mackenzie, east to central Manitoba, central Quebec, southern Labrador, and Newfoundland, and south to North Dakota and northern Minnesota and to northern Pennsylvania, and New York. In migration west to eastern border of Great Plains and south through eastern Texas and eastern Mexico; winters from Mexico to Panama; occasional in western Florida; accidental in Cuba.

EMPIDONAX VIRESCENS

Empidonax virescens (Vieillot)

Muscicapa querula Wilson, 1810, Amer. Ornith., **2,** p. 77, pl. 13, fig. 3—no locality; restricted to near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1910, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 3, p. 215.

Platyrhynchos virescens Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **27,** p. 22. New name for *Muscicapa querula* Wilson, preoccupied by *Muscicapa querula* Vieillot, 1807, Hist. Nat. Ois. Sept., **1,** p. 68, pl. 39.

Eastern North America from southeastern South Dakota east to southern Michigan, southeastern Ontario, New York, and southern New England, and south to southern Texas, the Gulf States and central Florida; migrating south through eastern Mexico and Central America; wintering from Costa Rica to Colombia, northwestern Venezuela, and western Ecuador; rare transient in Cuba and casual in Bahamas. Becoming rare in northeastern states.

EMPIDONAX ALNORUM (Fee-bee-o)[1]

Empidonax alnorum Brewster

Empidonax traillii alnorum Brewster, 1895, Auk, **12,** p. 161—Upton, Maine.

Empidonax traillii alascensis Phillips, 1948, Auk, **65,** p. 509—Charlie Creek, Yukon River, Alaska.

Breeds from Alaska east to central Quebec and southwestern Newfoundland, and south to central British Columbia, northern Minnesota, New York, and New England, and in Appalachians at least to western Maryland. Winters in western South America to Argentina (most winter records not separable from those of *traillii*, but *alnorum* appears to winter farther south; definitely recorded from Peru).

EMPIDONAX TRAILLII (Fitz-bew)

Empidonax traillii (Audubon)

Muscicapa traillii Audubon, 1828, Birds Amer. (folio), **1,** pl. 45; 1831, Ornith. Biogr., **1,** p. 236—woods along prairie lands of Arkansas River.

Empidonax traillii brewsteri Oberholser, 1918, Ohio Journ. Sci., **18,** p. 93—Cliverdale, Nye County, Nevada.

Empidonax traillii adastus Oberholser, 1932, Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus., **4,** p. 3—Hart Mountain, northern end of Warner Valley, 20 miles northeast of Adel, Oregon.

Empidonax traillii zopholegus Oberholser, 1947, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **60,** p. 77—South Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

---

[1] I follow Stein, 1958, 1963, in recognizing that two species are included in the former *E. traillii.* Both species are almost certainly polytypic, but the subspecies cannot be worked out without long series of fresh material of known song type. I follow the A. O. U. Committee on Classification and Nomenclature (1973, Auk, **90,** p. 415) on the application of the names *traillii* and *alnorum.*—M. A. T.

Empidonax traillii extimus Phillips, 1948, Auk, **65,** p. 512—Feldman, lower San Pedro River, Arizona.

Empidonax traillii campestris Aldrich, 1951, Wilson Bull., **63,** p. 195—Oakes, North Dakota.

Breeds in continental United States except for Alaska, most of New England, northern Michigan to Minnesota, and extreme southeast. Extends into central British Columbia and probably Alberta and Saskatchewan, and into southern Ontario. Winter range probably more northern than *alnorum*; known certainly from Panama.

EMPIDONAX ALBIGULARIS

Empidonax albigularis timidus Nelson

Empidonax timidus Nelson, 1900, Auk, **17,** p. 263—El Salto, Durango, Mexico.

Transition Zone of western Mexico from southwestern Chihuahua to southern Durango; apparently wanders south in winter.

Empidonax albigularis albigularis Sclater and Salvin

Empidonax albigularis Sclater and Salvin, 1859, Ibis, p. 122—Dueñas, Guatemala.

Empidonax axillaris Ridgway, 1874, in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Hist. North Amer. Birds, **2,** p. 363—Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico.

Highlands of Mexico from southern Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosí south through Guatemala and El Salvador to Honduras.

Empidonax albigularis australis Miller and Griscom

Empidonax albigularis australis Miller and Griscom, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit. no. 159, p. 5—San Rafael del Norte, Nicaragua.

Highlands from Nicaragua to Chiriquí, Panama; accidental in Canal Zone.

EMPIDONAX EULERI

Empidonax euleri johnstonei Barbour

Blacicus flaviventris Lawrence, 1887 (not *Tyrannula flaviventris* Baird, 1843), in Wells, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **9,** p. 617—St. Andrews, Grenada.

Empidonax johnstonei Barbour, 1911, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **24,** p. 58—Grand Etang, Grenada, British West Indies.

Grenada, Lesser Antilles.

Empidonax euleri lawrencei Allen

Octhoeca [sic] *flaviventris* Lawrence, 1887, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., **4,** p. 67—South America; restricted to Trinidad by Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 215.

Empidonax lawrencei Allen, 1889 (June), Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **2,** p. 150. New name for *Ochthoeca flaviventris* Lawrence, 1887, preoccupied by *Tyrannula flaviventris* Baird, 1843.

Trinidad; northern Venezuela from Zulia and Táchira to Sucre and northwestern Bolívar; possibly eastern Colombia and Surinam.

Empidonax euleri bolivianus Allen

Empidonax bolivianus Allen, 1889 (Mar.), Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **2,** p. 86—Bolivia (Yungas?); restricted to Reyes, Río Beni valley, El Beni by Gyldenstolpe, 1951, Arkiv Zool., ser. 2, **2,** p. 255.

Eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, and northwestern Bolivia east through Amazon Valley of Brazil to lower Rio Negro and Pará; southern Venezuela in Amazonas and southern Bolívar; possibly migratory to Norte de Santander, Colombia.

Empidonax euleri argentinus (Cabanis)

Empidochanes argentinus Cabanis, 1868, Journ. f. Ornith., **16,** p. 196—Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Eastern Bolivia, northern Argentina, and Paraguay; migrating in winter north to eastern Peru and to eastern Brazil from Piauí and Bahia to Rio Grande do Sul.

Empidonax euleri euleri (Cabanis)

Empidochanes Euleri Cabanis, 1868, Journ. f. Ornith., **16,** p. 195—Cantagalo, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Southeastern Brazil from Bahia southward, northeastern Argentina (Misiones), and Uruguay; migrating to northeastern Peru, Bolivia, and Amazon basin of Brazil. Mato Grosso birds are intermediate between *euleri* and *argentinus*.

EMPIDONAX GRISEIPECTUS

Empidonax griseipectus Lawrence

Empidonax griseipectus Lawrence, 1870, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist.

New York, **9,** p. 236—Isla Puná, Ecuador.

Southwestern Ecuador from Guayas southward, and northwestern Peru in Piura, northern Cajamarca, and northern Lambayeque.

EMPIDONAX MINIMUS

Empidonax minimus (Baird and Baird)

Tyrannula minima W. M. and S. F. Baird, 1843, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **1,** p. 284—near Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Southern Yukon and west-central Mackenzie east to southern Quebec and Cape Breton Island, south to eastern Washington, Montana, eastern Wyoming, and northeastern Kansas and east to Tennessee and western North Carolina; on migration west to eastern Colorado, Arizona, and central Texas; wintering from northeastern Mexico to Panama; accidental on Grand Cayman Island.[1]

EMPIDONAX HAMMONDII

Empidonax hammondii (Xantus)

Tyrannula hammondii Xantus de Vesey, 1858, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **10,** p. 117—Fort Tejon, California.

Central Alaska and southwestern Alberta south through forested areas to mountains of central California, east-central Nevada, northeastern Utah, western Colorado, and northern New Mexico. Winters from extreme southern United States to Guatemala and Honduras.

EMPIDONAX WRIGHTII (olim *griseus*)[2]

Empidonax wrightii Baird

Empidonax wrightii Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rept. Expl. Surv. R.R. Pacific, **9,** p. 200, in text—El Paso, Texas.

---

[1] The Peruvian record of Taczanowski, 1879, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 235, if authentic, is unique for the whole of South America; it probably was based on a misidentified *E. alnorum*.—J. T. Z.

[2] cf. Phillips, 1939, Auk, **56,** pp. 311-312. The type of *E. wrightii* Baird belongs to the Gray Flycatcher, formerly called *E. griseus* Brewster, and the Wright's or Dusky Flycatcher, formerly called *E. wrightii*, must be called *E. oberholseri* Phillips.—M. A. T.

Empidonax griseus Brewster, 1889, Descr. Supposed New Birds from Western N. Amer. and Mexico, p. 87—La Paz, Lower California.

South-central Washington, southern Idaho, and southwestern Wyoming south to southeastern California, southern Nevada, central Arizona, and central New Mexico; in winter more widely distributed from Ventura County, Pacific coast of California, to New Mexico and south to south-central Mexico (Puebla).

EMPIDONAX OBERHOLSERI (olim *wrightii*)[1]

Empidonax oberholseri Phillips

Empidonax oberholseri Phillips, 1939, Auk, **56,** p. 311—Hart Prairie, San Francisco Mountain, Arizona.

Northern British Columbia to southwestern Saskatchewan, Montana, and western South Dakota, and south to southern California, southern Nevada, central Arizona, and northern New Mexico; winters south to Oaxaca, Mexico.

EMPIDONAX AFFINIS

Empidonax affinis pulverius Brewster

Empidonax pulverius Brewster, 1889, Descr. Supposed New Birds from Western N. Amer. and Mexico, p. 86—Piños Altos, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Pine forests of northwestern Mexico, from Sonora and Chihuahua south through Durango and Zacatecas to Jalisco.

Empidonax affinis trepidus Nelson

Empidonax trepidus Nelson, 1901, Auk, **18,** p. 47—Hacienda Chancol, Guatemala.

Pine forests of northern Mexico in Coahuila and Tamaulipas; migrating south to Chiapas and Guatemala.

Empidonax affinis affinis (Swainson)

Tyrannula affinis Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., **1,** p. 367—maritime parts of Mexico; restricted to Temascaltepec, México by van Rossem, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **77,** p. 393.

Empidonax fulvipectus Lawrence, 1871, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **10,** p. 11—City of Mexico.

Southern Mexican plateau from Michoacán to Puebla.

---

[1] See footnote to *wrightii,* page 140.—M. A. T.

Empidonax affinis vigensis Phillips

Empidonax affinis vigensis Phillips, 1942, Auk, **59,** pp. 425, 426—Las Vigas, 9,000 ft., Veracruz, Mexico.

Known only from vicinity of type locality.

Empidonax affinis bairdi Sclater

Empidonax bairdi Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **26,** p. 301—Oaxaca, Mexico; type from La Parada, Oaxaca, *vide* van Rossem, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **77,** p. 393.

Southern Mexico in Guerrero and Oaxaca, and possibly Chiapas and western Guatemala.

EMPIDONAX DIFFICILIS

Empidonax difficilis difficilis Baird[1,2]

Empidonax difficilis Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rept. Expl. Surv. R.R. Pacific, **9,** p. 198, in text—west coast of United States, Fort Steilacoom, Shoalwater Bay, Washington, Fort Tejon, California; restricted to Fort Steilacoom, Washington by Brodkorb, 1949, Condor, **51,** p. 39.

Empidonax difficilis culiacani Moore, 1940, Auk, **57,** p. 370—Culiacán, 55 ft., Sinaloa, Mexico.

Empidonax albigularis subtilis Moore, 1940, Auk, **57,** p. 381—Ahome, near sea level, Sinaloa, Mexico.

Coastal western North America and western slopes of mountains from southeastern Alaska to southern California and northern Baja California; winters south to southern Baja California, Sinaloa, and occasionally Oaxaca.

Empidonax difficilis cineritius Brewster

Empidonax cineritius Brewster, 1888, Auk, **5,** p. 90—La Laguna [= Sierra de la Laguna], Baja California.

Cape district, Baja California, Mexico.

Empidonax difficilis insulicola Oberholser

Empidonax insulicola Oberholser, 1897, Auk, **14,** p. 300—Santa Rosa Island, California.

---

[1] Phillips, 1960, Anal. Inst. Biol. México, **30**(1959), pp. 359-362, has shown that the types of *E. difficilis culiacani* Moore and *E. albigularis subtilis* Moore are actually migrant *E. d. difficilis.*—M. A. T.

[2] The arrangement of races for *E. difficilis* and *flavescens* has been taken from Ned Johnson's forthcoming monograph.—M. A. T.

Channel Islands, southern California.

Empidonax difficilis hellmayri Brodkorb

Empidonax difficilis hellmayri Brodkorb, 1935, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool., Univ. Michigan, no. 306, p. 1—Boot Spring, 6,800 ft; Chisos Mountains, Brewster County, Texas.

Empidonax difficilis immodulatus Moore, 1940, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **53,** p. 24—east side of Mt. Mohinora peak, 10,500 ft., southwestern Chihuahua, Mexico.

Mountains east of range of *difficilis,* from southern Alberta to northern California and western South Dakota, south to southeastern Arizona, southwestern Texas, northern Coahuila, and Sierra Madre Occidental of Sonora and Chihuahua; intergrades with *occidentalis* in southern Chihuahua. Winters south to Guerrero and Hidalgo.

Empidonax difficilis occidentalis Nelson

Empidonax bairdi occidentalis Nelson, 1897, Auk **14,** p. 53—Pluma, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Empidonax difficilis bateli Moore, 1940, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **53,** p. 25—Rancho Batel, 6,200 ft., six miles north of Santa Lucia, southeastern Sinaloa, Mexico.

Empidonax difficilis immemoratus Moore, 1940, Auk, **57,** p. 375—five miles north of Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico.

Empidonax difficilis annectens Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **86,** p. 109—Km. 183(ca. lat. 16° 13′ N., long. 97° 7′ W.), near top of highest ridge to north of San Gabriel Mixtepec (below San Juan Lachao, Pueblo Viejo), southwestern Oaxaca.

Empidonax difficilis infelix Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **86,** p. 109—5 km. by road southwest of Los Corralitos (= 19 km. south of Ahuacapán), Sierra de Autlán, southwestern Jalisco.

Highlands of Mexico from Durango, southeastern Sinaloa, southeastern Coahuila, and Nuevo León south to Guerrero, south-central Oaxaca, and western Veracruz.

EMPIDONAX FLAVESCENS[1]

Empidonax flavescens salvini Ridgway

Empidonax salvini Ridgway, 1886, Ibis, p. 459—Calderas,

---

[1] Considered conspecific with *difficilis* by Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **86,** pp. 108–110.—M. A. T.

Volcán de Fuego, Guatemala.

Empidonax flavescens dwighti van Rossem, 1928, Auk, **45,** p. 359—Los Esesmiles, 8,000 ft., Chalatenango, El Salvador.

Empidonax difficilis seclusus Moore, 1940, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **53,** p. 26—Montaña El Chorro, Ocotopeque, northwestern [= southwestern] Honduras.

Highlands from eastern Oaxaca and Chiapas, Mexico east to northern Nicaragua.

Empidonax flavescens imperturbatus Wetmore

Empidonax flavescens imperturbatus Wetmore, 1942, Auk, **59,** p. 267—Volcán San Martín, 3,000 ft., Sierra de Tuxtla, Veracruz, Mexico.

Sierra de Tuxtla, southeastern Veracruz, Mexico.

Empidonax flavescens flavescens Lawrence

Empidonax flavescens Lawrence, 1865, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **8,** p. 133—Barranca, Costa Rica.

Empidonax flavescens floresae Griscom, 1927, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 280, p. 10—Chitrá, 3,600 ft., Veraguas, Pacific slope, Panama.

Empidonax flavescens chitrae Griscom, 1927, Amer. Mus. Novit., no 280, p. 10—Chitrá, 3,600 ft., Veraguas, Pacific slope, Panama.

Highlands of Costa Rica and western Panama, east to Veraguas.

EMPIDONAX FULVIFRONS

Empidonax fulvifrons pygmaeus Coues

E[*mpidonax*] *pygmaeus* Coues, 1865, Ibis, p. 537—Fort Whipple, Arizona.

Southeastern Arizona and New Mexico, south into Mexico from Sonora to Coahuila; wintering south to Michoacán and Morelos.

Empidonax fulvifrons fulvifrons (Giraud)

Muscicapa fulvifrons Giraud, 1841, Descr. Sixteen New Species N. Amer. Birds, pl. 2, fig. 2—Texas; ?error, probably mountains of northeastern Mexico as suggested by Ridgway, 1884, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **2,** p. 109; restricted to Miquiahuana, Tamaulipas by Lowery and Dalquest, 1951, Univ. Kansas Publ., Mus. Nat. Hist., **3,** p. 612.

Range uncertain; presumably mountains of northeastern Mexico in Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosí.

Empidonax fulvifrons rubicundus Cabanis and Heine

E[*mpidonax*] *rubicundus* Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum, **2,** p. 70—Mexico; type from Jalapa, Veracruz, *fide* Miller et al., 1957, Pacific Coast Avifauna (Cooper Ornith. Soc.), no. 33, p. 95.

Central Mexico from southern Chihuahua and Durango to Guerrero and Veracruz; wintering south through Chiapas to Guatemala.

Empidonax fulvifrons brodkorbi Phillips

Empidonax fulvifrons brodkorbi Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **86,** p. 108—Río Molino (ca. lat. 16° 5′ N., long. 96° 29′ W.), southern Oaxaca, Mexico.

Known only from the type.

Empidonax fulvifrons fusciceps Nelson

Empidonax fulvifrons fusciceps Nelson, 1904, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **17,** p. 152—Comitán, Chiapas, Mexico.

Mitrephanes phaeocercus pallidus Carriker and de Schauensee, 1935, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **87,** p. 435—Guatemala, 5,000 ft, Guatemala.

Southern Mexico in Chiapas, and Guatemala.

Empidonax fulvifrons inexpectatus Griscom

Empidonax fulvifrons inexpectatus Griscom, 1932, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **13,** p. 60—Cerro Cantoral, 6,500 ft., Achaga, Honduras.

Mountains of central-southern Honduras.

EMPIDONAX ATRICEPS

Empidonax atriceps Salvin

Empidonax atriceps Salvin, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 198—Volcán de Chiriquí, Panama.

Subtropical zone of Costa Rica and of Chiriquí, western Panama.

Genus **NESOTRICCUS** Townsend

Nesotriccus Townsend, 1895, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **27,** p. 124. Type, by original designation, *Nesotriccus Ridgwayi* Townsend.

NESOTRICCUS RIDGWAYI

Nesotriccus ridgwayi Townsend

Nesotriccus Ridgwayi Townsend, 1895, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **27,** p. 124, pl. [2]—Cocos Island.

Isla del Coco, Pacific Ocean, south of Costa Rica.

GENUS CNEMOTRICCUS HELLMAYR

Empidochanes Sclater, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **14,** p. 216. Type, by original designation, *Empidochanes fringillaris* Pelzeln = *Muscipeta fuscata* Wied.

Cnemotriccus Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 221. New name for *Empidochanes* Sclater, 1888, preoccupied by *Empidochanes* Sclater, 1862.

CNEMOTRICCUS FUSCATUS

Cnemotriccus fuscatus cabanisi (Léotaud)

Empidonax cabanisi Léotaud, 1866, Ois. Trinidad, p. 232—Trinidad.

Northern and eastern Colombia on Caribbean coast and in lower Magdalena and upper Zulia valleys, east across northern Venezuela to Sucre, and south to eastern Apure and northern Bolívar; Trinidad, Tobago, Monos, and Chacachacare.

Cnemotriccus fuscatus fumosus (Berlepsch)

Empidochanes fuscatus fumosus Berlepsch, 1908, Novit. Zool., **15,** p. 129—Cayenne; type from Approuague, Cayenne, *fide* Zimmer, 1938, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 994, p. 32.

The Guianas and northeastern Brazil on upper Rio Branco, southeast to Ilha de Mexiana.

Cnemotriccus fuscatus duidae Zimmer

Cnemotriccus fuscatus duidae Zimmer, 1938, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 994 p. 30—Playa del Río Base, Cerro Duida, Venezuela.

Southern Venezuela in southern Amazonas and northwestern Brazil on upper Rio Negro and Rio Maturacá.

Cnemotriccus fuscatus fuscatior (Chapman)

Empidochanes fuscatus fuscatior Chapman, 1926, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 231. p. 6—junction of Río Napo and Río Curaray, Peru.

Eastern Peru in lower Napo and Ucayali valleys, and Amazon Valley of central Brazil east to Rio Tocantins. Recorded also from southwestern Venezuela (western Apure) and may occur in southeastern Colombia and eastern Ecuador.

Cnemotriccus fuscatus bimaculatus (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

M[*uscipeta*] *bimaculata* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 48—Yungas, Bolivia.

Southern and southeastern Brazil from upper Rio Purús, upper Rio Madeira, and Mato Grosso east to Maranhão and Pernambuco, and interior Bahia south to São Paulo; central Bolivia from Santa Cruz and Cochabamba to Tarija; Paraguay; northern Argentina from Salta and Jujuy to Corrientes.

Cnemotriccus fuscatus beniensis Gyldenstolpe

Cnemotriccus fuscatus beniensis Gyldenstolpe, 1941, Arkiv Zool., **33B**(13), p. 5—Victoria, confluence of Río Madre de Dios and Río Beni, Distr. Madre de Dios, Pando, Bolivia.

Pando and El Beni, northern Bolivia.

Cnemotriccus fuscatus fuscatus (Wied)

M[*uscipeta*] *fuscata* Wied, 1831, Beitr. Naturg. Brasilien, **3**(2), p. 902—no locality; probably Rio de Janeiro, cf. Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 222.

Coastal woods of southeastern Brazil from eastern Bahia south to Rio Grande do Sul, and Misiones, Argentina.

GENUS **SAYORNIS** BONAPARTE

Sayornis Bonaparte, 1854, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, p. 657. Type, by monotypy, *Sayornis nigricans* Bonaparte = *Tyrannula nigricans* Swainson.

SAYORNIS PHOEBE

Sayornis phoebe (Latham)

[*Muscicapa*] *atra* Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2), p. 946. Based on Dusky Fly-catcher of Pennant, 1785, Arctic Zool., **2,** p. 389—New York.

[*Muscicapa*] *Phoebe* Latham, 1790, Index Ornith., **2,** p. 489. New name for *Muscicapa atra* Gmelin, 1789, preoccupied by *Muscicapa atra* Müller, 1776.

Tyrannula Richardsonii Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and

Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer., **2**(1831), p. 146, pl. 46, lower fig.—Cumberland House, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Eastern North America; breeding from central Mackenzie to Prince Edward Island and south to northeastern New Mexico and highlands of Georgia. Winters from southeastern United States to Oaxaca and Veracruz, Mexico; accidental in Cuba and in Quintana Roo, Mexico; on migration casually west to California and Arizona.

SAYORNIS SAYA

Sayornis saya saya (Bonaparte)

Muscicapa saya Bonaparte, 1825, Amer. Ornith., **1**, p. 20, pl. 11, fig. 3—Arkansaw River, ca. 20 miles from Rocky Mountains; near Pueblo, Colorado, *fide* Amer. Ornith. Union, 1931, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 4, p. 206.

Sayornis saya yukonensis Bishop, 1900, Auk, **17**, p. 115—Glacier, White Pass, Alaska.

Breeds from northern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, and western Manitoba south to southern California and central Texas, and in Mexico south to Durango and San Luis Potosí; winters from central California to southern Texas and south to Puebla and Veracruz.

Sayornis saya quiescens Grinnell

Sayornis sayus quiescens Grinnell, 1926, Condor, **28**, p. 180—San José, 2,500 ft., about lat. 31° N., about 45 miles northeast of San Quintin, Baja California, Mexico.

Northern half of Baja California, chiefly on Pacific side; Isla de Cedros. Wanders to southern Baja California, to extreme southwestern United States, and to Sonora Mexico.

Sayornis saya pallida (Swainson)

Tyrannula pallida Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., **1**, p. 367—tableland of Mexico.

Southern part of Mexican plateau from Jalisco and Zacatecas to Hidalgo and Oaxaca.

SAYORNIS NIGRICANS

Sayornis nigricans semiatra (Vigors)

Muscicapa semiatra Vigors, 1839, in Zool. Beechey's Voyage "Blossom," p. 17—no locality, Monterey, California designated by Nelson, 1900, Auk, **17**, p. 125.

Sayornis nigricans salictaria Grinnell, 1927, Auk, **44**, p.

68—San José, 2,500 ft., lat 31° N., Baja California.

Sayornis nigricans brunnescens Grinnell, 1927, Auk, **44,** p. 69—San José del Cabo, Baja California.

Western United States from California (west of Sierra Nevada) south across Arizona to southern Utah and western Texas, and western Mexico, including Baja California, to Zacatecas and northern Nayarit. Casual in Oregon and British Columbia.

Sayornis nigricans nigricans (Swainson)

Tyrannula nigricans Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., **1,** p. 367—tableland of Mexico; Valley of Mexico designated by Nelson, 1900, Auk. **17,** p. 125.

Highlands of northeastern, central, and southern Mexico from Nuevo León and Tamaulipas across to Jalisco and south to southern Chiapas.

Sayornis nigricans aquatica Sclater and Salvin

Sayornis aquatica Sclater and Salvin, 1859, Ibis, p. 119—Dueñas, Guatemala.

Highlands of northeastern Chiapas, Mexico; British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

Sayornis nigricans amnicola Bangs

Sayornis amnicola Bangs, 1902, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **3,** p. 37—Boquete, Panama.

Costa Rica and Chiriquí, western Panama.

Sayornis nigricans angustirostris Berlepsch and Stolzmann

Sayornis cineracea angustirostris Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1896, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 357—La Merced, Chanchamayo, Peru.

Eastern Panama, Colombia, and northern Venezuela from Tachira and Sierra de Perijá east to Sucre, south through Ecuador and Peru to northern Puno.

Sayornis nigricans latirostris (Cabanis and Heine)

A [*ulanax*] *latirostris* Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum, **2,** p. 68—Bolivia.

Andes of central and southern Bolivia from Cochabamba to Tarija and northwestern Argentina in Jujuy, Salta, and Tucumán.

Genus **PYROCEPHALUS** Gould

Pyrocephalus Gould, 1839, in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, pt. 3 (1841), p. 44. Type, by subsequent designation (Gray, 1840, List Genera Birds, p. 30), "*P. coronatus* (L) Gould" = *Pyrocephalus major* Pelzeln.

PYROCEPHALUS RUBINUS

Pyrocephalus rubinus flammeus van Rossem

Pyrocephalus rubinus flammeus van Rossem, 1934, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **7,** p. 353—Brawley, Imperial County, California.

Southeastern California to southeastern Utah, southwestern New Mexico, and western Texas, and northwestern Mexico from Baja California and Sonora to Nayarit. Intergrades with *mexicanus* in southwestern Texas and north-central Mexico.

Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus Sclater

Pyrocephalus mexicanus Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **27,** p. 45—Mexico; restricted to Tampico, Tamaulipas by van Rossem, 1934, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **7,** p. 353.

South-central Texas to Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Puebla, and Veracruz, Mexico. Winters in breeding range and northward and eastward.

Pyrocephalus rubinus blatteus Bangs

Pyrocephalus rubineus blatteus Bangs, 1911, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **24,** p. 189—Sabune district [=?Sibun region, Belize District], British Honduras.

Southeastern Mexico in southern Veracruz, Yucatán Peninsula, and Chiapas; British Honduras and Guatemala.

Pyrocephalus rubinus pinicola Howell

Pyrocephalus rubinus pinicola Howell, 1965, Auk, **82,** p. 450—Leicus Creek, ca. 65 m (200 ft.), 32 miles northwest of Puerto Cabezas, Comarca de El Cabo, Nicaragua.

Known thus far only from lowland pine savanna of northeastern Nicaragua from vicinity of Puerto Cabezas northwest to Río Coco, but probably occurs throughout savanna from extreme eastern Honduras south to vicinity of Laguna de Perlas, Nicaragua.

Pyrocephalus rubinus nanus Gould

Pyrocephalus nanus Gould, 1839, in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, pt. 3(1841), p. 45, pl. 7—Galápagos Archipelago; type from James Island [= San Salvador], *fide* Ridgway, 1894, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **17,** p. 365.

Galápagos Islands, except Chatham Island (Isla San Cristóbal).

Pyrocephalus rubinus dubius Gould

Pyrocephalus dubius Gould, 1839, in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, pt. 3(1841), p. 46—Galápagos (Colón) Islands [= Chatham Island (Isla San Cristóbal)].

Restricted to Chatham Island (Isla San Cristóbal).

Pyrocephalus rubinus saturatus Berlepsch and Hartert

Pyrocephalus rubinus saturatus Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9**, p. 34—Altagracia, Río Orinoco, Bolívar, Venezuela.

Northeastern Colombia in Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Magdalena, and Norte de Santander, east across northern Venezuela to Cumaná and south to Orinoco Valley; Guyana and north-central Brazil (Rio Branco).

Pyrocephalus rubinus piurae Zimmer

Pyrocephalus rubinus piurae Zimmer, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1126, p. 20—Palambla, Piura, Peru.

Colombia, west of Eastern Andes, and occasionally on Bogotá plateau and on lower Río Magdalena, south through western Ecuador to northwestern Peru as far as Ancash.

Pyrocephalus rubinus ardens Zimmer

Pyrocephalus rubinus ardens Zimmer, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1126, p. 21—Perico, Río Chinchipe, Peru.

North-central Peru in Cajamarca, Amazonas, and extreme eastern Piura.

Pyrocephalus rubinus obscurus Gould

Pyrocephalus obscurus Gould, 1839, in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, pt. 3(1841), p. 45—Lima, Peru.

Lima, western Peru.

Pyrocephalus rubinus cocachacrae Zimmer

Pyrocephalus rubinus cocachacrae Zimmer, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1126, p. 19—Cocachacra, Arequipa, Peru.

Southwestern Peru from Ica to Tacna and adjoining Chile.

?Pyrocephalus rubinus major Pelzeln

"*Pyr*[*ocephalus*] *coronatus* or *Muscicapa coronata*, of authors" Gould, 1839, in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, pt. 3(1841), p. 45—no locality. Preoccupied by *Muscicapa coronata* Gmelin, 1789.

P[*yrocephalus*] *major* Pelzeln, 1868, Ornith. Brasil., **2**, p.

115; based on *P. coronatus* Gould—no locality; restricted to Chaquimayo, Andes of Carabaya, Peru by Laubmann, 1930, Deutsch. Gran Chaco-Exped. Vögel, p. 214.

Southeastern Peru in Cuzco and Puno. Validity of subspecies needs confirmation.

Pyrocephalus rubinus rubinus (Boddaert)

Muscicapa rubinus Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 42; based on Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 675, fig. 2 and Buffon's "Le Rubin, de la riviere des Amazones"; restricted to Teffé, Brazil by Zimmer, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1126, p. 16.

Breeding in southeastern Bolivia, northern Argentina, ?Paraguay, Uruguay, and possibly southeastern Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul); migrating north in winter across eastern Bolivia, eastern Peru, eastern Ecuador, southeastern Colombia, and most of Brazil to middle Rio Negro.

GENUS **OCHTHOECA** CABANIS

Ochthoeca Cabanis, 1847, Archiv f. Naturg., **13**(1), p. 255. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 48), *Fluvicola oenanthoides* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.

Colorhamphus Sundevall, 1872, Method. Av. Tentam., **1**, p. 59. Type, by original designation, *Myiobius parvirostris* Darwin.

Ochthornis Sclater, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 31. Type, by monotypy, *Elainea littoralis* Pelzeln.

cf. Fitzpatrick, 1973, Breviora, Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard, no. 402, 13 pp.

OCHTHOECA CINNAMOMEIVENTRIS

Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris nigrita Sclater and Salvin

Ochthoeca nigrita Sclater and Salvin, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, p. 787—páramos of Mérida, Venezuela.

Temperate zone of Andes of Mérida and Táchira, Venezuela.

Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris cinnamomeiventris (Lafresnaye)

Muscicapa cinnamomeiventris Lafresnaye, 1843, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **6**, p. 291—Colombia; restricted to "Bogotá" by Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 5, p. 50.

Subtropical and temperate zones of Andes of Colombia from Santander and Antioquia south, northern Ecuador south to Chimborazo, and western Venezuela (Rio Chiquito, 1,900 m., Táchira).

Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris angustifasciata Chapman

Ochthoeca thoracica angustifasciata Chapman, 1926, Amer. Mus. Novit., no 231, p. 2—La Lejia, about 9,000 ft., north of Chachapoyas, Peru.

Subtropical zone of northern Peru in southern Amazonas south of the Marañón and southwestern San Martín, crossing the Marañón to eastern Cajamarca.

Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris thoracica Taczanowski

Ochthoeca thoracica Taczanowski, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 133—Chilpes, Peru.

Subtropical zone of central and southeastern Peru and northern Bolivia, from Pasco, Peru to Cochabamba, Bolivia.

OCHTHOECA DIADEMA

Ochthoeca diadema jesupi Allen

Ochthoeca jesupi Allen, 1900, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **13,** p. 151—San Lorenzo, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Subtropical and temperate zones of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, northern Colombia.

Ochthoeca diadema rubellula Wetmore

Ochthoeca diadema rubellula Wetmore, 1946, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **106**(16), p. 7—above Laguna de Juncos, 8,000-9,000 ft., slopes of Cerro Pintado, Sierra de Perijá, Magdalena, Colombia.

Sierra de Perijá, Magdalena, northeastern Colombia and Zulia, northwestern Venezuela.

Ochthoeca diadema tovarensis Gilliard

Ochthoeca diadema tovarensis Gilliard, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1071, p. 8—Colonia Tovar, 1,950 m., Aragua, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of coastal range of Venezuela in Aragua and Distrito Federal.

Ochthoeca diadema gratiosa (Sclater)

Mecocerculus gratiosus Sclater, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 113—Ecuador; restricted to Verdecocha, on slope of Pichincha (J. T. Z.).

Subtropical and temperate zones of Western and Central Andes and the western slope of Eastern Andes of Colombia, south to Pichincha, northern Ecuador.

Ochthoeca diadema diadema (Hartlaub)

Myiobius diadema Hartlaub, 1843, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **6,** p. 289—New Grenada; restricted to "Bogotá" by Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 53.

Subtropical and temperate zones of eastern side of Eastern Andes of Colombia, east to western Venezuela in extreme southwestern Táchira.

Ochthoeca diadema meridana Phelps and Phelps

Ochthoeca diadema meridana Phelps and Phelps, 1950, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **63,** p. 119—Cerro Mesa de Lino, 2,600 m., Santo Domingo, Mérida, Venezuela.

Subtropical and temperate zones of western Venezuela in Táchira (except extreme southwest), Mérida, and Trujillo.

Ochthoeca diadema cajamarcae Carriker

Ochthoeca diadema cajamarcae Carriker, 1934, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **86,** p. 326—Chira, 7,500 ft. near Tambillo, Cajamarca, Peru.

Known only from type locality.

OCHTHOECA FRONTALIS

Ochthoeca frontalis albidiadema (Lafresnaye)

Setophaga albidiadema Lafresnaye, 1848, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **11,** p. 8—Colombia; restricted to "Bogotá" by Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 51.

Temperate zone of Eastern Andes of Colombia near Bogotá.

Ochthoeca frontalis frontalis (Lafresnaye)

Tyrannula frontalis Lafresnaye, 1847, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **10,** p. 70—Pasto, Peru [= Colombia].

Temperate zone of Central Andes of Colombia, and western Andes of northern Ecuador to western Pichincha.

Ochthoeca frontalis orientalis Chapman

Ochthoeca frontalis orientalis Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no 118, p. 4—Oyacachi, upper Papallacta River [sic], Ecuador.

Temperate zone of Eastern Andes of Ecuador (known only in northern provinces), reappearing in Central Andes of northern Peru (Amazonas).

Ochthoeca frontalis boliviana Carriker

Ochthoeca jelskii boliviana Carriker, 1935, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **87,** p. 331—Hichuloma, 10,000 ft., La Paz, Bolivia.

Range fragmented; temperate zone of Andes of Huánuco, central Peru; Urubamba valley in southern Cuzco, southern Peru; eastern slope of Andes of Bolivia from La Paz to Santa Cruz.

Ochthoeca frontalis spodionota Berlepsch and Stolzmann

Ochthoeca jelskii spodionota Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1896, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 356—Pariayacu, Maraynioc, Peru.

Temperate zone of Peru in Junín, western Cuzco in Cordillera Vilcabamba, and adjoining Ayacucho.

OCHTHOECA PULCHELLA

Ochthoeca pulchella jelskii Taczanowski

Ochthoeca jelskii Taczanowski, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 71—Montaña de Nancho, Peru.

Temperate and subtropical zones of southwestern Ecuador and northwestern Peru, south to Lima; in La Libertad crosses Marañón to western side of Central Andes (Patás).

Ochthoeca pulchella similis Carriker

Ochthoeca pulchella similis Carriker, 1933, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **85,** p. 23—Leymebamba, 7,000 ft., Amazonas, Peru.

Subtropical zone of eastern slopes of Andes of Peru from southern Amazonas to Junín.

Ochthoeca pulchella pulchella Sclater and Salvin

Ochthoeca pulchella Sclater and Salvin, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 355—Tilotilo, Yungas of La Paz, Bolivia.

Cordillera Vilcabamba in western Cuzco, and adjoining Ayacucho, south along eastern slopes of Andes of Peru to Samaipata, western Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

OCHTHOECA RUFIPECTORALIS

Ochthoeca rufipectoralis poliogastra Salvin and Godman

Ochthoeca poliogastra Salvin and Godman, 1880, Ibis, p. 123—Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Ochthoeca rufipectoralis rubicundula Wetmore

Ochthoeca rufi-pectoralis rubicundulus Wetmore, 1946, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **106**(16) p. 8—above Airoca, between 9,500 and 10,000 ft., Sierra de Perijá, Magdalena, Colombia.

Sierra de Perijá, Magdalena, Colombia and Zulia, Venezuela.

Ochthoeca rufipectoralis rufopectus (Lesson)

Tyrannulus rufopectus Lesson, 1844, Écho du Monde Savant, **11**(10) p. 233—Colombia; restricted to Pacho, Cundinamarca by Zimmer, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no 1203, p. 14.

Temperate zone of eastern Andes of Colombia from Bogotá northward.

Ochthoeca rufipectoralis obfuscata Zimmer

Ochthoeca rufi-pectoralis obfuscata Zimmer, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1203, p. 14—Taulis, 8,850 ft., northeast of Pacasmayo, Peru.

Subtropical and temperate zones of central and western Andes of Colombia, south across Ecuador to northern Peru in Piura, Cajamarca, and Amazonas, and possibly northwestern San Martín.

Ochthoeca rufipectoralis centralis Hellmayr

Ochthoeca rufipectoralis centralis Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 49—Panao Mountains [? =mountains near Panao], 10,300 ft., Huánuco, Peru.

North-central Peru in southern La Libertad, Ancash, and Huánuco.

Ochthoeca rufipectoralis tectricialis Chapman

Ochthoeca lessoni tectricialis Chapman, 1921, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **117,** p. 88—Huaracondo Cañon, Urubamba Valley, Peru.

South-central to southeastern Peru, from Pasco to Cuzco, west of Eastern Andes.

Ochthoeca rufipectoralis rufipectoralis (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

F[*luvicola*] *rufi-pectoralis* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2., p. 60—Ayupaya [=Ayopayo, Cochabamba], Bolivia.

Southeastern Peru in Cuzco and northern Puno, and northern

Bolivia in La Paz and Cochabamba. Peruvian specimens are variously intermediate with *tectricialis.*

OCHTHOECA FUMICOLOR

Ochthoeca fumicolor superciliosa Sclater and Salvin

Ochthoeca superciliosa Sclater and Salvin, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, p. 786—páramos of Mérida, Venezuela.

Temperate zone of Andes of western Venezuela in Trujillo, Mérida, and eastern Táchira.

Ochthoeca fumicolor fumicolor Sclater

Ochthoeca fumicolor Sclater, 1856, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **24,** p. 28, pl. 117—"Bogotá," Colombia.

Temperate zone of Andes of western Venezuela in western Táchira and northern part of Eastern Andes of Colombia.

Ochthoeca fumicolor ferruginea Zimmer

Ochthoeca fumicolor ferruginea Zimmer, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 930 p. 7—Santa Elena, 9,000 ft., Antioquia, Colombia.

Temperate zone of northern part of Central and Western Andes, Antioquia, Colombia.

Ochthoeca fumicolor brunneifrons Berlepsch and Stolzmann

Ochthoeca oenanthoides brunneifrons Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1896, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 355—"In Peruvia centrali et septentrionali et in Ecuadoria"; restricted to Maraynioc, Junín, Peru[1] (J. T. Z).

Temperate and subtropical zones of Central and Western Andes of Colombia from Tolima southward, Andes of Ecuador, and northern and central Peru.

Ochthoeca fumicolor berlepschi Hellmayr

Ochthoeca fumicolor berlepschi Hellmayr, 1914, Novit. Zool., **21,** p. 167—Malagá, western [?] Bolivia.

Southeastern Peru in Cuzco and Puno and northern Bolivia in La Paz and Cochabamba.

---

[1] The type has variously been credited to Maraynioc, in the Berlepsch collection of the Frankfort Museum, and to Pariayacu, in the Warsaw Museum. No type or exact type locality was originally cited.—J. T. Z.

OCHTHOECA OENANTHOIDES

Ochthoeca oenanthoides polionota Sclater and Salvin

Ochthoeca polionota Sclater and Salvin, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1869, p. 599—Pitumarca, Cuzco, Peru.

Temperate zone of Andes of Peru from Libertad along Western Andes to Junín and Ayacucho, presumably also Arequipa, and east to Cuzco and northern Puno.

Ochthoeca oenanthoides oenanthoides (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

F[*luvicola*] *OEnanthoides* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 60—La Paz, Bolivia.

Temperate zone of southern Peru in Titicaca basin and Tacna, northern Chile in Arica, western Bolivia from La Paz to Potosí, and northwestern Argentina south to La Rioja. Southeastern Peruvian birds are intermediate between *oenanthoides* and *polionota.*

OCHTHOECA PARVIROSTRIS

Ochthoeca parvirostris (Darwin)

Myiobius parvirostris Darwin, 1839, Zool. Beagle, pt. 3, Birds, p. 48—Tierra del Fuego, "banks of the [La] Plata" [error], and near Valparaiso in Chile; type is marked as from Santa Cruz, Patagonia, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 401.

Southern Chile from Valdivia south to Magallanes and southern Argentina from Neuquén and Río Negro to Tierra del Fuego; spreads north in winter as far as Coquimbo, Chile.

OCHTHOECA LEUCOPHRYS

Ochthoeca leucophrys dissors Zimmer

Ochthoeca leucophrys cajamarcae Zimmer, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 930, p. 11—Cajamarca, 9,500 ft., Peru.

Ochthoeca leucophrys dissors Zimmer, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1066, p. 23. New name of *O. l. cajamarcae* Zimmer, 1937, preoccupied by *O. diadema cajamarcae* Carriker, 1934.

Upper Marañón valley of northern Peru.

Ochthoeca leucophrys interior Zimmer

Ochthoeca leucophrys interior Zimmer, 1930, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **17,** p. 365—mountains near Huánuco, 12,200 ft., Peru.

Highlands of central Peru in Huánuco and Pasco.

Ochthoeca leucophrys urubambae Zimmer

Ochthoeca leucophrys urubambae Zimmer, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 930, p. 10—Ttica-Ttica, 11,500 ft., near Cuzco, Peru.

Highlands of central and southern Peru from Junín to northeastern Ayacucho and Cuzco.

Ochthoeca leucophrys leucometopa Sclater and Salvin

Ochthoeca leucometopa Sclater and Salvin, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 19—"W. Peru, Prov. Cuzco (Whitely); district of Junin (Jelski)"; type from Chihuata, above Arequipa, Peru, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 46.

Western Peru on western side of Andes from Ancash south to northern Chile in Arica and Tarapacá.

Ochthoeca leucophrys leucophrys (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

F[*luvicola*] *leucophrys* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 60—Sicasica, La Paz, Bolivia.

Highlands of Bolivia.

Ochthoeca leucophrys tucumana Berlepsch

Ochthoeca leucophrys tucumana Berlepsch, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **16,** p. 98—Norco, Tucumán, Argentina.

Highlands of northwestern Argentina from Salta to San Juan.

OCHTHOECA PIURAE

Ochthoeca piurae Chapman

Ochthoeca piurae Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 118, p. 3—Palambla, 6,500 ft., Piura, Peru.

Northwestern Peru on western side of Western Andes from Piura to Ancash where occurs alongside *O. leucophrys leucometopa.*

OCHTHOECA LITTORALIS

Ochthoeca littoralis (Pelzeln)

Elainea littoralis Pelzeln, 1868, Ornith. Brasil., **2,** pp. 108, 180—Cachoeira Guajará-guacú, Rio Mamoré; Cachoeira da Bananeira and Borba, Rio Madeira, Brazil; restricted to Borba (J. T. Z.).

Southern Venezuela in Amazonas and Bolívar, Guyana, Cayenne, and Amapá, Brazil; east of Andes in southern Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru; northern Bolivia and northwestern Brazil east to Rios Tapajós and Jamauchim.

GENUS **MYIOTHERETES** REICHENBACH

Myiotheretes Reichenbach, 1850, Avium Syst. Nat., pl. 66. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds., p. 48), *"Tyrannus rufiventer* D'Orb" = *Myiotheretes striaticollis pallidus* Berlepsch.

Ochthodiaeta Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum, **2,** p. 48, footnote. Type, by original designation, *Tyrannula fumigata* Boissonneau.

Cnemarchus Ridgway, 1905, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **18,** p. 208. Type, by original designation, *Taenioptera erythropygia* Sclater.

MYIOTHERETES STRIATICOLLIS

Myiotheretes striaticollis striaticollis (Sclater)

Taenioptera striaticollis Sclater, 1853, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **19**(1851), p. 193, pl. 42—Ecuador.

Andes of western Venezuela in Mérida, Táchira, and Sierra de Perijá; Colombia, Ecuador, and northern and central Peru to Apurimac and Arequipa.

Myiotheretes striaticollis pallidus Berlepsch

T[yrannus] rufiventris (not of Vieillot, 1823) d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 45—Yungas, Bolivia.

Myiotheretes striaticollis pallidus Berlepsch, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **16,** p. 98—Norco, Tucumán, Argentina.

Eastern side of Andes in Cuzco and Puno, Peru, in Bolivia, and in northwestern Argentina south to Tucumán.

MYIOTHERETES ERYTHROPYGIUS

Myiotheretes erythropygius orinomus (Wetmore)

Cnemarchus erythropygius orinomus Wetmore, 1946, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **106**(16), p. 5—between 11,400 and 12,000 ft., above Mamancanaca, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Páramo zone of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and northern Eastern Andes of Colombia.

Myiotheretes erythropygius erythropygius (Sclater)

Taenioptera erythropygia Sclater, 1853, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **19**(1851), p. 193, pl. 41—Ecuador; restricted to Verdecocha, Pichincha (J. T. Z.).

Cnemarchus erythropygius bolivianus Carriker, 1935, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **87,** p. 332—east of La Cumbre, 13,000 ft., Yungas Railroad, La Paz, Bolivia.

Páramo zone of southern Colombia in Nariño, south through Ecuador and Peru to northern Bolivia in La Paz and Cochabamba.

MYIOTHERETES RUFIPENNIS

Myiotheretes rufipennis (Taczanowski)

Muscisaxicola rufipennis Taczanowski, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 134—Maraynioc, Peru.

Subtropical and temperate zones of Peru from Lambayeque, Cajamarca, and southern Amazonas southward, and Bolivia south to Potosí.

MYIOTHERETES PERNIX

Myiotheretes pernix (Bangs)

Ochthodiaeta pernix Bangs, 1899, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **13,** p. 95—Macotama, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Humid temperate zone of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

MYIOTHERETES FUMIGATUS

Myiotheretes fumigatus olivaceus (Phelps and Phelps)

Ochthodiaeta fumigata olivacea Phelps and Phelps, 1953, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **66,** p. 8—Cerro Tetarí, 2,900 m. upper Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela.

Humid temperate zone of western Venezuela from Zulia (Cerro Tetarí) to Táchira (Río Chiquito); Colombia in Sierra de Perijá.

Myiotheretes fumigatus lugubris (Berlepsch)

Ochthodiaeta lugubris Berlepsch, 1883, Ibis, p. 492—Mérida, Venezuela.

Humid temperate zone of western Venezuela in Táchira (Boca de Monte), Trujillo, and Mérida.

Myiotheretes fumigatus fumigatus (Boissonneau)

Tyrannula fumigata Boissonneau, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **3,** p. 71—"Bogota," Colombia.

Humid temperate zone of Colombia (except Santa Marta region) and northern Ecuador.

Myiotheretes fumigatus cajamarcae (Chapman)

Ochthodieta (sic) *fumigata cajamarcae* Chapman, 1927, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 250. p. 4—Taulis, 8,850 ft., Pacific slope, northeast of Pacasmayo, Peru.

Humid temperate zone of southern Ecuador (Cañar) and Peru south to Junín.

MYIOTHERETES FUSCORUFUS

Myiotheretes fuscorufus (Sclater and Salvin)

Ochthodiaeta fuscorufus Sclater and Salvin, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 354—Tilotilo, Yungas, La Paz, Bolivia.

Humid temperate and subtropical zones of southeastern Peru in Cuzco and Puno and of northern Bolivia in La Paz and Cochabamba.

Genus XOLMIS Boie

Xolmis Boie, 1826, Isis von Oken, col. 973; based on "die Pepoasza" [= Las Pepoazás] of Azara, 1805, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paraguay Rio Plata, **2,** pp. 164–175. Type, by subsequent designation (Sclater, 1888, Cat. Birds, Brit. Mus., **14,** p. 10)[1], *T[aenioptera] irupero* (Vieillot) = *Tyrannus irupero* Vieillot.

Pyrope Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum, pt. 2, p. 45. Type, by monotypy, *P. kittlitzi* Cabanis and Heine = *Muscicapa pyrope* Kittlitz.

---

[1] G. R. Gray (1840, List Genera Birds, p. 29) proposed "*X[olmis] Nengeta* (L.)" as type of *Xolmis*, but that species was not one of the six species included by Azara in his "Pepoazás," the sole basis of Boie's name *Xolmis*. Later, Boie (1828 Isis von Oken, col. 318) again used the name *Xolmis*, this time for five species, only three of which were among the original six. This time Boie quoted binomial names (taken from earlier authors) and by so doing he restricted the possible candidates for selection as type of the genus to these three.—J. T. Z.

XOLMIS PYROPE

Xolmis pyrope pyrope (Kittlitz)

Muscicapa Pyrope Kittlitz, 1830, Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, (sav. étrang), **1,** livr. 1, p. 191, pl. 10—Tomé, Bahia de Concepción, Chile.

Andes from Atacama, Chile and Neuquén, Argentina south to Straits of Magellan and Tierra del Fuego.

Xolmis pyrope fortis Philippi and Johnson

Xolmis pyrope fortis Philippi and Johnson, 1946, Aves de Chile, p. 152—Ancud, Isla Grande de Chiloé, Chile.

Isla de Chiloé, Chile.

XOLMIS CINEREA

Xolmis cinerea cinerea (Vieillot)

Tyrannus cinereus Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 68—"l'Amérique Mérid.;" restricted to hinterland of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil by Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **12,** p. 305.

Taenioptera cinerea hypospodia Stolzmann, 1926, Ann Zool. Polonici Hist. Nat., **5**(4), p. 224—Vera Guarani, Paraná, Brazil.

Surinam; eastern Brazil from Santarém and Amapá southeast to Rio Grande do Sul; Uruguay; Misiones, Argentina.

Xolmis cinerea pepoaza (Vieillot)

T[yrannus] Pepoaza Vieillot, 1823, Tabl. Enc. Méth., Ornith., **2,** livr. 93, p. 855; based on "Pepoazá," no. 201, of Azara, 1805, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paraguay Rio Plata, **2,** p. 166—Paraguay; restricted to Caaguassú, Paraguay (J. T. Z.).

Paraguay; northern Argentina south to Buenos Aires and Tucumán; southern Mato Grosso, eastern Bolivia, and extreme eastern Madre de Dios, Peru.

XOLMIS CORONATA

Xolmis coronata (Vieillot)

Tyrannus coronatus Vieillot, 1823, Tabl. Enc. Méth., Ornith., **2,** livr. 93, p. 855; based on "Pepoazá coronada," no. 202, of Azara, 1805, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paraguay Rio Plata, **2,** p. 168—Paraguay and La Plata River.

Eastern Bolivia, Paraguay, southern Brazil in Rio Grande do Sul, Uruguay, and northern Argentina from Salta and Tucumán south to Mendoza and the Río Negro and east to Entre Ríos and Corrientes. Mostly a winter migrant north of central Argentina.

XOLMIS VELATA

Xolmis velata (Lichtenstein)

M[*uscicapa*] *velata* Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. Zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 54—São Paulo, Brazil.

Eastern and southern Brazil from Ilha de Marajó and Ilha Mexiana south to São Paulo, and west to Paraguay, Mato Grosso, Brazil, and eastern Bolivia in El Beni.

XOLMIS DOMINICANA

Xolmis dominicana (Vieillot)

T[*yrannus*] *dominicanus* Vieillot, 1823, Tabl. Enc. Méth., Ornith., **2,** livr. 93, p. 856; based on "Pepoazá dominica," no. 203, of Azara, 1805, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paraguay Rio Plata, **2,** p. 170—Paraguay, south of 27° S. Lat.

Paraguay, Uruguay, northeastern Argentina from Chaco and Misiones to southern Buenos Aires, and southeastern Brazil in Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul.

XOLMIS IRUPERO

Xolmis irupero irupero (Vieillot)

T[*yrannus*] *irupero* Vieillot, 1823, Tabl. Enc. Méth., Ornith, **2,** livr. 93, p. 856; based on "Pepoazá iruperó," no. 204, of Azara, 1805, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat Páxaros Paraguay Rio Plata, **2,** p. 171—Paraguay.

Eastern Bolivia, northern Argentina south to Mendoza and Buenos Aires, Paraguay, Uruguay, and southeastern Brazil in southern Mato Grosso and Rio Grande do Sul.

Xolmis irupero nivea (Spix)

Muscicapa nivea Spix, 1825, Avium Spec. Nov. Brasil., **2,** p. 20, pl. 29, fig. 1—near Juazeiro, Rio São Francisco, Bahia, Brazil.

Eastern Brazil from Ceará and Pernambuco to Bahia and northern Minas Gerais.

Genus **NEOXOLMIS** Hellmayr

Neoxolmis Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 39. Type, by original designation, *Tyrannus rufiventris* Vieillot.

NEOXOLMIS RUBETRA

Neoxolmis rubetra (Burmeister)

Taenioptera Rubetra Burmeister, 1860, Journ. f. Ornith, **8,** p. 247—Sierra de Mendoza; type from pampa south of Mendoza, around San Carlos and Totoral, Argentina, *fide* Burmeister, 1861, Reise La Plata-Staaten, **2,** p. 461.

Western Argentina, breeding from Mendoza to Chubut and wintering north to Tucumán.

NEOXOLMIS RUFIVENTRIS

Neoxolmis rufiventris (Vieillot)

T[yrannus] rufiventris Vieillot, 1823, Tabl. Enc. Méth., Ornith, **2,** livr. 93, p. 856; based on "Pepoazá vientreroxizo," no. 205, of Azara, 1805, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páraxos Paraguay Rio Plata, **2,** p. 172—Río Santa Lucía, 20 leagues from Montevideo, Uruguay.

Breeds in Tierra del Fuego and southern Patagonia, Argentina, and Magallanes, Chile; migrating north in winter to northeastern Argentina in Córdoba, Entre Ríos, and Buenos Aires, Uruguay, and Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

Genus **AGRIORNIS** Gould

Agriornis Gould, in Darwin, 1839, Zool. Beagle, pt. 3, Birds, pls. 12, 13. Type, by subsequent designation (Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 1), *Agriornis micropterus* Gould.

AGRIORNIS MONTANA

Agriornis montana solitaria Sclater

Agriornis solitaria Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **26,** p. 553—Hacienda Titaicún, Chimborazo, Ecuador.

Temperate zone of Ecuador and adjacent area of Colombia.

Agriornis montana insolens Sclater and Salvin

Agriornis insolens Sclater and Salvin, 1869, Proc. Zool. Soc.

London, p. 153—Tinta, Peru.
Temperate zone of Peru.

Agriornis montana intermedia Hellmayr
Agriornis montana intermedia Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 5—Putre, 11,600 ft., Tacna, Chile.
Temperate zone of western Bolivia in La Paz and Oruro, and northern Chile in Tarapacá.

Agriornis montana montana (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)
P[*epoaza*] *Montana* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 64—Chuquisaca, Sucre, Bolivia.
Temperate zone of eastern and southern Bolivia and northwestern Argentina from Jujuy to Tucumán and La Rioja.

Agriornis montana maritima (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)
Pep[*oaza*] *maritima* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 65—Cobija, Bolivia [= Prov. Antofagasta, Chile].
Andes of north-central Chile from Tarapacá to Coquimbo.

Agriornis montana leucura Gould
Agriornis leucurus Gould, 1839, in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, pt. 3, Birds, pl. 13—Port Desire, Patagonia, Argentina, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 7.
Andes of central Chile from Aconcagua to Cautin, and southern Argentina from Mendoza, Córdoba, and Buenos Aires to Santa Cruz.

AGRIORNIS ANDICOLA[1]

Agriornis andicola andicola Sclater
Agriornis andicola Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **28,** p. 78—Panza, Ecuador.
Temperate zone of Ecuador.

Agriornis andicola albicauda (Philippi and Landbeck)
Dasycephala albicauda Philippi and Landbeck, 1863, Archiv f. Naturg., **29**(1), p. 132—one of the valleys of the cordil-

---

[1] *Andicola* Sclater is not a homonym of *andecola* d'Orbigny; Sclater's *andicola* is derived from the Latin "Andium," and d'Orbigny's *andecola* from the French "Andes," cf. Intern. Code Zool. Nomencl., 1961, Art 57(d), p. 55.—M. A. T.

leras of Peru; restricted to cordillera of Arica, Chile by Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 9.

Temperate zone of Peru, western Bolivia, northern Chile, and northwestern Argentina.

AGRIORNIS LIVIDA

Agriornis livida livida (Kittlitz)

Tamnophilus lividus Kittlitz, 1835, Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, sav. étrang., **2,** p. 465, pl. 1—mountains of Valparaiso, Chile.

Coast and mountains of Chile from Atacama south to Valdivia.

Agriornis livida fortis Berlepsch

Agriornis livida fortis Berlepsch, 1907, Ornis, **14,** p. 352—Valle del Lago Blanco, Chubut, Argentina.

Southern Argentina from Lago Nahuel Huapí to Tierra del Fuego; southern Chile in Aysén.

AGRIORNIS MICROPTERA

Agriornis microptera andecola (d'Orbigny)

Pepoaza andecola d'Orbigny, 1840, Voy. Amér. Mérid., **4,** pt. 3, Ois., p. 351—"sur les parties les plus élevées [5000 met.] du plateau des Andes"; restricted to La Paz, Bolivia (J. T. Z.).

Temperate zone of southern Peru; Bolivia in La Paz, Cochabamba, Potosí, and Oruro; northwestern Argentina in Salta, Jujuy, Los Andes, and Catamarca; northern Chile in Tarapacá.

Agriornis microptera microptera Gould

Agriornis microptera Gould, 1839, in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, pt. 3, Birds, pl. 12, p. 57—Port Desire, Patagonia, Argentina.

Breeds in Andes of central and southern Argentina, at least from Río Negro south to Santa Cruz; wanders in winter to Tucumán and Buenos Aires, Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

AGRIORNIS MURINA

Agriornis murina (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

P[*epoaza*] *Murina* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag.

Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 63—Patagonia; type from Rìo Negro, Argentina, *fide* Hellmayr, 1925, Novit. Zool., **32,** p. 327.

Eastern Bolivia, western Paraguay, and western Argentina from Jujuy and Salta south to Río Negro; breeding in southern part of range and migrating north in winter.

GENUS **MUSCISAXICOLA** D'ORBIGNY AND LAFRESNAYE

Muscisaxicola d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 65. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840, List Genera Birds, p. 24), *Muscisaxicola rufivertex* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.

MUSCISAXICOLA MACULIROSTRIS

Muscisaxicola maculirostris niceforoi Zimmer

Muscisaxicola maculirostris niceforoi Zimmer, 1947, Auk, **64,** p. 453—mountains of Bogotá, Colombia.

Temperate zone of Eastern Andes of Colombia; recorded only from northern portion.

Muscisaxicola maculirostris rufescens Berlepsch and Stolzmann

M[*uscisaxicola*] *maculirostris rufescens* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1896, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 359—Yocon, Chimborazo, Ecuador.

Temperate zone of Ecuador.

Muscisaxicola maculirostris maculirostris d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye

M[*uscisaxicola*] *maculirostris* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 66—La Paz, Bolivia.

Temperate zone of Peru, Bolivia, Chile, and western Argentina from Jujuy to Santa Cruz; descending in winter to lower elevations, sometimes to Pacific coast.

MUSCISAXICOLA FLUVIATILIS

Muscisaxicola fluviatilis Sclater and Salvin

Muscisaxicola fluviatilis Sclater and Salvin, 1866, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 187—lower Río Ucayali, Peru.

Muscisaxicola titicacae Carriker, 1932, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **83**(1931), p. 459—Desaguadero, 13,200 ft., Lake Titicaca, Peru.

Tropical zone of eastern Peru from north bank of Marañón to Río Inambari, reaching subtropical zone in Huánuco; northwestern Bolivia in La Paz and Cochabamba, and western Brazil in Rio Purús and upper Rio Madeira region; occasionally straggling to temperate zone (Desaguadero, Peru).

MUSCISAXICOLA MACLOVIANA

Muscisaxicola macloviana mentalis d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye

M[*uscisaxicola*] *mentalis* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 66—Cobija, "in Bolivia" [= Chile], Arica, and Patagonia; restricted to Carmen de Patagones, Río Negro, Argentina, by Peters, 1923, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **65,** p. 322.

Southern Chile from Llanquihué to Cabo de Hornos, and southern Argentina from Neuquén to Tierra del Fuego; migrating north on coast to Trujillo, Peru, in Argentina to Entre Ríos, and to Uruguay.

Muscisaxicola macloviana macloviana (Garnot)

Sylvia macloviana Garnot, 1829, Voy, 'Coquille,' Zool., **1**(2), p. 540—"Iles Malouines, dans les environs de la baie de l'Huile, du port Duperrey et les vallées qui avoisinent l'Aiguade."

Falkland Islands.

MUSCISAXICOLA CAPISTRATA

Muscisaxicola capistrata (Burmeister)

Ptyonura capistrata Burmeister, 1860, Journ. f. Ornith., **8,** p. 248—foot of Sierra de Mendoza, Argentina.

Muscisaxicola capistrata borealis Carriker, 1932, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **83**(1931), p. 457—Santa Lucía, 14,000 ft., Puno, Peru.

Breeds in Tierra del Fuego and Magallanes, Chile; migrating north in winter across Chile, western Argentina, and western Bolivia to southern Peru (Puno).

MUSCISAXICOLA RUFIVERTEX

Muscisaxicola rufivertex occipitalis Ridgway

Muscisaxicola occipitalis Ridgway, 1887, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **10,** p. 430—Lake Titicaca.

Temperate zone of Peru (except southwestern corner) and northern Bolivia in La Paz and Cochabamba.

Muscisaxicola rufivertex pallidiceps Hellmayr

Muscisaxicola rufivertex pallidiceps Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 21—twenty miles east of San Pedro, Antofagasta, Chile.

Temperate and páramo zones of southwestern Peru from Arequipa to Tacna, northern Chile from Arica to Antofagasta, southern Bolivia and northwestern Argentina; occurs down to 800 m. at Mollendo, Peru. Apparently migratory in southern parts of range.

Muscisaxicola rufivertex rufivertex d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye

M[*uscisaxicola*] *rufivertex* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 66, part—Cobija, Antofagasta, Chile.

Mountains of Chile from Atacama to Colchagua, and western Argentina in Sierra de Mendoza; winters north on coast to Antofagasta.

MUSCISAXICOLA JUNINENSIS

Muscisaxicola juninensis Taczanowski

Muscisaxicola juninensis Taczanowski, 1884, Ornith. Pérou, **2,** p. 214—Junín, Peru.

Muscisaxicola tenuirostris Carriker, 1932, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **83**(1931), p. 458—Rock Forest, 14,000 ft., west of Lago Junín, western cordillera, Peru.

Páramo zone of central and southern Peru from Junín to Tacna and Puno, northern Chile in Tarapacá, southwestern Bolivia from La Paz to Potosí, and northwestern Argentina in Jujuy.

MUSCISAXICOLA ALBILORA

Muscisaxicola albilora Lafresnaye

Muscisaxicola albilora Lafresnaye, 1855, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, **7,** p. 60—"Chili ou Colombie" indicated by the title of the paper; restricted to Santiago, Chile by Bangs and Penard, 1919, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **63,** p. 27.

Páramo zone of Chile from Aconcagua to Magallanes and adjoining western Argentina; migrating north to Bolivia, Peru, and southern Ecuador (Taraguacocha).

MUSCISAXICOLA ALPINA

Muscisaxicola alpina columbiana Chapman
Muscisaxicola alpina columbiana Chapman, 1912, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **31,** p. 152—Páramo de Santa Isabel, Central Andes, Colombia.

Páramo zone of northern Central Andes of Colombia.

Muscisaxicola alpina quesadae de Schauensee
Muscisaxicola alpina quesadae de Schauensee, 1942, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 98. p. 1—Lagunillas, Boyacá, Colombia.

Páramo zone of Eastern Andes of Colombia in Boyacá and Cundinamarca.

Muscisaxicola alpina alpina (Jardine)
Taenioptera alpina Jardine, 1849, Contrib. Ornith., pp. 47-49, pl. 21—high ridge of the Andes; type from Quito, Ecuador, *fide* Sclater, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **14,** p. 54.

Páramo zone of northern Ecuador.

Muscisaxicola alpina grisea Taczanowski
Muscisaxicola grisea Taczanowski, 1884, Ornith. Pérou, **2,** p. 213—Maraynioc, Peru.

Páramo zone of Peru, and of eastern cordillera of Bolivia from La Paz to Cochabamba.

MUSCISAXICOLA CINEREA

Muscisaxicola cinerea cinerea Philippi and Landbeck
Muscisaxicola cinerea Philippi and Landbeck, 1864, Anal. Univ. Chile, **25,** p. 422—Las Araucas [= Arañas], Valle Largo, Las Chacarillas, Cordilleras de Santiago, Chile.

Altiplano of Bolivia, meeting *M. a. grisea* along the cordillera; southern Puno, Peru; the Andes of northern Chile from Coquimbo to Talca; Mendoza, Argentina; southern populations migrate north in winter as far as Junín, Peru.

Muscisaxicola cinerea argentina Hellmayr
Muscisaxicola alpina argentina Hellmayr, 1932, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **19,** p. 126—Las Pavas, Tucumán, Argentina.

Northwestern Argentina from Jujuy to Catamarca and Tucumán.

MUSCISAXICOLA ALBIFRONS

Muscisaxicola albifrons (Tschudi)

Pt[yonura] albifrons Tschudi, 1844, Archiv f. Naturg., **10**(1), p. 276—Peru; restricted to Junín[1] (J. T. Z.).

High Andes of southern Peru north to Junín and Lima, western Bolivia in La Paz, and northern Chile in Cordillera de Arica, Tarapacá.

MUSCISAXICOLA FLAVINUCHA

Muscisaxicola flavinucha flavinucha Lafresnaye

M[uscisaxicola] flavinucha Lafresnaye, 1855, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, **7**, p. 59, pl. 3—Chile.

Mountains of Chile from Antofagasta to Colchagua, and western Argentina from Mendoza to Santa Cruz; migrating north in winter to western Bolivia and Peru north to La Libertad.

Muscisaxicola flavinucha brevirostris Olrog

Muscisaxicola flavinucha brevirostris Olrog, 1949, Acta Zool. Lilloana, **8**, p. 212—Ushuaia, Tierra del Fuego.

Southern Tierra del Fuego and Aysén, Chile.

MUSCISAXICOLA FRONTALIS

Muscisaxicola frontalis (Burmeister)

Ptyonura frontalis Burmeister, 1860, Journ. f. Ornith., **8**, p. 248—foot of Sierra de Mendoza, Argentina.

High cordilleras of Chile from Antofagasta to Santiago and western Argentina from Mendoza to Río Negro; migrating north to southeastern Peru and southwestern Bolivia.

---

[1] Tschudi (1846, Unters. Fauna Peru, Aves, p. 168) said the type was from Río de Huaura (on the coast north of Lima). Hellmayr's suggestion (1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 5, p. 27) that this was probably an error of transcription for the Río Yanayacu is equally untenable since Tschudi says the Río Yanayacu is in the forested region. I can find no other such river on maps of the area visited by Tschudi.—J. T. Z.

Genus **LESSONIA** Swainson

Lessonia Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna, Bor.-Amer., **2**(1831), p. 490. Type, by monotypy, *Anthus sordidus* Lesson = *Alauda rufa* Gmelin.

LESSONIA OREAS

Lessonia oreas (Sclater and Salvin)

Centrites oreas Sclater and Salvin, 1869, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 154—Tinta, Cuzco, Peru.

Temperate zone of central and southern Peru, northern Chile (usually above 2,000 m.) south to Coquimbo, western Bolivia, and northwestern Argentina from Jujuy to Catamarca. Recorded on coast of Peru in winter.

LESSONIA RUFA

Lessonia rufa (Gmelin)

[*Alauda*] *rufa* Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 792; based on Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 738, fig. 1 [= 2] and Buffon's "Alouette noire a dos fauve"—Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Chile, below 2,000 m. from Tarapacá to Magallanes, and Argentina from Santa Fe and Mendoza south to Tierra del Fuego; migrates north in winter to southern Bolivia, Paraguay, Entre Ríos in Argentina, Uruguay, and Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil.

Genus **KNIPOLEGUS** Boie

Knipolegus Boie, 1826, Isis von Oken, col. 973. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa cyanirostris* Vieillot.

Phaeotriccus Ridgway, 1905, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **18,** p. 209. Type, by original designation, *Cnipolegus hudsoni* Sclater.

Entotriccus Wetmore and Peters, 1923, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **36,** p. 144. Type, by original designation, *Muscisaxicola striaticeps.*

Eumyiobius Brodkorb, 1937, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **50,** p. 1. Type, by original designation, *Empidochanes poecilurus* Sclater.

KNIPOLEGUS STRIATICEPS

Knipolegus striaticeps (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

M[uscisaxicola] striaticeps d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 66—"La Paz" [= Chiquitos, *fide* Hellmayr, 1925, Novit. Zool., p. 334], Bolivia.

Eastern Bolivia in Santa Cruz and Tarija, south-central Brazil in southern Mato Grosso, Paraguay, and northern Argentina from Jujuy and Formosa south to Córdoba and La Rioja; apparently migratory in southern part of range.

KNIPOLEGUS HUDSONI

Knipolegus hudsoni Sclater

Cnipolegus hudsoni Sclater, 1872, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 541, pl. 31, text fig.—Río Negro, Patagonia.

Apparently breeds only in La Pampa and Rio Negro, southern Argentina; winters north through western Argentina to lowland Bolivia, Paraguay, and northeastern Mato Grosso.

KNIPOLEGUS POECILOCERCUS

Knipolegus poecilocercus (Pelzeln)

Empidochanes poecilocercus Pelzeln, 1868, Ornith. Brasil., **2,** pp. 116, 181—Rio Amajaú, Rio Negro, Brazil.

Southern Venezuela in western Apure and Amazonas, Guyana, south over northern Brazil along Rio Negro to north bank of the Amazon and east to Rio Nhamundá; northeastern Peru (Sarayacu, Río Ucayali) and Brazil south of the Amazon, east to the Tocantins.

KNIPOLEGUS SIGNATUS

Knipolegus signatus signatus (Taczanowski)

Ochthodiaeta signatus Taczanowski, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 532—Anquimarca [= Auquimarca] and Ninabamba, Peru; type from Auquimarca, *fide* Taczanowski, 1889, Warsv. Uniwers. Izv., no. 14, p. 15.

Subtropical zone of Huánuco and Junín, Peru.

Knipolegus signatus cabanisi Schulz

Cnipolegus Cabanisi Schulz, 1882, Journ. f. Ornith., **30,** p. 462—near Sauciyaca and Chaquebil, Tucumán, Argentina.

Knipolegus subflammulatus Berlioz, 1959, Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat. Paris, (2), **31,** p. 217—Alto Palmar, Chaparé, Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Subtropical and upper tropical zones of southeastern Peru in eastern Cuzco and northern Puno, southeastern Bolivia in Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, and Tarija, and northwestern Argentina from Jujuy to Catamarca and Tucumán.

KNIPOLEGUS CYANIROSTRIS

Knipolegus cyanirostris (Vieillot)

Muscicapa cyanirostris Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **21,** p. 447; based on "Suirirí negro pico celeste," no. 181, of Azara, 1805, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paraguay Rio Plata, **2,** p. 116—Paraguay.

Southeastern Brazil from southern Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, and Espírito Santo southward, eastern Paraguay, Uruguay, and Argentina from Misiones, Corrientes, and eastern Formosa to Buenos Aires and La Pampa.

KNIPOLEGUS POECILURUS[1]

Knipolegus poecilurus poecilurus (Sclater)

Empidochanes poecilurus Sclater, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 112—"Bogotá," Colombia.

Subtropical and temperate zone of Colombia, except Santa Marta region.

Knipolegus poecilurus venezuelanus (Hellmayr)

Cnemotriccus poecilurus venezuelanus Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 226—El Escorial, 2,500 m., Mérida, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of northern Venezuela in Tachira, Mérida, and Distrito Federal.[2]

Knipolegus poecilurus paraquensis Phelps and Phelps

Knipolegus poecilurus paraquensis Phelps and Phelps, 1949,

---

[1] Placed in the genus *Cnemotriccus* by Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 225.—M. A. T.

[2] A unique specimen similar to this form, from "Camp, Woods," Prov. del Sara [= Gutiérrez], Bolivia, is of uncertain subspecific allocation. See Zimmer, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 962, p. 27. —J. B.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **62,** p. 117—Cerro Paraque, 1,600 m., Amazonas, Venezuela.

Known only from type locality.

Knipolegus poecilurus salvini (Sclater)

Empidochanes salvini Sclater, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **14,** pp. 216, 218—Mt. Roraima, British Guiana [= Venezuela].

Subtropical zone of southern Venezuela in Amazonas and southern Bolívar, from Cerro Duida to Cerro Roraima; adjoining Brazil (Cerro El Sol, Roraima, and Rio Içana, Amazonas).

Knipolegus poecilurus peruanus (Berlepsch and Stolzmann)

Empidochanes poecilurus peruanus Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1896, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 366—Garita del Sol, Junín, Peru.

Subtropical zone of southeastern Ecuador in southern Santiago-Zamora, south along Central Andes of Peru from Cajamarca to Cuzco where invades Eastern Andes.

KNIPOLEGUS ORENOCENSIS

Knipolegus orenocensis orenocensis Berlepsch

Cnipolegus orenocensis Berlepsch, 1884, Ibis, p. 433, pl. 12—Angostura [= Ciudad Bolívar], Río Orinoco, Venezuela.

Central Venezuela, on lower Río Apure and Río Orinoco, from mouth of Río Meta to Ciudad Bolívar; eastern Meta, Colombia.

Knipolegus orenocensis xinguensis Berlepsch

Knipolegus orenocensis xinguensis Berlepsch, 1912, Ornith. Monatsb., **20,** p. 19—Santa Júlia, Rio Iriri, Rio Xingú, Brazil.

Eastern Brazil on lower Rio Xingú and Rio Araguaya.

Knipolegus orenocensis sclateri Hellmayr

Knipolegus sclateri Hellmayr, 1906, Novit. Zool., **13,** p. 318—Rio Madeira, Brazil; type from below mouth of Rio Mahissy [= Maici], right bank of Rio Madeira, *fide* Hellmayr, 1910, Novit. Zool., **17,** p. 285.

Northeastern Peru at Pebas, eastern Loreto and central Brazil from Rio Madeira to Rio Tapajós.

KNIPOLEGUS ATERRIMUS

Knipolegus aterrimus heterogyna Berlepsch

Knipolegus aterrimus heterogyna Berlepsch, 1907, Ornis, **14,** p. 471—Cajabamba, Peru.

Marañón Valley of northern Peru in Cajamarca, La Libertad, and Ancash.

Knipolegus aterrimus anthracinus Heine

C[nipolegus] anthracinus Heine, 1859, Journ. f. Ornith., **7,** p. 334—Bolivia; type from Yungas of La Paz, *fide* Hellmayr, 1925, Novit. Zool., **32,** p. 318.

Southern Peru in Ayacucho, Cuzco, and northern Puno and La Paz, northwestern Bolivia.

Knipolegus aterrimus aterrimus Kaup

Cnipolegus aterrimus Kaup, 1853, Journ. f. Ornith., **1,** p. 29; based on *Ada nigerrima* [part] d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1839, Voy. Amér. Mérid., Ois., p. 340, and *Fluvicola nigerrima* (not *Muscicapa nigerrima* Vieillot) [part] d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 59—Ayupaya [= Ayopayo], Cochabamba, and Chuquisaca, Bolivia; restricted to Cochabamba by Hellmayr, 1925, Novit. Zool., **32,** p. 317.

Eastern Bolivia from Cochabamba and Santa Cruz south to Potosí and Tarija, western Argentina south to Chubut, and Paraguayan Chaco (Fortín General Díaz).

Knipolegus aterrimus franciscanus Snethlage

Knipolegus aterrimus franciscanus Snethlage, 1928, Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 4(2), p. 1—Lapa do Bom Jesus, Rio São Francisco, Bahia, Brazil.

Central-eastern Brazil on Rio São Francisco in Minas Gerais and Bahia.

KNIPOLEGUS NIGERRIMUS

Knipolegus nigerrimus (Vieillot)

Muscicapa nigerrima Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **21,** p. 453—Brazil; cotypes in Paris Museum from Rio de Janeiro, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 68.

Southeastern Brazil from Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo to Paraná.

KNIPOLEGUS LOPHOTES

Knipolegus lophotes Boie

Muscicapa galeata Spix, 1825 (not Lichtenstein, 1823), Avium. Spec. Nov. Brasil., **2,** p. 20, pl. 27—São Paulo, Brazil.

Knipolegus lophotes Boie, 1828, Isis von Oken, col. 317. New name for *Muscicapa galeata* Spix, 1825.

Knipolegus lophotes maximus Neumann, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **17,** p. 445—Rio Saõ Miguel, central Goiás, Brazil.

Southern Brazil from southern Mato Grosso east to Espírito Santo and south to Rio Grande do Sul and Uruguay.

Genus **HYMENOPS** Lesson

Hymenops Lesson, 1828, Voy. Coquille, Zool., **1,** p. 239. Type, by monotypy, *hymenops* (sic) *nyctitarius* Lesson = *Motacilla perspicillata* Gmelin.

Lichenops Sundevall, 1836, Vetensk. Akad. Handl., 1835, p. 88. Type, by monotypy, "Le Clignot" Commerson = *Motacilla perspicillata* Gmelin.

HYMENOPS PERSPICILLATA

Hymenops perspicillata perspicillata (Gmelin)

Motacilla perspicillata Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 969; based on "Clignot ou traquet a lunette" of Buffon, 1778, Hist. Nat. Ois., **5,** p. 234—Montevideo.

hymenops (sic) *nyctitarius* (ex Commerson, Dessins inéd.) Lesson, 1828, Voy. Coquille, Zool., **1,** p. 239; based on "Le Clignot, du Paraguay," Commerson [identifiable through Buffon, 1778].

Bolivia from El Beni to Tarija, southern Brazil in southwestern Mato Grosso and Rio Grande do Sul, Paraguay, Uruguay, and lowlands of northern Argentina south to Chubut and east to Buenos Aires. Migratory in southern part of range.

Hymenops perspicillata andina (Ridgway)

Lichenops perspicillatus β. andinus Ridgway, 1879, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **1**(1878), p. 483—Chile "to New Granada" (error).

Lowlands of Chile from Atacama south to Valdivia, and Argentina in western Rio Negro and Chubut. Apparently migrates in winter northeast across Andes to northern Bolivia, northwestern Argentina, southwestern Brazil in Mato Grosso, and Paraguay, but range is confused by presence of resident populations.

GENUS **FLUVICOLA** SWAINSON

Fluvicola Swainson, 1827, Zool. Journ., **3,** p. 172. Type, by subsequent designation (Swainson, 1831, Zool. Illus., ser. 2, **2,** pl. [46]), *Fluvicola cursoria* Swainson = *Oenanthe climazura* Vieillot.

Arundinicola d'Orbigny, 1840, Voy. Amér. Mérid., **4,** pt. 3, Ois., p. 334. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1841, List Genera Birds, p. 40), *A. leucocephala* (Pall.) "d'Orb. et Lafr." = *Pipra leucocephala* Linnaeus.

SUBGENUS **FLUVICOLA** SWAINSON

FLUVICOLA PICA

Fluvicola pica pica (Boddaert)

Muscicapa pica Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 42; based on Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 675, fig. 1—Cayenne.

Eastern Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas south to upper Orinoco and extreme northwestern Brazil (upper Rio Branco).

Fluvicola pica albiventer (Spix)

Muscicapa albiventer Spix, 1825, Avium Spec. Nov. Brasil., **2,** p. 21 (part; description of male), pl. 30, fig. 1—Brazil; restricted to northern Bahia by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 121.

Northeastern Peru (Pebas) east across Brazil to Monte Alegre, Amapá, and south of the Amazon to Pernambuco; south through eastern Peru to eastern Bolivia (Tarija) and northern Argentina to Rioja, Santa Fe, and Buenos Aires; north through Paraguay and southern Brazil in Mato Grosso to Bahia. Probably migratory in southern part of range.

FLUVICOLA NENGETA

Fluvicola nengeta atripennis Sclater

Fluvicola atripennis Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **28,** p. 280—Babahoyo, Los Ríos, Ecuador.

Southwestern Ecuador from Manabí south to Tumbes, northwestern Peru.

Fluvicola nengeta nengeta (Linnaeus)

[*Lanius*] *Nengeta* Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1,** p. 135; based on "Guiraru Nheengeta" of Marcgrave, 1648, Hist. Rerum Nat. Brasil., p. 209—Brazil.

OEanthe climazura Vieillot, 1824, in Vieillot and Oudart, Galerie Ois., **1,** pt. 2, p. 255, pl. 157 [*Ananthe* on plate]—Brazil; restricted to Recôncavo da Bahia by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 122.

Eastern Brazil from Maranhão east to Rio Grande do Norte and south to Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro.

Subgenus **ARUNDINICOLA** d'Orbigny

FLUVICOLA LEUCOCEPHALA

Fluvicola leucocephala (Linnaeus)

Pipra leucocephala Linnaeus, 1764, Mus. Adolphi Friderici, **2,** p. 33—no locality; Surinam designated by Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1,** p. 340.

Irregularly distributed in northern Colombia on Caribbean coast and lower Magdalena Valley, east across northern Venezuela to Trinidad and the Guianas, south to Amazonas, Colombia, northern Amazonas, Venezuela, and Rio Branco, Brazil; from mouth of Rio Negro east on both sides of Amazon to Ilha de Marajó and along coast to Pernambuco and south to Rio Grande do Sul; irregular in northeastern Peru, northwestern Bolivia, southern Brazil (Mato Grosso), Paraguay, and northern Argentina.

Genus **COLONIA** J. E. Gray

Colonia J. E. Gray, in Cuvier and Griffith, 1827, Animal Kingdom, **6,** p. 336. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa colonus* Vieillot.

COLONIA COLONUS

Colonia colonus leuconotus (Lafresnaye)

Copurus leuconotus Lafresnaye, 1842, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **5,** p. 335—Bolivia; error, restricted to "Bogotá" by Hellmayr, 1911, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 1125; emended to Honda, Tolima, Colombia by Chapman, 1917, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36,** p. 432.

Southeastern Honduras south through eastern Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama, and Colombia west of Eastern Andes to northwestern Ecuador west of Andes, south to Manabí; tropical zone, rarely subtropical.

Colonia colonus fuscicapillus (Sclater)

Copurus fuscicapillus Sclater, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 381—"Bogotá"; restricted to Villavicencio, Meta, Colombia by Chapman, 1917, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36,** p. 432.

Eastern side of Eastern Andes of Colombia, northern Ecuador, and extreme northeastern Peru at mouth of Río Curaray; tropical zone.

Colonia colonus poecilonotus (Cabanis)

Copurus poecilonotus Cabanis, in Schomburgk, 1848, Reisen Brit.-Guiana, **3,** p. 702—Canuku Mountains, British Guiana.

Southeastern Venezuela in eastern Bolívar, Guyana, Surinam, and Cayenne; tropical zone.

Colonia colonus niveiceps Zimmer

Colonia colonus niveiceps Zimmer, 1930, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **17,** p. 368—Poco Tambo, San Martín, Peru.

Upper humid tropical zone of Peru from San Martín south to northern Puno, and northern Bolivia in Cochabamba and Pando; possibly Rio Purús, Brazil.

Colonia colonus colonus (Vieillot)

Muscicapa colonus Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **21,** p. 448; based on "Colón," no. 180, of Azara, 1805, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaras Paraguay Rio Plata, **2,** p. 114—Paraguay.

Eastern Brazil on Ilha de Marajó; southern Maranhão south through Goiás and Bahia to Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul, and west to southern Mato Grosso; eastern Paraguay and northeastern Argentina in Misiones.

GENUS **ALECTRURUS** VIEILLOT

Alectrurus Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 39. Type, by monotypy (p. 68), *Gallita tricolor* Vieillot.

Gallita Vieillot, *tom. cit.*, p. 68. Type, by monotypy, *Gallita tricolor* Vieillot. (Preference given to *Alectrurus* by Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **12,** p. 408.)

Yetapa Lesson, 1831, Traité d'Ornith., p. 387. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa psalura* Temminck = *Muscicapa risora* Vieillot.

ALECTRURUS TRICOLOR

Alectrurus tricolor (Vieillot)

Gallita tricolor Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 68—l'Amérique méridionale [= Paraguay, cf. Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **12,** p. 408, ex Azara's "Gallito," no. 225].

Eastern Bolivia in Santa Cruz; southern Brazil from Mato Grosso east to Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro and south to São Paulo; Paraguay and northeastern Argentina in Corrientes and Misiones.

ALECTRURUS RISORA

Alectrurus risora (Vieillot)

Muscicapa risora Vieillot, 1824, in Vieillot and Oudart, 1820–26, Galerie Ois., **1**(2), p. 209, pl. 131—Brazil; restricted to Rio Grande do Sul by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves. Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool. São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 113.

Northern Argentina from Chaco and Misiones south to Córdoba and northern Buenos Aires; Paraguay; southern Brazil in southern Mato Grosso, São Paulo, and Rio Grande do Sul; Uruguay.

GENUS **GUBERNETES** SUCH

Gubernetes Such, 1825, Zool. Journ., **2,** p. 114. Type, by monotypy, *Gubernetes cunninghami* Such = *Muscicapa yetapa* Vieillot.

Gubernetes yetapa (Vieillot)

Muscicapa yetapa Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **21,** p. 460; based on "Jiperú," no. 75, of Azara, 1805, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paraguay Rio Plata, **2,** p. 322—Paraguay.

Gubernetes yetapa benii Carriker, 1935, Proc. Acad. Nat.

Sci. Philadelphia, **87,** p. 332—Chatarona, 700 ft., near Reyes, El Beni, Bolivia.

Western Bolivia on upper Rio Beni; eastern Bolivia in Santa Cruz and southern Brazil from southern Mato Grosso east to southern Bahia and south to São Paulo; northern Argentina in Chaco, Corrientes, and Misiones; Paraguay.

GENUS **SATRAPA** STRICKLAND

Satrapa Strickland, 1844, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., **13,** p. 414. Type, by original designation, "*Suiriri*? *icterophrys* (Vieill.)" = *Muscicapa icterophrys* Vieillot.

SATRAPA ICTEROPHRYS

Satrapa icterophrys (Vieillot)

Muscicapa icterophrys Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **21,** p. 458; based on "Suirirí Obscuro y Amarillo," no. 183, of Azara, 1805, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paraguay Rio Plata, **2,** p. 118—Paraguay.

Satrapa icterophrys septentrionalis Todd, 1937, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **25,** p. 253—El Trompillo, Carabobo, Venezuela.

Southern and eastern Brazil from Mato Grosso to Maranhão and Piauí and south to Rio Grande do Sul, eastern Bolivia from Cochabamba and Santa Cruz south, northern Argentina south to Tucumán and Buenos Aires, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Apparently migrates north in winter to more northern parts of breeding range, occasionally appearing in Venezuela; records from central and southeastern Peru probably are of transients.

GENUS **TUMBEZIA** CHAPMAN

Tumbezia Chapman, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 205, p. 1. Type, by original designation, *Ochthoeca salvini* Taczanowski.

TUMBEZIA SALVINI

Tumbezia salvini (Taczanowski)

Ochthoeca salvini Taczanowski, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 324—Tumbes, Peru.

Northwestern Peru in arid littoral of Tumbes, Piura, and La Libertad.

GENUS **MUSCIGRALLA** D'ORBIGNY AND LAFRESNAYE

Muscigralla d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 61. Type, by monotypy, *M. brevicauda* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.

MUSCIGRALLA BREVICAUDA

Muscigralla brevicauda d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye

M[uscigralla] brevicauda d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 61—Tacna, Peru.

Littoral of southern Ecuador from Manabí to Loja and Isla La Plata, south along coast of Peru to Tacna, and probably adjoining Chile.

GENUS **HIRUNDINEA** D'ORBIGNY AND LAFRESNAYE

Hirundinea d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 46. Type, by monotypy, *Tyrannus bellicosus* Vieillot.

HIRUNDINEA FERRUGINEA

Hirundinea ferruginea sclateri Reinhardt

H[irundinea] Sclateri Reinhardt, 1870, Vidensk. Medd. Dansk naturhist. Foren., p. 337, in text—Peru and "Bogotá"; restricted to Utcuyacu, Junín, Peru (J. T. Z.).

Eastern Colombia on eastern slope of Eastern Andes and Sierra Macarena; western Venezuela in Sierra de Perijá, Zulia; eastern Peru from southern Amazonas to Cuzco.

Hirundinea ferruginea ferruginea (Gmelin)

[Todus] ferrugineus Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., **1**(1), p. 446; based on Ferruginous-bellied Tody of Latham, 1781, Gen. Synop. Birds, **1**(2), p. 662—Cayenne.

Extreme eastern Colombia on Río Vaupes, southeastern Venezuela in Amazonas and southern Bolívar, southwestern Guyana, Cayenne, and northwestern Amazonas, Brazil.

Hirundinea ferruginea pallidior Hartert and Goodson

Hirundinea bellicosa pallidior Hartert and Goodson, 1917, Novit. Zool., **24,** p. 411—Salta, Cachí, Argentina.

Northern and eastern Bolivia from La Paz to Potosí and Chuquisaca, western Paraguay, and northwestern Argentina south to La Rioja and Córdoba.

Hirundinea ferruginea bellicosa (Vieillot)

Tyrannus bellicosus Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **35,** p. 74; based on "Suirirí roxo obscuro," no. 189, of Azara, 1805, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paraguay Rio Plata, **2,** p. 129—Paraguay.

Southern and eastern Brazil from Mato Grosso to eastern Pará and Ceará and south to Río Grande do Sul; eastern Paraguay, northeastern Argentina in Misiones, and Uruguay.

Genus MACHETORNIS Gray

Chrysolophus Swainson, 1837 (not of Gray, 1834), Class. Birds, **2,** p. 225. Type, by monotypy, "*C. ambulans.* Spix, II, pl. 23" = *Tyrannus rixosus* Vieillot.

Machetornis G. R. Gray, 1841, List Genera Birds, ed. 2, p. 41. New name for *Chrysolophus* Swainson.

MACHETORNIS RIXOSUS

Machetornis rixosus flavigularis Todd

Machetornis rixosa flavigularis Todd, 1912, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **8,** p. 210—El Tocuyo, Lara, Venezuela.

Caribbean coast of northern Colombia from Bolívar to Guajira and northern Venezuela from Zulia east to western Anzoátegui and south to Guárico and northern Bolívar.

Machetornis rixosus obscurodorsalis Phelps and Phelps

Machetornis rixosa obscurodorsalis Phelps and Phelps, 1948, Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat., **11**(71), p. 66—Ciudad Bolivia, 150 m., Barinas, Venezuela.

Llanos of eastern Colombia to head of Río Meta and southwestern Venezuela in Barinas, western Apure, and southern Cojedes.

Machetornis rixosus rixosus (Vieillot)

Tyrannus rixosus Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **35,** p. 85; based on "Suirirí," no. 197, of Azara, 1805, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paraguay Rio Plata, **2,** p. 148—Paraguay.

Inland eastern Brazil from Maranhão south to Mato Grosso, Rio de Janeiro, and Rio Grande do Sul, eastern Bolivia from El Beni to Tarija, northern Argentina south to Córdoba and Buenos Aires, Paraguay, Uruguay; migratory in southern part of range.

Genus **MUSCIPIPRA** Lesson

Muscipipra Lesson, 1831, Traité Ornith., p. 387 (as subgenus). Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa longipennis* Lesson = *Muscicapa vetula* Lichtenstein.

MUSCIPIPRA VETULA

Muscipipra vetula (Lichtenstein)

M[uscicapa] vetula Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. Zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 53—São Paulo, Brazil.

Southeastern Brazil from southern Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo south to Rio Grande do Sul; eastern Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina in Misiones.

Subfamily **TYRANNINAE**

Melvin A. Traylor, Jr.

cf. Meise, 1949, Ornith. Biol. Wiss., pp. 61–83.

Genus **ATTILA** Lesson[1]

Attila Lesson, 1830, Traité Ornith., p. 360. Type, by monotypy, *Attila brasiliensis* Lesson = *Muscicapa spadicea* Gmelin.

Pseudattila Zimmer, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 893, p. 6. Type, by original designation, *Attila phoenicurus* Pelzeln.

ATTILA PHOENICURUS

Attila phoenicurus Pelzeln

Attila phoenicurus Pelzeln, 1868, Ornith. Brasil., pt. 2, p. 171—banks of Rio Paraíba, near Mato Dentro (São Paulo), Curitiba (Paraná), Goiás, and Mato Grosso [= Villa Bela de Mato Grosso], Brazil; restricted to Mato Dentro, São Paulo by Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 6, p. 144.

Southern Venezuela in Amazonas; central and southeastern Brazil from eastern Amazonas, western Pará, and Goiás south to western Mato Grosso and Rio Grande do Sul; northeastern Argentina in Misiones.

---

[1] Prepared by David W. Snow.

ATTILA CINNAMOMEUS

Attila cinnamomeus (Gmelin)

[*Muscicapa*] *cinnamomea* Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 937; based on "Cinnamon Flycatcher" Latham, 1783, Gen. Synop. Birds, **2**(1), p. 354—Cayenne.

Tropical zone of eastern Venezuela, the Guianas, southeastern Colombia in Meta, doubtfully eastern Ecuador, northeastern Peru in northern Loreto, northern Bolivia in Pando, and Amazonian Brazil in Amazonas and Pará east to northern Maranhão.

ATTILA TORRIDUS

Attila torridus Sclater

Attila torridus Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **28,** p. 280—Babahoyo, Los Ríos, Ecuador.

Tropical zone of southwestern Colombia and of western Ecuador from Esmeraldas to Loja.

ATTILA CITRINIVENTRIS

Attila citriniventris Sclater

Attila citriniventris Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **27,** p. 40—Río Ucayali, Peru.

Tropical zone of southern Venezuela in central and southern Amazonas; northwestern and western Brazil from northwestern Amazonas south to Tefé; eastern Ecuador; northeastern Peru in central-western Loreto.

ATTILA BOLIVIANUS

Attila bolivianus nattereri Hellmayr

Attila nattereri Hellmayr, 1902, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, **52,** p. 95—Borba, Brazil.

Tropical zone of extreme southeastern Colombia, northeastern Peru in central-eastern Loreto, and central Brazil on both banks of lower Amazon from left bank of lower Rio Madeira eastward.

Attila bolivianus bolivianus Lafresnaye

Tyrannus rufescens d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837 (*nec* Swainson, 1826), Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 44—Guarayos, Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

Attila bolivianus Lafresnaye, 1848, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **11,** p. 46. New name for *Tyrannus rufescens* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.

Tropical zone of southwestern Brazil in southwestern Amazonas (upper Rio Juruá and Rio Purús) and southwestern Mato Grosso; northwestern Bolivia south to northern Santa Cruz.

ATTILA RUFUS

Attila rufus hellmayri Pinto

Attila rufus hellmayri Pinto, 1935, Rev. Mus. Paulista, **19,** p. 231—Rio Gongogy [= Gongogi], near Cajazeiras [= Fazenda Santa Maria, right bank of Rio Gongogi, Bahia, *fide* Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool. São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 19]. Redescribed by Pinto, 1937, 12th Cong. Intern. Zool., Lisbon, p. 1838.

Eastern Brazil in southern Bahia.

Attila rufus rufus (Vieillot)

Muscicapa cinerea Gmelin, 1789 (*nec* P. L. S. Müller, 1776), Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 933—Cayenne; error.

Tyrannus rufus Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **35,** p. 87—"le Brésil . . . M. Delalande fils"; types from Rio de Janeiro, *fide* Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 6, p. 143.

Tropical zone of southeastern Brazil from eastern Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo south to Rio Grande do Sul.

ATTILA SPADICEUS

Attila spadiceus pacificus Hellmayr

Attila cinnamomeus Lawrence, 1871 (nec *Muscicapa cinnamomea* Gmelin, 1789), Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **10,** p. 8—Mazatlán, Sinaloa, Mexico.

Attila spadiceus pacificus Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt 6, p. 140. New name for *Attila cinnamomeus* Lawrence.

Tropical zone of coastal northwestern Mexico from Sinaloa to western Oaxaca.

Attila spadiceus gaumeri Salvin and Godman

Attila gaumeri Salvin and Godman, 1891, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2,** p. 134—Tizimín, Yucatán, Mexico.

Tropical zone in northern Yucatán Peninsula, Mexico, including Holbox, Meco, and Mujeres islands.

Attila spadiceus cozumelae Ridgway

Attila cozumelae Ridgway, 1885, Descr. New Species Birds from Cozumel, p. 3—Isla Cozumel, Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Restricted to Cozumel Island, off Quintana Roo, eastern Mexico.

Attila spadiceus flammulatus Lafresnaye

Attila flammulatus Lafresnaye, 1848, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **11,** p. 47—Colombia; error, Veracruz, Mexico substituted by Bangs and Penard, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **35,** p. 223.

Tropical zone of eastern and southeastern Mexico in Veracruz, eastern Oaxaca, Chiapas, Tabasco, and southern Quintana Roo; British Honduras, Guatemala, and north-central Honduras.

Attila spadiceus salvadorensis Dickey and van Rossem

Attila spadiceus salvadorensis Dickey and van Rossem, 1929, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **42,** p. 217—Lago Olomega, San Miguel, El Salvador.

El Salvador to northwestern Nicaragua.

Attila spadiceus citreopygus (Bonaparte)

Dasycephala citreopyga Bonaparte, 1854, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, **38,** p. 657—Nicaragua.

Tropical zone of southern Central America from southeastern Honduras and Nicaragua to western Panama.

Attila spadiceus sclateri Lawrence

Attila Sclateri Lawrence, 1862, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **7,** p. 470—along line of Panama Railroad; type from Lion Hill (McLeannon Collection), *fide* Salvin and Godman, 1891, Biol. Centr.-Amer., **2,** p. 134.

Tropical zone of eastern Panama from Canal Zone eastward and northwestern Colombia in upper Sinú valley.

Attila spadiceus caniceps Todd

Attila caniceps Todd, 1917, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **30,** p. 4—Jaraquiel, Bolívar [= Córdoba], Colombia.

Tropical zone of northern Colombia in middle Magdalena and lower Sinú valleys.

Attila spadiceus parvirostris Allen

Attila parvirostris Allen, 1900, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **13,** p. 153—Minca, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Tropical zone of Santa Marta region, northern Colombia, and northwestern Venezuela in Zulia and Táchira.

Attila spadiceus parambae Hartert

Attila braziliensis parambae Hartert, 1900, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **11,** p. 39—Hacienda Paramba, Imbabura, Ecuador.

Tropical and subtropical zones of western Colombia from upper Río Atrato south to Nariño and northwestern Ecuador south to Pichincha.

Attila spadiceus spadiceus (Gmelin)

[*Muscicapa*] *spadicea* Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 937; based on Yellow-rumped Flycatcher of Latham, 1783, Gen. Synop. Birds, **2**(1), p. 354—Cayenne.

Tropical zone of the Guianas, Venezuela (except Zulia and Táchira), and southern Colombia (Caquetá) south to Brazil, including Amazon Valley from Amapá and Pará west to Rio Solimões, Rio Purús, and Rio Madeira; eastern Ecuador, northeastern Peru, and northern Bolivia; Trinidad.

Attila spadiceus uropygiatus (Wied)

M[*uscicapa*] *uropygiata* Wied, 1831, Beitr. Naturg. Brasilien, **3**(2), p. 868—Rio Doce, Espírito Santo, Brasil.

Tropical zone in coastal southeastern Brazil in Alagoas, southern Bahia, Espírito Santo, and Rio de Janeiro.

Genus **CASIORNIS** Des Murs[1]

Casiornis Des Murs (*ex* Bonaparte MS) 1856, in Castelnau, Expéd. Amér. Sud, Zool., **1,** Ois. (1855), p. 55. Type, by monotypy, *Casiornis typus* Des Murs = *Thamnophilus rufus* Vieillot.

CASIORNIS RUFA

Casiornis rufa (Vieillot)

Thamnophilus rufus Vieillot, 1816, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **3,** p. 316; based on "Batara roxo," no. 218, of Azara, 1805, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paraguay Rio Plata, **2,** p. 213—Paraguay.

Eastern Bolivia, Paraguay, southern Brazil from Rondonia to Goiás and São Paulo, and northern Argentina south to

---

[1] Prepared by David W. Snow.

Chaco and Corrientes; isolated populations in central Maranhão and western Pará, Brazil. (Birds from north of Amazon may be migrants.)

CASIORNIS FUSCA[1]

Casiornis fusca Sclater and Salvin

Casiornis fusca Sclater and Salvin, 1873, Nomen. Av. Neotrop., pp. 57, 159—Bahia; restricted to Vila Nova de Rainha by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool. São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 23.

Central and eastern Brazil in Pará south of Amazon, northeastern Mato Grosso, northern Goiás, Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará, Pernambuco, Alagoas, and northern Bahia.

Genus **RHYTIPTERNA** Reichenbach[2]

Rhytipterna Reichenbach, 1850, Avium Syst. Nat., pl. 65. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 49), *Tyrannus calcaratus* Swainson = *Muscicapa simplex* Lichtenstein.

RHYTIPTERNA SIMPLEX

Rhytipterna simplex frederici (Bangs and Penard)

Lipaugus simplex frederici Bangs and Penard, 1918, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **62,** p. 71—vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam.

Rhytipterna simplex intermedia Zimmer, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 893, p. 11—Igarapé Brabo, Rio Tapajós (left bank), Brazil.

Tropical zone east of Andes from Colombia to northern Bolivia, east to the Guianas and Amapá, Maranhão, and northern Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Rhytipterna simplex simplex (Lichtenstein)

M[*uscicapa*] *simplex* Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. Zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 53—Bahia, Brazil.

Southeastern Brazil from Alagoas south to Rio de Janeiro and eastern São Paulo.

---

[1] Possibly conspecific with *rufa*. The two forms are allopatric, and intermediate birds occur where their ranges meet.—D. W. S.

[2] Prepared by David W. Snow.

RHYTIPTERNA HOLERYTHRA

Rhytipterna holerythra holerythra (Sclater and Salvin)

Lipaugus holerythrus Sclater and Salvin, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **28,** p. 300—Choctum, Verapaz, Guatemala.

Tropical zone of southern Mexico in Oaxaca, Central America from British Honduras and Guatemala southward, and northwestern Colombia east to Santander.

Rhytipterna holerythra rosenbergi (Hartert)

Lipaugus holerythrus rosenbergi Hartert, 1905, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **16,** p. 12—Río Dagua, western Colombia.

Pacific coast region of western Colombia from southern Chocó to Nariño, and northwestern Ecuador in Esmeraldas; intergrades with *holerythra* in Antioquia, Colombia.

RHYTIPTERNA IMMUNDA

Rhytipterna immunda (Sclater and Salvin)

Lipaugus immundus Sclater and Salvin, 1873, Nomen. Av. Neotrop., pp. 57, 159—Oyapoc, Cayenne.

Scattered localities in Surinam, Cayenne, eastern Colombia in Vaupés, and northern Brazil in northern Amazonas, west-central Pará and northeastern Mato Grosso.

Genus **LANIOCERA** Lesson[1]

Laniocera Lesson, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **3,** p. 353. Type, by monotypy, *Laniocera sanguinaria* Lesson = *Ampelis hypopyrra* Vieillot.

LANIOCERA HYPOPYRRA

Laniocera hypopyrra (Vieillot)

Ampelis hypopyrra Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **8,** p. 164—La Guyane [= Cayenne].

Tropical zone of eastern Colombia east of Andes from Boyacá to Putumayo; eastern Ecuador; northeastern and eastern Peru; northern and central Bolivia in El Beni, Santa Cruz, and Cochabamba; southern Venezuela in Delta Amacuro, Bolívar, and Amazonas; the Guianas; Amazonian Brazil east to Amapá,

---

[1] Prepared by David W. Snow.

Pará and northeastern Mato Grosso, eastern Brazil in southern Bahia and northern Espírito Santo.

LANIOCERA RUFESCENS

Laniocera rufescens rufescens (Sclater)

Lipaugus rufescens Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **25**(1857), p. 276—Cobán, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala.

Tropical zone of southeastern Mexico and Central America from Guatemala to eastern Panama, and northwestern Colombia in Chocó.

Laniocera rufescens griseigula de Schauensee

Laniocera rufescens griseigula de Schauensee, 1950, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 221, p. 11—Quimarí, 400 m., southwestern Bolívar, Colombia.

Tropical zone of northern Colombia in Córdoba, northern Antioquia, and Santander.

Laniocera rufescens tertia (Hartert)

Aulia tertia Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9**, p. 609—Bulun [= Pulún], Esmeraldas, Ecuador.

Tropical zone of southwestern Colombia in Cauca and western Nariño, and northwestern Ecuador in Esmeraldas.

Genus **SIRYSTES** Cabanis and Heine

Sirystes Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum, **2**, p. 75. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa sibilator* Vieillot.

SIRYSTES SIBILATOR

Sirystes sibilator albogriseus (Lawrence)

Lipaugus albogriseus Lawrence, 1863, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **8**, p. 9—along line of Panama Railroad; type from Lion Hill (McLeannon Collection), *fide* Salvin and Godman, 1889, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 47.

Eastern Panama from Veraguas eastward to Río Juradó, Chocó, northwestern Colombia.

Sirystes sibilator albocinereus Sclater and Salvin

Syristes (sic) *albocinereus* Sclater and Salvin, 1880, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 156—upper Amazon; Sarayacu, Ecuador; Colombia; type from "Bogotá," Colombia, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 5, p. 120.

Eastern Colombia at head of Río Meta, eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru to San Martín, eastern Loreto, western Brazil (Rio Purus), and northern Bolivia.

Sirystes sibilator subcanescens Todd

Sirystes albocinereus subcanescens Todd, 1920, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **33,** p. 72—upper Rocana [?sp.], northern Pará, Brazil.

Eastern Brazil on both banks of lower Amazon and on Rio Tocantins; southern Surinam.

Sirystes sibilator atimastus Oberholser

Sirystes sibilator atimastus Oberholser, 1902, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **25,** p. 66—Chapada, Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Known only from type locality.

Sirystes sibilator sibilator (Vieillot)

Muscicapa sibilator Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **21,** p. 457; based on "Pitador," no. 191, of Azara, 1805, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paraguay Rio Plata, **2,** p. 135—Paraguay.

Eastern Brazil from Goiás and Bahia south to Rio Grande do Sul, eastern Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina in Misiones.

Genus **MYIARCHUS** Cabanis[1]

Myiarchus Cabanis, 1844, Archiv. f. Naturg., **10**(1), p. 272. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 49), *Muscicapa ferox* Gmelin.

Eribates Ridgway, 1893, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **16,** p. 606. Type, by original designation, *Myiobius magnirostris* Gould.

Hylonax Ridgway, 1905, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **18,** p. 210. Type, by original designation, *Myiarchus validus* Cabanis.

cf. Lanyon, 1960, Condor, **62,** pp. 341–350 (*tyrannulus*).

Phillips, 1960, Anal. Inst. Biol. México, **30**(1959), pp. 355–357 (Mexico).

Lanyon, 1961, Condor, **63,** pp. 421–449 (*cinerascens, nuttingi*).

---

[1] The manuscript for the genus *Myiarchus* was read by Wesley Lanyon. I have accepted his suggestions concerning species limits and the recognition of subspecies.—M. A. T.

———, 1963, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 2126 (species discrimination).

———, 1965, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 2229 (*yucatanensis*).

———, 1967, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **136,** pp. 329–370 (West Indies).

———, 1975, Wilson Bull., **87,** pp. 441–455 (*semirufus*).

MYIARCHUS SEMIRUFUS

Myiarchus semirufus Sclater and Salvin

Myiarchus semirufus Sclater and Salvin, 1878, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 138, pl. 11—Pacasmayo, Peru.

Arid coastal region of northwestern Peru from Tumbes south to northern Lima.

MYIARCHUS YUCATANENSIS

Myiarchus yucatanensis yucatanensis Lawrence

Myiarchus yucatanensis Lawrence, 1871, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **22,** p. 235—Yucatán, Mexico; type from Mérida, Yucatán, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 169.

Peninsula of Yucatán, Mexico south to northern Petén, Guatemala and northern British Honduras.

Myiarchus yucatanensis lanyoni Parkes and Phillips

Myiarchus yucatanensis lanyoni Parkes and Phillips, 1967, Condor, **69,** p. 80—ca. 12 km. southwest of San Miguel, Isla Cozumel, Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Isla Cozumel, Quintana Roo, Mexico.

MYIARCHUS BARBIROSTRIS

Myiarchus barbirostris (Swainson)

Tyrannula barbirostris Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., **1,** p. 367—Mexico; error, type from Jamaica, *fide* Sclater, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 85.

Jamaica.

MYIARCHUS TUBERCULIFER

Myiarchus tuberculifer olivascens Ridgway

Myiarchus lawrencei olivascens Ridgway, 1884, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **2,** p. 91—Santa Efigenia, Tehuántepec, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Southern Arizona and New Mexico south in northwestern Mexico to Sinaloa and Durango. Winters south to Oaxaca. Casual in Colorado and Texas.

Myiarchus tuberculifer querulus Nelson

Myiarchus lawrencei querulus Nelson, 1904, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **17,** p. 47—Los Reyes, Michoacán, Mexico.

Myiarchus lawrencei tresmariae Nelson, 1904, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **17,** p. 49—Isla María Madre, Tepic [= Nayarit], Mexico.

Southwestern Mexico from southern Sinaloa to Oaxaca, and Islas Las Tres Marías, Nayarit.

Myiarchus tuberculifer lawrenceii (Giraud)

Muscicapa lawrenceii Giraud, 1841, Descr. Sixteen New Species N. Amer. Birds, p. [9], pl. [2], fig. 1—Texas; error, Nuevo León, Mexico designated by Miller and Griscom, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 159, p. 7.

Eastern Mexico from Nuevo León to Tabasco and Chiapas, and highlands of Guatemala. Intergrading with *connectens* in El Salvador.

Myiarchus tuberculifer platyrhynchus Ridgway

Myiarchus platyrhynchus Ridgway, 1885, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **3,** p. 23—Isla Cozumel, Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Eastern Mexico from eastern Tabasco to Yucatán and Quintana Roo, including Isla Cozumel; intergrades with *connectens* in British Honduras.

Myiarchus tuberculifer connectens Miller and Griscom

Myiarchus lawrenceii connectens Miller and Griscom, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 159, p. 6—Las Cañas, Matagalpa, Nicaragua.

Guatemala (at lower elevations), El Salvador where intergrades with *lawrenceii,* western British Honduras, Honduras, and central and northern Nicaragua.

Myiarchus tuberculifer littoralis Zimmer

Myiarchus tuberculifer littoralis Zimmer, 1953, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1605, p. 1—El Zapotal, Guanacaste, Costa Rica.

Pacific side of Nicaragua and northwestern Costa Rica.

Myiarchus tuberculifer nigricapillus Cabanis

M[yiarchus] nigricapillus Cabanis, 1861, Journ. f. Ornith., **9,** p. 250—Costa Rica; restricted to Bonilla, Costa Rica by Miller and Griscom, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 159, p. 7.

Myiarchus lawrencei bangsi Nelson, 1904, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **17,** p. 45—Boquete, Chiriquí, Panama.

Costa Rica (except extreme northwestern portion), extreme southeastern Nicaragua, and western Panama.

Myiarchus tuberculifer brunneiceps Lawrence

M[*yiarchus*] *brunneiceps* Lawrence, 1861, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **7,** p. 327—along line of Panama Railroad; type from Lion Hill (McLeannon Collection), *fide* Salvin and Godman, 1889, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2,** p. 96.

Tropical zone of eastern Panama and western Colombia. Southwestern Colombian birds are intermediate with *nigriceps.*

Myiarchus tuberculifer pallidus Zimmer and Phelps

Myiarchus tuberculifer pallidus Zimmer and Phelps, 1946, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1312, p. 12—Las Trincheras, Carabobo, Venezuela.

Northern Colombia from northern Bolívar to Santa Marta region and Guajira Peninsula; northern and western Venezuela from Zulia and Táchira to Sucre and south to Guaríco and Apure.

Myiarchus tuberculifer nigriceps Sclater

Myiarchus nigriceps Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **28,** p. 68—Pallatanga, Chimborazo, Ecuador.

Tropical zone of western Ecuador and possibly southwestern Colombia, south to southern Ecuador where intergrades with *atriceps.*

Myiarchus tuberculifer atriceps Cabanis

Myiarchus atriceps Cabanis, 1883, Journ. f. Ornith., **31,** p. 215—San Xavier, Tucumán, Argentina.

Upper tropical and subtropical zones of southern Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and northwestern Argentina to Tucumán.

Myiarchus tuberculifer tuberculifer (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

T[*yrannus*] *tuberculifer* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 43—Guarayos, Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

Myiarchus tricolor Pelzeln, 1868, Ornith. Brasil., pt. 2, pp. 117, 182—Rio [de] Janeiro [female] and Sapitiba [= Sepetiba] [male], Brazil.

Myiarchus tuberculifer clarus Zimmer, 1938, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 994, p. 20—Tapará, Rio Xingú, Brazil.

Tropical zone of eastern Colombia and southern Venezuela, east through the Guianas to northeastern Brazil, and south through eastern Ecuador, Peru, and Amazonian Brazil to central Bolivia and possibly Mato Grosso, and through eastern Brazil to Rio de Janeiro.

MYIARCHUS SWAINSONI

Myiarchus swainsoni phaeonotus Salvin and Godman

Myiarchus phaeonotus Salvin and Godman, 1883, Ibis, p. 207—Merume Mountains, British Guiana.

Myiarchus swainsoni amazonus Zimmer, 1938, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 994, p. 6—Faro, Brazil.

Myiarchus swainsoni fumosus Zimmer and Phelps, 1946, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1312, p. 10—Campamento Misia Kathy, 1,300 m., Ptari-tepui, Gran Sabana, Bolívar, Venezuela.

Venezuela in southern Amazonas, southern Bolívar, and Delta Amacuro, northern Brazil on upper Río Negro, and Merumé Mountains, Guyana. From the Guianas south to lower Amazon, east of lower Madeira and Negro rivers, occur highly variable populations that are intergrades between dark *phaeonotus* and pale *pelzelni;* these were called *amazonus* by Zimmer.

Myiarchus swainsoni pelzelni Berlepsch

Myiarchus pelzelni Berlepsch, 1883, Ibis, p. 139—Bahia, Brazil.

Southeastern Peru, northern Bolivia, and southern and eastern Brazil from Mato Grosso and possibly Guaporé to Pará, and south to Minas Gerais; recorded from Amapá.

Myiarchus swainsoni ferocior Cabanis

Myiarchus ferocior Cabanis, 1883, Journ. f. Ornith., **31,** p. 214—San Javier, Tucumán, Argentina.

Southeastern Bolivia in Tarija, southeast over western Paraguay, and northern Argentina south to Tucumán and Buenos Aires and La Pampa. Migrates north in winter across northern Bolivia and eastern Peru to southeastern Colombia.

Myiarchus swainsoni swainsoni Cabanis and Heine

M[*yiarchus*] *Swainsoni* Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus.

Heineanum., **2,** p. 72—Brazil; restricted to Rio de Janeiro by Todd, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **35,** p. 203.

Myiarchus tyrannulus czakii Stolzmann, 1926, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici Hist. Nat., **5** (3), p. 176—Salto Guayra, Paraná, Brazil; cf. Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 168, ftn. 3.

Eastern Paraguay, southeasterm Brazil from southern Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro southward, northeastern Argentina in Corrientes and Misiones, and Uruguay. Migrating north in winter across Brazil to eastern Colombia, northern Venezuela, and Trinidad,[1] east and south to Paráiba, Brazil. Intergrades with *ferocior* in a band from western Paraguay to Corrientes, Argentina, and western Uruguay; intergrades with *pelzelni* in Minas Gerais.

MYIARCHUS VENEZUELENSIS

Myiarchus venezuelensis Lawrence

Myiarchus venezuelensis Lawrence, 1865, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **17,** p. 38—Venezuela; restricted to Lago de Valencia, Carabobo by Phelps and Phelps, 1950, Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat., **12**(75), p. 161.

Myiarchus ferox insulicola Hellmayr and Seilern, 1915, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **12,** p. 202—Man-o-war Bay, Tobago.

Tropical zone of northwestern Venezuela from Zulia to Distrito Federal; northeastern Colombia from Atlantico to Guajira; Tobago.

MYIARCHUS PANAMENSIS

Myiarchus panamensis actiosus Ridgway

Myiarchus ferox actiosus Ridgway, 1906, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **19,** p. 116—Pigres, mouth of Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica.

Tropical zone of Pacific coast of northwestern Costa Rica.

Myiarchus panamensis panamensis Lawrence

Myiarchus panamensis Lawrence, 1860, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **7,** p. 284—Isthmus of Panama.

Myiarchus ferox audens Wetmore, 1953, Smith. Misc. Coll., **122**(8), p. 5—Nuquí, Chocó, Colombia.

---

[1] Erroneously recorded from Trinidad as *M. ferox* subsp.—J. B.

Pacific slope of southwestern Costa Rica, Panama and adjacent Pacific islands, most of Colombia (except east of Eastern Andes), and northwestern Venezuela in southern Zulia and northern Mérida.

MYIARCHUS FEROX

Myiarchus ferox brunnescens Zimmer and Phelps

Myiarchus ferox brunnescens Zimmer and Phelps, 1946, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1312. p. 11—Guasdualito, 200 m., Apure, Venezuela.

Myiarchus ferox orenocensis Todd, 1952, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **32,** p. 293—La Lajita, Río Caura, Venezuela.

Llanos of Venezuela west of the Orinoco; intergrades with *ferox* in Meta, Colombia, Amazonas and Bolívar, Venezuela, and Guyana.

Myiarchus ferox ferox (Gmelin)

[*Muscicapa*] *ferox* Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 934; based primarily on *Tyrannus cayanensis* Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **2,** p. 398—Cayenne.

Tropical zone of Amazonian basin from eastern Colombia south to southeastern Peru and northern Bolivia and east across Brazil to Atlantic coast, south to Rio de Janeiro; Surinam and French Guiana.

Myiarchus ferox australis Hellmayr

Myiarchus ferox australis Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 177—Agua Suja, near Bagagem, Minas Geraís, Brazil.

Eastern Bolivia across southern Brazil from southern Mato Grosso to southern Rio de Janeiro and south to Santa Fe and Corrientes, Argentina and Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

MYIARCHUS CEPHALOTES

Myiarchus cephalotes caribbaeus Hellmayr

Myiarchus cephalotes caribbaeus Hellmayr, 1925, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **1**(9), p. 73—Galipán, 6,000 ft., Cerro del Avila, Distrito Federal, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of northern Venezuela from Trujillo and Lara east to Sucre.

Myiarchus cephalotes cephalotes Taczanowski

Myiarchus cephalotes Taczanowski, 1879, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 671—Paltaypampa and Ropaybamba, central

Peru, and Tambillo, northern Peru; type from Tambillo, *fide* Zimmer, 1938, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 994, p. 15.

Myiarchus cephalotes caucae Zimmer, 1938, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 994, p. 16—Santa Elena, 9,000 ft., Antioquia, Colombia.

Myiarchus cephalotes gularis Zimmer, 1938, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 994, p. 17—Locotal, 5,800 ft., Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Subtropical and lower temperate zones of Colombia south from Norte de Santander through eastern Ecuador and eastern Peru to northern Bolivia in La Paz and Cochabamba.

MYIARCHUS PHAEOCEPHALUS

Myiarchus phaeocephalus phaeocephalus Sclater

Myiarchus phaeocephalus Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **28,** p. 281—Babahoyo, Ecuador.

Myiarchus toddi Chapman, 1923, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 67, p. 10—Palambla, Peru.[1]

Arid tropical zone of western Ecuador from Esmeraldas south and northwestern Peru in Tumbes and Piura.

Myiarchus phaeocephalus interior Zimmer

Myiarchus phaeocephalus interior Zimmer, 1938, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 994, p. 9—Perico, Río Chinchipe, northern Peru.

Semiarid tropical zone of eastern side of Western Andes, northern Peru, in northern Cajamarca and northwestern Amazonas.

MYIARCHUS APICALIS

Myiarchus apicalis Sclater and Salvin

Myiarchus apicalis Sclater and Salvin, 1881, Ibis, p. 269—"Bogotá"; restricted to Honda, Tolima, Colombia (J. T. Z.).

Tropical zone of Colombia west of Eastern Andes from Santander to Nariño.

MYIARCHUS CINERASCENS

Myiarchus cinerascens cinerascens (Lawrence)

Tyrannula cinerascens Lawrence, 1851, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **5,** p. 121—western Texas.

---

[1] Probably only a lipochrome-deficient individual of *phaeocephalus.* The type is unique—M. A. T.

Western North America, breeding from southern Washington and northern Utah south to northern Baja California, Michoacán, San Luis Potosí, and Isla San Esteban, Sonora, Mexico; wintering south to Guatemala and northwestern Costa Rica. Casual in British Columbia and eastern United States.

Myiarchus cinerascens pertinax Baird

Myiarchus pertinax Baird, 1859, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **11,** p. 303—Cabo San Lucas, Baja California, Mexico.

Southern Baja California, south of lat. 29° N, Mexico.

MYIARCHUS NUTTINGI

Myiarchus nuttingi inquietus Salvin and Godman

Myiarchus inquietus Salvin and Godman, 1889, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2,** p. 88—Guerrero, Mexico; type from Acahuizotla, 3,500 ft. (J. T. Z.)

Myiarchus nuttingi vanrossemi Phillips, 1959, Anal. Inst. Biol. (México), **30,** p. 357—El Gavilán, Río Sonora, 13 miles west of Ures, Sonora, Mexico.

Western Mexico from central Sonora to Chiapas, and in central Mexico to Hidalgo and southern San Luis Potosí; vagrant in winter north to Arizona.

Myiarchus nuttingi nuttingi Ridgway

Myiarchus nuttingi Ridgway, 1882, in Nutting, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **5,** p. 394—Hacienda La Palma, Gulfo de Nicoya, western Costa Rica.

Arid interior valleys from Chiapas south through interior Guatemala, Honduras, and western Nicaragua to northwestern Costa Rica.

Myiarchus nuttingi flavidior van Rossem

Myiarchus cinerascens flavidior van Rossem, 1936, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **8,** p. 116—Lago Olomega, San Miguel, El Salvador.

Pacific lowlands from Chiapas, Mexico to northwestern Costa Rica.

MYIARCHUS CRINITUS

Myiarchus crinitus (Linnaeus)

[*Turdus*] *crinitus* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** p. 170; based on *Muscicapa cristata, ventre luteo* Catesby, 1731–1743, Nat. Hist. Carolina, **1,** p. 52, pl. 52—America; restricted to South Carolina by Bangs, 1898, Auk, **15,** p. 180.

Myiarchus crinitus boreus Bangs, 1898, Auk, **15,** p. 179—Scituate, Massachusetts.

Eastern North America from southeastern Saskatchewan and southern Manitoba to New Brunswick and south to southern Texas and Florida. Winters from Florida and eastern Mexico to Colombia and Venezuela.

MYIARCHUS TYRANNULUS

Myiarchus tyrannulus magister Ridgway

Myiarchus mexicanus magister Ridgway, 1884, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **2,** p. 90—Camp Lowell, Arizona and Tehuántepec, Mexico; restricted to Camp Lowell by Nelson, 1904, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **17,** p. 33.

Southern Nevada and Utah, central Arizona and southwestern New Mexico, south through western Mexico to Oaxaca, including Isla Las Tres Marías, Nayarit. Northern populations winter south to Chiapas.

Myiarchus tyrannulus cooperi Baird

Myiarchus cooperi Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rept. Expl. Surv. R.R. Pacific, **9,** pp. xxx, 180—Mexico, cf. Deignan, 1949, Condor, **51,** p. 270.

Myiarchus magister nelsoni Ridgway, 1907, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50,** pt. 4, p. 903—Alta Mira, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas south through eastern Mexico from Coahuila to Tamaulipas and south and east to Yucatán Peninsula, including Isla Cozumel; eastern Guatemala, British Honduras, and Honduras. Northern populations winter in southern part of range. Accidental in Florida Keys.

Myiarchus tyrannulus brachyurus Ridgway

M[*yiarchus*] *brachyurus* Ridgway, 1887, Manual North Amer. Birds, p. 334—Ometepec [= Ometepe], Nicaragua.

Pacific coast from El Salvador to northwestern Costa Rica. Intergrades with *cooperi* in El Salvador and southern Honduras.

Myiarchus tyrannulus insularum Bond

Myiarchus tyrannulus insularum Bond, 1936, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **88,** p. 361—Isla Utila, Honduras.

Utila, Ruatan, and Bonaca islands, Honduras.

Myiarchus tyrannulus tyrannulus (Müller)

Muscicapa tyrannulus P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst. suppl., p. 169; based on Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 571, fig. 1—Cayenne.

Myiarchus tyrannulus chlorepiscius Berlepsch and Leverkühn, 1890, Ornis, **6,** p. 16—Cuyabá, Mato Grosso.

Myiarchus brevipennis Hartert, 1892, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **1,** p. 12—Aruba, Curaçao, and Bonaire, Dutch West Indies; type from Savonet, Curaçao, *fide* Hartert, 1922, Novit. Zool., **29,** p. 385.

Myiarchus tyrannulus tobagensis Hellmayr and Seilern, 1914, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **12,** p. 89—Man-of-War Bay, Tobago.

Myiarchus tyrannulus blanquillae Phelps, 1948, Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat., **11**(71), p. 103—Isla La Blanquilla, Venezuela.

Northern and eastern Colombia from southwestern Bolívar around to Meta; across Venezuela (except southern Amazonas and southern Bolívar), including coastal islands, to Trinidad and Tobago, and the Guianas. Reappearing south of the Amazon in northern and eastern Peru, Bolivia, southwestern Brazil in Mato Grosso, northern Argentina, and Paraguay.

Myiarchus tyrannulus bahiae Berlepsch and Leverkühn

M[*yiarchus*] *bahiae* Berlepsch and Leverkühn, 1890, Ornis, **6,** p. 17—Bahia and Goiás, Brazil; type from Bahia, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 165.

Myiarchus tyrannulus pallescens Cory, 1916, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Ornith. Ser., **1,** p. 343—Juá, Ceará, Brazil.

Northern and eastern Brazil from Rio Branco to Amapá, south across eastern states to São Paulo, and Misiones, Argentina.

MYIARCHUS MAGNIROSTRIS

Myiarchus magnirostris (Gould)

Tyrannula magnirostris Gould, 1838, in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, pt. 3, Birds, pl. 8—no locality; Chatham Island, Galapagos Archipelago cited by Gould, 1839, *op. cit.,* p. 48.

Galapagos Archipelago.

MYIARCHUS NUGATOR[1]

Myiarchus nugator Riley

Myiarchus oberi nugator Riley, 1904, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **47,** p. 275—Grenada, West Indies.

Southern Lesser Antilles on St. Vincent, the Grenadines, and Grenada.

MYIARCHUS VALIDUS

Myiarchus validus Cabanis

M[*yiarchus*] *validus* Cabanis, 1847, Archiv. f. Naturg., **13**(1), p. 351—a West Indian island [= Jamaica].

Jamaica.

MYIARCHUS SAGRAE

Myiarchus sagrae lucaysiensis (Bryant)

Tyrannula stolida (var. *lucaysiensis*) Bryant, 1867, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **11,** p. 66—Inagua and Nassau, Bahamas.

Bahama Islands.

Myiarchus sagrae sagrae (Gundlach)

Muscicapa sagrae Gundlach, 1852, Journ. Nat. Hist. [Boston], **6,** p. 313—Cuba (description of eggs).

Cuba, Isle of Pines, and Grand Cayman; once in Alabama.

MYIARCHUS STOLIDUS

Myiarchus stolidus stolidus (Gosse)

Myiobius stolidus Gosse, 1847, Birds Jamaica, p. 168—Jamaica.

Jamaica.

Myiarchus stolidus dominicensis (Bryant)

Tyrannula stolida (var. *dominicensis*) Bryant, 1867, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **11,** p. 90—Port-au-Prince, Santo Domingo [= Haiti].

Hispaniola and islands of Gonave, Tortue, Grande Cayemite, and Beata.

---

[1] The treatment of West Indian forms follows Lanyon, 1967. For differing views see Bond, 1967, Check-list Birds West Indies, Suppl., p. 4.—M. A. T.

MYIARCHUS ANTILLARUM

Myiarchus antillarum (Bryant)

Tyrannus antillarum Bryant, 1866, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **10,** p. 249—Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rico, Vieques, Culebra, St. Thomas, and St. John islands.

MYIARCHUS OBERI

Myiarchus oberi berlepschii Cory

Myiarchus berlepschii Cory, 1888, Auk, **5,** p. 266—St. Kitts, West Indies.

Islands of St. Christopher (St. Kitts), Nevis, and Barbuda, Lesser Antilles.

Myiarchus oberi oberi Lawrence

Myiarchus Oberi Lawrence, 1877, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., **1,** p. 48—Dominica.

Islands of Dominica and Guadeloupe, Lesser Antilles.

Myiarchus oberi sclateri Lawrence

Myiarchus sclateri Lawrence, 1879, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **1,** p. 357—Martinique.

Martinique, Lesser Antilles.

Myiarchus oberi sanctaeluciae Hellmayr and Seilern

Myiarchus tyrannulus sanctae-luciae Hellmayr and Seilern, 1915, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **12,** p. 201—Santa Lucia.

St. Lucia, Lesser Antilles.

GENUS **DELTARHYNCHUS** RIDGWAY

Deltarhynchus Ridgway, 1893, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **16,** p. 606. Type, by original designation, *Myiarchus flammulatus* Lawrence.

DELTARHYNCHUS FLAMMULATUS

Deltarhynchus flammulatus (Lawrence)

Myiarchus flammulatus Lawrence, 1875, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **11,** p. 71—Cacoprieto, Tehuántepec, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Southwestern and southern Mexico from Sinaloa to Chiapas.

Genus **PITANGUS** Swainson

Pitangus Swainson, 1826, Zool. Journ., **3**, p. 165. Type, by original designation, *Tyrannus sulphuratus* Vieillot = *Lanius sulphuratus* Linnaeus.

PITANGUS LICTOR

Pitangus lictor panamensis Bangs and Penard

Pitangus lictor panamensis Bangs and Penard, 1918, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **62**, p. 78—Loma del León, Panama.

Eastern Panama from Canal Zone eastward and Caribbean coast of Colombia to lower Río Magdalena and Santa Marta region.

Pitangus lictor lictor (Lichtenstein)

L[anius] Lictor Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. Zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 49—Pará [= Belém], Brazil.

Venezuela and the Guianas, east of Andes from Colombia to northern Bolivia, and east through Brazil to Amapá, Maranhão, Goiás, and Mato Grosso; coastal Brazil from Paraíba to Rio de Janeiro.

PITANGUS SULPHURATUS

Pitangus sulphuratus texanus van Rossem

Pitangus sulphuratus texanus van Rossem, 1940, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **9**, p. 82—Brownsville, Texas.

Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas and northeastern Mexico south through Tamaulipas and Nuevo León to southern Veracruz.

Pitangus sulphuratus derbianus (Kaup)

Saurophagus Derbianus Kaup, 1852, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **19**(1851), p. 44, Aves pl. 36—Zacatecas, Mexico.

Pitangus sulfuratus palliatus van Rossem, 1937, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **50**, p. 25—Alamos, Sonora, Mexico.

Arid tropical zone of western Mexico from Sonora south to Isthmus of Tehuántepec.

Pitangus sulphuratus guatimalensis (Lafresnaye)

Saurophagus Guatimalensis Lafresnaye, 1852, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, **4**, p. 462—Guatemala.

Pitangus sulphuratus pallidus Griscom, 1930, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 414, p. 4—Sacapulas, 25 miles east of Nebaj, arid Río Negro valley, Guatemala.

Southeastern Mexico in southern Veracruz, eastern Oaxaca, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatán Peninsula; British Honduras and Guatemala south to central Panama.

Pitangus sulphuratus caucensis Chapman

Pitangus sulphuratus caucensis Chapman, 1914, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **33,** p. 179—Cali, Cauca Valley, Colombia.

Western and southern Colombia in southwestern Bolívar, Cauca Valley, and upper Magdalena Valley.

Pitangus sulphuratus rufipennis (Lafresnaye)

Saurophagus rufipennis Lafresnaye, 1851, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, **3,** p. 471—Caracas, Venezuela.

Northern Colombia along Caribbean coast and lower Magdalena Valley, east across northern Venezuela to western Sucre and Monagas, and south from Apure and northern Amazonas east to northern Bolívar.

Pitangus sulphuratus trinitatis Hellmayr

Pitangus sulphuratus trinitatis Hellmayr, 1906, Novit. Zool., **13,** p. 24—Caparo, Trinidad.

Northwestern Brazil along Rio Surumú and Rio Cotinga, and north across easternmost Venezuela to eastern Sucre, including Isla Patos, and Trinidad; ? eastern Colombia (Río Meta). Introduced on Bermuda.

Pitangus sulphuratus sulphuratus (Linnaeus)

[*Lanius*] *sulphuratus* Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1,** p. 137; based on *Lanius Cayanensis luteus* Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **2,** p. 176, pl. 16, fig. 4—Cayenne.

Pitangus sulphuratus hellmayri Dunajewski, 1939, Acta Ornith. Mus. Zool. Polonici, **3**(2), p. 10—Iquitos, Peru.

Southeastern Colombia east across northern Brazil to Amapá and the Guianas; south along eastern side of Andes to southeastern Peru and east through Amazon Valley to Pará, Brazil.

Pitangus sulphuratus maximiliani (Cabanis and Heine)

S[*aurophagus*] *Maximiliani* Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum, **2,** p. 63—Brazil; type from Bahia, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 152.

Brazil from Maranhão south to Santa Catarina and west to Mato Grosso, upper Rio Purus, northern and eastern Bolivia, and Paraguayan Chaco.

Pitangus sulphuratus bolivianus (Lafresnaye)

Saurophagus Bolivianus Lafresnaye, 1852, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, **4,** p. 463—Chuquisaca, Bolivia.

Eastern Bolivia, above 5000 feet, from Cochabamba to Tarija.

Pitangus sulphuratus argentinus Todd

Pitangus sulphuratus argentinus Todd, 1952, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **32,** p. 291—Lavalle, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extreme southeastern Brazil in Rio Grande do Sul; Uruguay, eastern Paraguay, and Argentina south to Mendoza and Buenos Aires; an introduced population is thriving in Río Negro. Once taken in Ñuble province, Chile.

Genus **MEGARYNCHUS** Thunberg

Megarynchus Thunberg, 1824, Dissert. de genere Megarynchо praes. Schaerstrom, p. 2. Type, by subsequent designation (Heine, 1859, Journ. f. Ornith., **7,** p. 340), *Lanius pitangua* Linnaeus.

MEGARYNCHUS PITANGUA

?Megarynchus pitangua tardiusculus Moore

Megarhynchus pitangua tardiusculus Moore, 1941, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **54,** p. 35—Rancho Santa Barbara, 2,500 ft., 20 miles northeast of Rosario, Sinaloa, Mexico.

Lower mountains of southeastern Sinaloa, west of main Sierra Madre, south to western Nayarit, Mexico. Subspecies needs confirmation by a series of the following form.

Megarynchus pitangua caniceps Ridgway

Megarynchus pitangua caniceps Ridgway, 1906, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **19,** p. 116—Barranca Veltran, near San Marcos, southern Jalisco, Mexico.

Southwestern Jalisco, Mexico.

Megarynchus pitangua mexicanus (Lafresnaye)

Scaphorhynchus Mexicanus Lafresnaye, 1851, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, **3,** p. 473—Mexico.

Eastern and southern Mexico from Tamaulipas to Yucatán Peninsula on east and Guerrero to Chiapas on Pacific side; Guatemala (except for area occupied by next form) and British Honduras through Central America to northwestern Colombia along Río Juradó, Chocó.

Megarynchus pitangua deserticola Griscom

Megarhynchus pitangua deserticola Griscom, 1930, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 414, p. 4—Sacapulas, 25 miles east of Nebaj, Río Negro valley, Guatemala.

Apparently restricted to arid valley of Río Negro, central Guatemala.

Megarynchus pitangua pitangua (Linnaeus)

[*Lanius*] *Pitangva* [sic] Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 136; based on *Tyrannus brasiliensis* Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **2**, p. 402, pl. 36, fig. 5—Brazil; restricted to Rio de Janeiro by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brazil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 151.

Northern South America from Caribbean Colombia east across Venezuela to Trinidad and the Guianas; south in Magdalena Valley and eastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador (except in neighborhood of Zamora), eastern Peru, probably the whole of Brazil, northern Bolivia, Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina from eastern Formosa to Corrientes and Misiones. Migratory in Argentina.

Megarynchus pitangua chrysogaster Sclater

Megarhynchus chrysogaster Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **28**, p. 281—Babahoyo, Los Ríos, Ecuador.

Western side of Andes of Ecuador from Esmeraldas southward, and northern Piura, northwestern Peru; possibly crossing Andes to eastern side at Zamora, southern Ecuador.

GENUS MYIOZETETES SCLATER

Myiozetetes Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **27**, pp. 45, 46. Type, by original designation, "*Elainia cayennensis*, Auct." = *Muscicapa cayanensis* Linnaeus.

MYIOZETETES CAYANENSIS

Myiozetetes cayanensis hellmayri Hartert and Goodson

Myiozetetes cayanensis hellmayri Hartert and Goodson, 1917, Novit. Zool., **24**, p. 412—Cachabí, Esmeraldas, Ecuador.

Myiozetetes cayanensis harterti Bangs and Penard, 1921, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **64**, p. 374—Loma del León, Panama.

Eastern Panama from Chiriquí eastward; Colombia (except eastern side of Eastern Andes) and extreme western Venezuela in Maracaibo drainage in Zulia, northern Táchira, and northwestern Mérida; extending south through western Ecuador to near Peruvian boundary.

Myiozetetes cayanensis rufipennis Lawrence

Myiozetetes rufipennis Lawrence, 1869, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **9,** p. 267—Valencia, Carabobo, Venezuela.

Northern Venezuela from Carabobo to Sucre, and in southwest in Orinoco drainage in southern Táchira and Mérida, east through Apure and Orinoco Valley; Colombia on eastern side of Eastern Andes to the Orinoco, and eastern Ecuador. Orinoco birds show a trend toward *cayanensis.*

Myiozetetes cayanensis cayanensis (Linnaeus)

[*Muscicapa*] *cayanensis* Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1,** p. 327; based on *Muscicapa Cayanensis* Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **2,** p. 404, pl. 38, fig. 4—Cayenne.

Southern Venezuela from Cerro Duida and Casiquiare region to Auyan-tepui, Cerro Roraima, and the Orinoco mouth, the Guianas, and Brazil from Rio Negro and Rio Tapajós east to Maranhão and Piauí; northern and western Bolivia, and southern Brazil from northern Mato Grosso to Goías and western Minas Gerais.

Myiozetetes cayanensis erythropterus (Lafresnaye)

Tyrannula erythroptera Lafresnaye, 1853, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, **5,** p. 56—Brazil; restricted to Rio de Janeiro by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt., 2, p. 156.

Southeastern Brazil in Rio de Janeiro and eastern Minas Gerais.

MYIOZETETES SIMILIS

Myiozetetes similis primulus van Rossem

Myiozetetes similis primulus van Rossem, 1930, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **6,** p. 198—Tesia, Sonora, Mexico.

Southern Sonora and northern Sinaloa, Mexico.

Myiozetetes similis hesperis Phillips

Myiozetetes similis hesperis Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **86,** p. 107—10 km. S. and 1 km. W. of Tepic, Nayarit, Mexico.

Lower parts of Pacific slope of Mexico from southern Sinaloa (north at least to Rosario) and southern Zacatecas south and east to southwestern Puebla and at least southeastern Oaxaca.

Myiozetetes similis texensis (Giraud)

Muscicapa texensis Giraud, 1841, Descr. Sixteen New Species N. Amer. Birds, pl. 1—Texas; error, restricted to Xalapa [= Jalapa], Veracruz, Mexico by Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **86,** p. 108.

Eastern and southern Mexico from Tamaulipas south and east to Yucatán Peninsula; Guatemala and British Honduras to Costa Rica, except southwest.

Myiozetetes similis columbianus Cabanis and Heine

M[*yiozetetes*] *columbianus* Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum **2,** p. 62—Puerto Cabello, Venezuela and Cartagena, Colombia; restricted to Cartagena (J. T. Z.).

Tropical zone of southwestern Costa Rica through Panama to northern coast of Colombia and Magdalena Valley; east across northern Venezuela to Sucre, and from southern Táchira through middle and lower Orinoco Valley, and south in eastern Bolívar to Río Icabarú.

Myiozetetes similis similis (Spix)

Muscicapa similis Spix, 1825, Avium Spec. Nov. Brasil, **2,** p. 18, part (not pl. 25)—Amazon River; restricted to mouth of Rio Madeira, Brazil by Zimmer, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 963, p. 19.

M[*yiozetetes*] *similis connivens* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1906, Ornis, **13,** p. 87—Santa Ana, Urubamba, Peru.

Myiozetetes similis fiedleri Dunajewski, 1939, Acta Ornith. Mus. Zool. Polonici, **3**(2), p. 11—Cumaría, Ucayali region, Peru.

Eastern Colombia, east of Eastern Andes, from Norte de Santander southward, and east to southwestern Venezuela in Amazonas and southern Bolívar, south across eastern Ecuador and eastern and central Peru to northern Bolivia, and east in Brazil through Amazon drainage to Monte Alegre and Santarém, western Pará; recorded from Amapá.

Myiozetetes similis pallidiventris Pinto

M[*yiozetetes*] *similis pallidiventris* Pinto, 1935, Rev. Mus. Paulista, **19,** p. 212—inlet on Baía de Todos os Santos, Ilha de Madre de Deus, Bahia, Brazil. Resdescribed 1937, XII Cong. Int. Zool., **3,** p. 1837.

Eastern Brazil from Eastern Pará to Paraíba and south to northern Santa Catarina, and Misiones, northeastern Argentina; eastern Paraguay.

Myiozetetes similis grandis Lawrence

Myiozetetes grandis Lawrence, 1871, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **23,** p. 234—Tumbes, Peru.

Western Ecuador from Esmeraldas southward and Tumbes, extreme northwestern Peru.

MYIOZETETES GRANADENSIS

Myiozetetes granadensis granadensis Lawrence

Myiozetetes granadensis Lawrence, 1862, Ibis, p. 11—Isthmus of Panama.

Eastern Honduras to central-eastern Panama.

Myiozetetes granadensis occidentalis Zimmer

Myiozetetes granadensis occidentalis Zimmer, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 963, p. 22—Barbacoas, southwestern Colombia.

Eastern Panama in southern Darién through western Colombia in Atlántico and northern Bolívar southward west of Andes, and western Ecuador to extreme northwestern Peru (Tumbes).

Myiozetetes granadensis obscurior Todd

Myiozetetes granadensis obscurior Todd, 1925, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **38,** p. 95—São Paulo de Olivença, Rio Solimoes, Brazil.

Eastern Colombia, east of Eastern Andes, east to central-southern Venezuela in central Bolívar, south in eastern Ecuador and eastern Peru to northern Bolivia, and western Brazil in western Amazonas and Guaporé.

MYIOZETETES LUTEIVENTRIS

Myiozetetes luteiventris luteiventris (Sclater)

Elaenia luteiventris Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **26,** p. 71—Río Napo, Ecuador.

Locally from southeastern Colombia east to southern Venezuela, south to central eastern Peru, and through Amazon Valley in Brazil east to Rio Tapajós.

Myiozetetes luteiventris septentrionalis Blake

Myiozetetes luteiventris septentrionalis Blake, 1961, Fieldiana: Zool. [Chicago], **44,** p. 63—Palomeu Airstrip, Tapanahoni River, Marowijne District, Surinam.

Surinam and Amapá, Brazil.

Genus CONOPIAS Cabanis and Heine

Conopias Cabanis and Heine,[1] 1859, Mus. Heineanum, **2,** p. 62. Type, by monotypy, *Tyrannula superciliosa* Swainson = *Muscicapa trivirgata* Wied.

Coryphotriccus Ridgway, 1906, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **19,** p. 115. Type, by original designation, *Pitangus albovittatus* Lawrence.

CONOPIAS INORNATUS

Conopias inornatus (Lawrence)

Myiozetetes inornatus Lawrence, 1869, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **9,** p. 268—Valencia, Carabobo, Venezuela.

Northern Venezuela from Carabobo to Anzoátegui, south over savannas to Apure and northern Bolívar.

CONOPIAS PARVA

Conopias parva distincta (Ridgway)

Coryphotriccus albovittatus distinctus Ridgway, 1908, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **21,** p. 191—Río Reventazón, near Guayabo, Costa Rica.

Lower Caribbean slopes of Costa Rica.

Conopias parva albovittata (Lawrence)

Pitangus albovittatus Lawrence, 1862, Ibis, p. 11—Isthmus of Panama.

Tropical zone of Panama, from the Canal Zone eastward, through Pacific Colombia to Esmeraldas, northwestern Ecuador.

---

[1] An earlier name, *Myiacleptes* Reichenbach, 1850, Avium Syst. Nat., pl. 67, was presumably identified by G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 49, who specified the type as *Tyrannula superciliosa* Swainson [= *Muscicapa trivirgata* Wied]. The type designation is unacceptable since the identity of that species or any of its congeners with Reichenbach's figure is not indicated, and it can not be considered as available under Opinion 46 of the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature.

Likewise, "*Cephalanius* Bonaparte, 1854," cited by Sclater, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **14,** p. 173, as equivalent to *Conopias* and with its type *C. trivirgata*, is unavailable here since it appears never to have been published by Bonaparte and its first valid usage was by Gray (*op. cit.*, p. 146) who specified the type species as *Muscicapa superciliosa* Gmelin (unidentifiable) and who, not Bonaparte, must be credited as the author of the name.—J. T. Z.

Conopias parva parva (Pelzeln)

Pitangus parvus Pelzeln, 1868, Ornith. Brasil., **2,** pp. 111, 181—Marabitanas, Rio Negro, Brazil.

Tropical zone of southern Venezuela in western Amazonas and eastern Bolívar; the Guianas south to upper Rio Negro region of northern Brazil, and Amapá.

CONOPIAS TRIVIRGATA

Conopias trivirgata berlepschi Snethlage

Conopias trivirgata berlepschi Snethlage, 1914, Ornith. Monatsb., **22,** p. 42—Faro, Rio Jamundá, [= Nhamundá], Brazil.

Venezuela in southwestern Bolívar; northeastern Peru on the Ucayali; both banks of lower Amazon from Manacapurú and Tefé east to Óbidos and Santarém, Brazil.

Conopias trivirgata trivirgata (Wied)

M[*uscicapa*] *trivirgata* Wied, 1831, Beitr. Naturg. Brasilien, **3**(2), p. 871—Bahia, Brazil.

Southeastern Brazil from Bahia to Paraná, eastern Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina in Misiones.

CONOPIAS CINCHONETI

Conopias cinchoneti icterophrys (Lafresnaye)

T[*yrannula*] *icterophrys* Lafresnaye, 1845, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **8,** p. 341—"Bogotá," Colombia.

Upper tropical and subtropical zones of Colombia in all three ranges but not on Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta; doubtfully on eastern slope of Eastern Andes; Sierra de Perijá, Venezuela.

Conopias cinchoneti cinchoneti (Tschudi)

T[*yrannus*] *cinchoneti* Tschudi, 1844, Archiv. f. Naturg., **10**(1), p. 272—Peru; restricted to highlands of Junín by Zimmer, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 963, p. 17.

Scattered localities in upper tropical zone of eastern Ecuador and Central Andes of Peru.

GENUS **MYIODYNASTES** BONAPARTE

Myiodynastes Bonaparte, 1857, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, **2,** p. 35. Type, by monotypy, "*Myiodynastes audax* Bp.

ex Gm."[1] = *Muscicapa audax* Gmelin = *Muscicapa maculata* Müller.

cf. Blake, 1958, Fieldiana: Zool. [Chicago], **36,** p. 537 (*hemichrysus*).

MYIODYNASTES HEMICHRYSUS

Myiodynastes hemichrysus (Cabanis)

Hypermitres hemichrysus Cabanis, 1861, Journ. f. Ornith., **9,** p. 247—Los Frailes, Costa Rica.

Subtropical zone of Costa Rica and western Panama to Veraguas.

MYIODYNASTES CHRYSOCEPHALUS

Myiodynastes chrysocephalus cinerascens Todd

Myiodynastes chrysocephalus cinerascens Todd, 1912(May), Ann. Carnegie Mus., **8,** p. 209—Páramo de Rosas, Lara, Venezuela.

Myiodynastes chrysocephalus intermedius Chapman, 1912 (July), Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **31,** p. 152—Las Nubes, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Myiodynastes chrysocephalus venezuelanus Hellmayr and Seilern, 1912(Sept.), Archiv. f. Naturg., **78,** ser. A, **5,** p. 82—La Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo, Venezuela.

Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia and northern Venezuela from Sierra de Perijá in Zulia, and Táchira, east to Monagas and Sucre.

Myiodynastes chrysocephalus minor Taczanowski and Berlepsch

Myiodynastes chrysocephalus minor Taczanowski and Berlepsch, 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 91—Machay and Hacienda Mapoto, Tungurahua, Ecuador; type from Machay, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 128.

Eastern Panama in Darién; upper tropical and subtropical zones of Colombia (except in Santa Marta region) south through Ecuador to Loja.

---

[1] Only the fact that Gmelin appears to have used the specific name *audax* for a single species makes this reference identifiable as given.—J. T. Z.

Myiodynastes chrysocephalus chrysocephalus (Tschudi)

Sc[*aphorhynchus*] *chrysocephalus* Tschudi, 1844, Archiv. f. Naturg., **10**(1), p. 272—Peru; restricted to Chanchamayo, Junín by Hellmayr, 1920, Archiv f. Naturg., **85**, ser. A, **10**, p. 56.

Subtropical zone of Central and Eastern Andes of Peru from San Martín to northern Puno, and Bolivia from La Paz to Chuquisaca.

MYIODYNASTES BAIRDII

Myiodynastes bairdii (Gambel)

S[*aurophagus*] *bairdii* Gambel, 1847, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **1**, p. 40—California; error, Guayaquil, Ecuador, proposed by Chapman, 1926, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **55**, p. 513.

Central western Ecuador from Manabí southward, and northwestern Peru south to La Libertad.

MYIODYNASTES MACULATUS

Myiodynastes maculatus insolens Ridgway

M[*yiodynastes*] *audax insolens* Ridgway, 1887, Manual North Amer. Birds, p. 332—Mirador, Veracruz, Mexico.

Breeds in eastern Mexico from southern Tamaulipas and Oaxaca southward, Guatemala, British Honduras, and Honduras; winters in northern South America.

Myiodynastes maculatus difficilis Zimmer

Myiodynastes maculatus difficilis Zimmer, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 963, p. 9—Bebedero, Costa Rica.

Western Costa Rica south through Panama, including Isla Coiba, to Colombia (except ranges of *nobilis* and *chapmani*) and Venezuela east to Falcón and south to Barinas.

Myiodynastes maculatus nobilis Sclater

Myiodynastes nobilis Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **27**, p. 42—Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Northeastern Colombia from Córdoba east in Caribbean coastal region to Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and western side of Sierra de Perijá.

Myiodynastes maculatus tobagensis Zimmer

Myiodynastes maculatus tobagensis Zimmer, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 963, p. 7—Mariah, Tobago.

Tobago, Trinidad, Venezuela (except for range of *difficilis*), and Guyana.

Myiodynastes maculatus chapmani Zimmer

Myiodynastes maculatus chapmani Zimmer, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 963, p. 11—Esmeraldas, Ecuador.

Pacific Colombia in Serrania de Baudó of Chocó, western Ecuador, and Peru south to Piura.

Myiodynastes maculatus maculatus (Müller)

Muscicapa maculata P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst. suppl., p. 169—Cayenne.

Myiodynastes maculatus stresemanni Meise, 1949, in Ornith. Biol. Wissensch., p. 81—Pôrto de Moz [= Mós], Rio Xingú, Pará, Brazil.[1]

Surinam, Cayenne, and northern Brazil from upper Rio Negro to south bank of the Amazon east to northwestern Maranhão and west to eastern Peru along Río Napo and Río Ucayali.

Myiodynastes maculatus solitarius (Vieillot)

Tyrannus solitarius Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **35,** p. 88; based on "Suirirí chorreado todo," no. 196, of Azara, 1805, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paraguay Rio Plata, **2,** p. 145—Paraguay.

Central and southern Peru east across southern Brazil and north, at least along eastern tier of states, to northern Maranhão; Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, and northern Argentina south to La Rioja, La Pampa, and Buenos Aires. Migrating north in winter to eastern Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas, Ecuador, Peru, and intermediate localities in Brazil. Wintering as far south as central Peru and Bahia, Brazil. One record from Chile (Prov. Atacama).

MYIODYNASTES LUTEIVENTRIS

Myiodynastes luteiventris Sclater

Myiodynastes luteiventris Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **27,** p. 42—"Mexico merid., Guatemala, et America centrali"; restricted to Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico by Brodkorb, 1943, Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool., Univ. Michigan, no. 55, p. 63.

---

[1] The population on the south bank of the lower Amazon (Rio Tapajós, Rio Xingú, etc.) is unstable and variously intermediate between *maculatus* and *solitarius*. It is doubtfully entitled to separate recognition.—J. T. Z.

Myiodynastes luteiventris vicinior Cory, 1916, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Ornith. Ser., **1,** p. 342—Yurimaguas, Peru.

Myiodynastes luteiventris swarthi van Rossem, 1927, Condor, **29,** p. 126—Huachuca Mountains, Arizona.

Mountains of southern Arizona and tropical Mexico on both sides of the plateau, south through Central America to Costa Rica. Migratory, wintering in Peru and northern Bolivia.

Genus **LEGATUS** Sclater

Legatus Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **27,** p. 46 (in text). Type, by original designation, "*Legatus albicollis* (Vieillot) = *Muscicapa legatus,* Licht." = *Platyrhynchos leucophaius* Vieillot.

LEGATUS LEUCOPHAIUS

Legatus leucophaius variegatus (Sclater)

Elaenia variegata Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **24**(1856), p. 297—Córdoba, Veracruz, Mexico.

Southeastern Mexico from San Luis Potosí to Oaxaca and Quintana Roo; British Honduras, Guatemala, and Honduras. At least partially migratory.

Legatus leucophaius leucophaius (Vieillot)

Platyrhynchos leucophaius Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **27,** p. 11—"l'Amérique méridionale"; type from Cayenne, *fide* Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 117.

Legatus variegatus nevagans Chubb, 1919, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **40,** p. 43—Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia.

? *Empidonomus minor* Stolzmann, 1926, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici Hist. Nat., **5,** p. 227—environs of Cayenne.

Nicaragua south along Andes to central Peru in Junín; east through Santa Marta region, Colombia and Venezuela to the Guianas and south across Brazil to Mato Grosso and Rio Grande do Sul, northern and eastern Bolivia from La Paz and El Beni to Santa Cruz, northern Argentina from Tucumán to Misiones, and Paraguay. Migratory in both northernmost and southernmost parts of range.

Genus EMPIDONOMUS Cabanis and Heine

Empidonomus Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum, **2,** p. 76. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa varia* Vieillot.

EMPIDONOMUS VARIUS

Empidonomus varius rufinus (Spix)

Muscicapa rufina Spix, 1825, Avium Spec. Nov. Brasil., **2,** p. 22, pl. 31, figs. 1, 2—"in Provincia fl. Amazonum"; restricted to Santarém, Rio Tapajós, Brazil (J. T. Z.).

Empidonomus jelskii Stolzmann, 1926, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici Hist. Nat., **5,** p. 226—Saint-Laurent de Maroni, French Guiana.

West-central Venezuela from Barinas and Portuguesa east through Amazonas and eastern Bolívar and northeast to Sucre; the Guianas, south in northern Brazil to the Amazon and east on both banks across Pará, southeast as far as Bahia; upstream on Rio Madeira to near Bolivian boundary.

Empidonomus varius varius (Vieillot)

Muscicapa varia Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **21,** p. 458; based on "Suiriri chorreado debaxo," no. 187, of Azara, 1805, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paraguay Rio Plata, **2,** p. 125—Paraguay.

Empidonomus varius septentrionalis Todd, 1916, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **29,** p. 96—El Trompillo, Carabobo, Venezuela.

Eastern Bolivia, southern Brazil from Mato Grosso to Goiás and Minas Gerais, northern Argentina to La Pampa and San Luis; Paraguay; occasionally Uruguay. Migrating in winter to eastern Colombia, northern Venezuela, the Guianas, northeastern Peru, and intermediate points in Bolivia and central and northern Brazil.

EMPIDONOMUS AURANTIOATROCRISTATUS

Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus pallidiventris Hellmayr

Empidonomus aurantio-atro-cristatus minor Hellmayr, 1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 5, p. 116—São Luís, Maranhão, Brazil.

Empidonomus aurantio-atro-cristatus pallidiventris Hellmayr, 1929, *op. cit.,* **12,** p. 309. New name for *E. a. minor*

Hellmayr, preoccupied by *E. minor* Stolzmann, 1926, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonic; Hist. Nat., **5,** p. 227.

Eastern Brazil from right bank of Rio Tapajós east to northern Goiás and Piauí.

Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus aurantioatrocristatus (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

T[yrannus] aurantio-atro cristatus [sic] d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 45—Valle Grande, Santa Crus, Bolivia.

Northern and eastern Bolivia; southern Brazil from southern Mato Grosso and southern Goiás south across northern Argentina to Mendoza, La Pampa, and Buenos Aires, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Migrating north in winter to northwestern Aragua and southern Amazonas, Venezuela, eastern Colombia in Putumayo, northern Amazonas, Brazil, and Loreto and eastern San Martín, northeastern Peru.

Genus TYRANNOPSIS Ridgway

Tyrannopsis Ridgway, 1905, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **18,** p. 209. Type, by original designation, *Muscicapa sulphurea* Spix.

TYRANNOPSIS SULPHUREA

Tyrannopsis sulphurea (Spix)

Muscicapa sulphurea Spix, 1825, Avium Spec. Nov. Brasil., **2,** p. 16, pl. 20—Brazil; restricted to Manáos, Rio Negro, by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Pub. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 160.

Tropical zone of eastern Colombia east to northern Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas, south to northeastern Peru and Amazon Valley; eastern Brazil in Maranhão and Goiás. Records over this area are scattered.

Genus TYRANNUS Lacepède[1]

Tyrannus Lacepède, 1799, Tabl. Méth. Mamm. Ois., p. 5. Type, by tautonymy, *Lanius tyrannus* Linnaeus.

---

[1] *L[aphyctes] apolites* Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum, **2,** p. 77, is believed to be a hybrid between *Tyrannus m. melancholicus* and *Empidonomus v. varius* (cf. Meise, 1949, Ornith. Biol. Wissensch., pp. 61-68).—M. A. T.

Muscivora Lacepède, 1799, Tabl. Méth. Mamm. Ois., p. 5. Type, by subsequent designation (Fischer, 1813, Zoognosia, 3rd ed., **1,** p. 54), *Muscicapa forficata* Gmelin.

Tolmarchus Ridgway, 1905, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **18,** p. 209. Type, by original designation, *Pitangus taylori* Sclater.

cf. Smith, 1966, Publ. Nuttall Ornith. Club, no. 6, 250 pp.

TYRANNUS NIVEIGULARIS

Tyrannus niveigularis Sclater

Tyrannus niveigularis Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **28,** p. 281—Babahoyo, Los Ríos, Ecuador.

Southwestern Colombia in Nariño, western Ecuador including islands, and northwestern Peru to Ancash.

TYRANNUS ALBOGULARIS

Tyrannus albogularis Burmeister

Tyrannus albogularis Burmeister, 1856, Syst. Uebers. Thiere Brasil, **2,** p. 465—Bahia and Pernambuco, Brazil; error?, emended to Lagoa Santa, Minas Gerais by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool. São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 134.

Locally in tropical lowlands north to Sucre, Venezuela and the Guyanas, west to eastern Peru, east to western Pará, Amapá, Goiás, and Minas Gerais, and south to São Paulo, Mato Grosso, and northern Bolivia.

TYRANNUS MELANCHOLICUS

Tyrannus melancholicus satrapa (Cabanis and Heine)[1]

Laphyctes satrapa Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum, **2,** p. 77—Mexico; type from Jalapa, cf. Meise, 1949, Ornith. Biol. Wissen., p. 68.

Tyrannus melancholicus occidentalis Hartert and Goodson, 1917, Novit. Zool., **24,** p. 412—San Blas, Tepic, Mexico.

Southeastern Arizona south through tropical western Mexico and from southern San Luis Potosí and Tamaulipas south through tropical eastern Mexico and the whole of Central America to northern Colombia, most of northern Venezuela,

---

[1] This is *T. m. chloronotus* of Hellmayr.—M. A. T.

Trinidad, Tobago and Grenada; intergrades with *melancholicus* along periphery of South American range. Casual to British Columbia and California.

Tyrannus melancholicus melancholicus Vieillot

Tyrannus melancholicus Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **35,** p. 84, based on "Suiririí-guazú," no. 198, of Azara, 1805, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paraguay Rio Plata, **2,** p. 152—Paraguay.

Tyrannus melancholicus obscurus Zimmer, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 962, p. 17—Palambla, Piura, Peru.

Tyrannus melancholicus zimmeri Pinto, 1954, Papéis Avulsos, Dept. Zool., São Paulo, **12,** p. 67—Manacapuru, Amazonas, Brazil.

Virtually the whole of tropical South America, except for ranges of *chloronotus* and *despotes,* south in Argentina to Rio Negro.[1] Migratory in southern part of range.

Tyrannus melancholicus despotes (Lichtenstein)

M[*uscicapa*] *Despotes* Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. Zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 55—Bahia, Brazil.

Northeastern Brazil from Amapá, Maranhão, and Ceará to Bahia.

TYRANNUS COUCHII

Tyrannus couchii Baird

Tyrannus couchii Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rept. Expl. Surv. R.R. Pacific, **9,** pp. 170, 175—Nuevo León and San Diego, Nuevo León, Mexico.

Tyrannus chloronotus Berlepsch, 1907, Ornis, **14,** p. 474—Temax, Yucatán, Mexico.

Southern Texas (lower Rio Grande Valley) south in eastern Mexico to Yucatán and Oaxaca, British Honduras, and northern Guatemala; appears to hybridize with *melancholicus* in southern Veracruz. Casual to Louisiana.

---

[1] This treatment of subspecies is admittedly imperfect, but a proper analysis of variation in South America would require the study of enormous series, and time is not available.—M. A. T.

One or more races of *T. melancholicus* have occurred as vagrants north of the breeding range in North America and the West Indies. —J. B.

TYRANNUS VOCIFERANS

Tyrannus vociferans vociferans Swainson

Tyrannus vociferans Swainson, 1826, Quart. Journ. Sci., Litt. Arts Roy. Inst., **20**(40), p. 273—Temascáltepec, Mexico.

Central California and southeastern Montana to western Texas and south to Michoacán and San Luis Potosí, Mexico; wintering from southern California to Guatemala. Casual to east of its range on migration.

Tyrannus vociferans xenopterus Griscom

Tyrannus vociferans xenopterum Griscom, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **75,** p. 391—Chilpancingo, Guerrero, Mexico.

Highlands of Guerrero, Mexico.

TYRANNUS CRASSIROSTRIS

Tyrannus crassirostris pompalis Bangs and Peters

Tyrannus crassirostris pompalis Bangs and Peters, 1928, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **68,** p. 396—Hacienda San Rafael, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Tyrannus crassirostris sequestratus van Rossem, 1941, Condor, **43,** p. 250—Rancho La Arizona, 3,200 ft., Sonora, Mexico.

Extreme southeastern Arizona; Pacific slope of Mexico from northern Sonora to Colima. Partly migratory in Sonora.

Tyrannus crassirostris crassirostris Swainson

Tyrannus crassirostris Swainson, 1826, Quart. Journ. Sci. Litt. Arts Roy. Inst., **20**(40), p. 273—Mexico; restricted to Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico by Bangs and Peters, 1928, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **68,** p. 396.

Southwestern Mexico; to western Guatemala in winter.

TYRANNUS VERTICALIS

Tyrannus verticalis Say

Tyrannus verticalis Say, 1823, in Long's Exped. Rocky Mountains, **2,** p. 60—near La Junta, Colorado.

Western North America, breeding from southern British Columbia to western Minnesota and occasionally Ohio, south to northern Baja California, Sonora, Chihuahua and western Texas. Winters from western Mexico to Guatemala, and Costa Rica. Casual in Michigan and Manitoba, and frequently accidental east to Maine and Maritime Provinces of Canada.

TYRANNUS FORFICATA[1]

Tyrannus forficata (Gmelin)

M[uscicapa] forficata Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**(2), p. 931; based on "Moucherolle a queue fourchue du Mexique" of Buffon, 1770-1786, Hist. Nat. Ois., **4**, p. 564; Daubenton, 1765-81, Planches Énlum., pl. 677—Nova Hispania [= Mexico].

Breeds from southern Nebraska and southwestern Missouri to eastern New Mexico, Texas and western Louisiana, and occasionally adjoining Mexico; breeding range expanding. Winters from southern Texas through eastern Mexico to Panama, and sparsely in Florida; vagrant to Cuba and much of North America.

TYRANNUS SAVANA

Tyrannus savana monachus Hartlaub

Tyrannus (*Milvulus*) *monachus* Hartlaub, 1844, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **7**, p. 214—Guatemala.

Southern Mexico in southern Veracruz, Oaxaca, and Tabasco south through Central America to Colombia (except Santa Marta, Guajira, Nariño, and Amazonian regions), Venezuela, Surinam, and Amapá, and north-central Brazil along Rio Cotinga and lower Rio Negro. Birds from Brazil may be winter migrants from north.

Tyrannus savana sanctaemartae (Zimmer)

Muscivora tyrannus sanctaemartae Zimmer, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 962, p. 7, fig. 1—Bonda, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Caribbean coast region of northern Colombia from Bolívar to Magdalena and Guajira, including Santa Marta area; northwestern Venezuela on Peninsula of Guajira.

Tyrannus savana circumdatus (Zimmer)

Muscivora tyrannus circumdatus Zimmer, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 962, p. 8, fig. 1—Taurarý, right bank of Rio Tapajós, Brazil.

South bank of Rio Amazonas and islands near Santarém, and both banks of Rio Tapajós, Brazil; Amapá.

---

[1] Davis and Webster, 1970, Condor, **72**, pp. 37-42, record a hybrid *T. verticalis* × *T. forficata*.—M. A. T.

Tyrannus savana savana Vieillot

[*Muscicapa*] *Tyrannus* Linnaeus, 1766 (not *Lanius tyrannus* Linnaeus, 1758), Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1,** p. 325; based on "*Tyrannus cauda bifurca*" Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **2,** p. 395, pl. 39, fig. 3—Canada and Surinam; restricted to Surinam by Zimmer, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 962, p. 1

Tyrannus savana Vieillot, 1808, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér. Sept., **1**(1807), p. 72, pl. 43; new name for *Muscicapa tyrannus* Linnaeus.

Breeding over most of Argentina, eastern Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, and southeastern Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul), south to Patagonia and Falkland Islands. Migrates north over almost whole of South America east of Andes to north coast from Magdalena, Colombia to Surinam (no authentic records from Cayenne), and north through Trinidad and Tobago to Grenada and Grenadines; casually to Cuba and eastern United States, and coastal Peru and Chile.

TYRANNUS TYRANNUS

Tyrannus tyrannus (Linnaeus)

Lanius tyrannus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** p. 94; based on "*Muscicapa corona rubra*" Catesby, 1731, Nat. Hist. Carolina, **1,** p. 55, pl. 55—America septentrionali; restricted to South Carolina by Amer. Ornith. Union, 1931, Check-list North Amer. Birds, ed. 4, p. 201.

Tyrannus tyrannus hespericola Oberholser, 1932, Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist., **4,** p. 3—mouth of Twenty Mile Creek, Warner Valley, nine miles south of Adel, Oregon.

Breeds in North America from northern British Columbia to Newfoundland and south to northern New Mexico, central Texas, and southern Florida. Winters in Andes from Colombia to southern Bolivia and northwestern Argentina, occasionally in Venezuela, Mato Grosso and northern Chile; casual in Bahamas, Cuba, Isle of Pines, Swan Island, and Old Providence.

TYRANNUS DOMINICENSIS

Tyrannus dominicensis dominicensis (Gmelin)

[*Lanius Tyrannus*] *dominicensis* β. Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., **1**(1), p. 302; based on "*Tyrannus dominicensis*" Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **2,** p. 394, pl. 38, fig. 2—Santo Domingo.

Tyrannus dominicensis fugax Brodkorb, 1950, Auk, **67,** p. 335—Cedar Key, Levy County, Florida.

Tyrannus dominicensis sequax Brodkorb, 1950, *op. cit.*, p. 337—Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines.

Tyrannus dominicensis tenax Brodkorb, 1950, *op. cit.*, p. 343—Isla de Margarita, Venezuela.

Southeastern United States in coastal southeastern South Carolina, coastal Georgia, and coastal Alabama; Bahama Islands, Greater Antilles; Caribbean coast region of southeastern Mexico and of Central America from Cozumel Island, Quintana Roo, Mexico south to northern and western Colombia; Venezuela south to northern Amazonas and northern Bolívar; Trinidad, Tobago, Margarita, Curaçao, and Bonaire islands. Winters mainly in South American parts of its range.

Tyrannus dominicensis vorax Vieillot

Tyrannus vorax Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **35,** p. 90—Martinique.

Lesser Antilles, for most part resident; Trinidad, Guyana, Surinam, Cayenne in winter.

TYRANNUS CAUDIFASCIATUS

Tyrannus caudifasciatus bahamensis (Bryant)

Pitangus bahamensis Bryant, 1864, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **9,** p. 279—Bahama Islands; type from Nassau, *fide* Bangs, 1925, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **67,** p. 203.

Northern Bahama Islands: Grand Bahama, Abaco, Andros, and New Providence.

Tyrannus caudifasciatus caudifasciatus d'Orbigny

Tyrannus caudifasciatus d'Orbigny, 1839, in Sagra, Hist. Fis. Pol. Nat. Cuba (pt. 2), **3,** Aves, p. 70, pl. 12; *idem*, 1839, [French ed.] Ornith., p. 82, pl. 12—Cuba.

Cuba.

Tyrannus caudifasciatus flavescens Parkes

Tyrannus caudifasciatus flavescens Parkes, 1963, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **36,** p. 131—Los Indios, Isle of Pines.

Isle of Pines, Greater Antilles.

Tyrannus caudifasciatus caymanensis (Nicoll)

Pitangus caymanensis Nicoll, 1904, Ibis, p. 582—Grand Cayman, West Indies.

Cayman Islands.

Tyrannus caudifasciatus jamaicensis (Chapman)
Pitangus jamaicensis Chapman, 1892, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **4,** p. 303—Moneague, Jamaica.
Jamaica.

Tyrannus caudifasciatus gabbii (Lawrence)
Pitangus Gabbii Lawrence, 1876, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **11,** p. 288—Hato Viejo, Mao River, Province of Santiago, Santo Domingo.
Hispaniola.

Tyrannus caudifasciatus taylori (Sclater)
Pitangus taylori Sclater, 1864, Ibis, p. 169—Puerto Rico.
Puerto Rico and Vieques Islands.

TYRANNUS CUBENSIS

Tyrannus cubensis Richmond
Ty[*r*]*annus magnirostris* d'Orbigny, 1839 (nec Swainson, 1831), in Sagra, Hist. Fis. Pol. Nat. Cuba (pt. 2), **3,** Aves, p. 69, pl. 13; *idem*, 1839, [French ed.] Ornith., p. 80, pl. 13—Cuba.
Tyrannus cubensis Richmond, 1898, Auk, **15,** p. 330; new name for *Tyrannus magnirostris* d'Orbigny.
Cuba, Isle of Pines, Great Inagua, and Caicos Islands; accidental on Isla Mujeres, Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Genus INCERTAE SEDIS

Genus XENOPSARIS Ridgway

Xenopsaris Ridgway, 1891, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **14,** p. 479. Type, by original designation, *Pachyrhamphus albinucha* Burmeister.

XENOPSARIS ALBINUCHA

Xenopsaris albinucha minor Hellmayr
Xenopsaris albinucha minor Hellmayr, 1920, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **3,** p. 17—Quiribana de Caicara, Río Orinoco, Venezuela.
Riparian sites in Venezuela in northeastern Lara, central Anzoátegui, western Apure, and northern Bolívar.

Xenopsaris albinucha albinucha (Burmeister)
Pachyrhamphus albinucha Burmeister, 1869, Proc. Zool. Soc.

London, 1868, p. 635—sedges of shores of Río de la Plata, near Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Scattered localities in northeastern Brazil, northern Bolivia, western Paraguay, and northern Argentina south to Córdoba, Santa Fe, and Buenos Aires.

SUBFAMILY TITYRINAE

DAVID W. SNOW

GENUS PACHYRAMPHUS GRAY

Pachyramphus G. R. Gray, 1840, List Genera Birds, p. 31. Type, by original designation, *Psaris Cuvierii* Swainson = *Tityra viridis* Vieillot.

Platypsaris Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 72. Type, by subsequent designation (Sclater, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **14,** p. 333), *Pachyrhynchus aglaiae* Lafresnaye.

PACHYRAMPHUS VIRIDIS

Pachyramphus viridis griseigularis Salvin and Godman

Pachyrhamphus griseigularis Salvin and Godman, 1883, Ibis, p. 208—Roraima, British Guiana [= Venezuela].

Tropical zone of southeastern Venezuela in eastern Bolívar, and locally in eastern Brazil, both north and south of lower Amazon (lower Rio Tapajós and Ilha de Marajó).

Pachyramphus viridis xanthogenys Salvadori and Festa

Pachyrhamphus xanthogenys Salvadori and Festa, 1898, Bol. Mus. Zool. Torino, **13,** no. 330, p. 1—Río Zamora, Ecuador.

Tropical zone of eastern Ecuador.

Pachyramphus viridis peruanus Hartert and Goodson

Pachyrhamphus peruanus Hartert and Goodson, 1917, Novit. Zool., **24,** p. 410—Chanchamayo, 1,500 m., Cuzco, southeastern Peru [= Dept. Junín, central Peru].

Tropical zone of central Peru in Huánuco and Junín.

Pachyramphus viridis viridis (Vieillot)

Tityra viridis Vieillot, 1816, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **3,** p. 348; based on "Caracterizados verde y corona negra," no. 210, of Azara, 1805, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paraguay Rio Plata, **2,** p. 184—Paraguay.

Tropical zone of eastern Bolivia, northern Argentina, Paraguay, and central and eastern Brazil from Piauí, Ceará, and

Pernambuco south to Rio Grande do Sul and west to Mato Grosso, and eastern Uruguay.

PACHYRAMPHUS VERSICOLOR

Pachyramphus versicolor costaricensis Bangs

Pachyrhamphus versicolor costaricensis Bangs, 1908, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **4,** p. 26—Irazú, Costa Rica.

Subtropical zone of Costa Rica and Chiriquí, western Panama.

Pachyramphus versicolor versicolor (Hartlaub)

Vireo versicolor Hartlaub, 1843, Rev. Zool [Paris], **6,** p. 289—Nouvelle-Grenade [= "Bogotá," Colombia].

Pachyrhynchus squamatus Lafresnaye,[1] 1843, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **6,** p. 291—Colombie [= "Bogotá"].

Subtropical zone of western Venezuela in southern Lara, Zulia, Táchira and Mérida; Colombia from Norte de Santander south on both slopes of Eastern Andes and in Central Andes to Valle del Cauca, Nariño, and Huila; northern and central Ecuador.

Pachyramphus versicolor meridionalis Carriker

Pachyrhamphus versicolor meridionalis Carriker, 1934, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **86,** p. 319—Río Jelashte, 5,000 ft., San Martín, Peru.

Subtropical zone of southern Ecuador, and Peru from northern Amazonas to northern Puno, including extension on Pacific side of Western Andes in southwestern Cajamarca; Cochabamba, northern Bolivia.

PACHYRAMPHUS SPODIURUS[2]

Pachyramphus spodiurus Sclater

Pachyrhamphus spodiurus Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **28,** p. 279—Babahoyo, Los Ríos, Ecuador.

Tropical zone of western Ecuador and extreme northwestern Peru (Piura).

---

[1] Relegated to synonymy under *versicolor* by Cabanis, 1847, Archiv f. Naturg., **13**(1), p. 243, as first reviser.—J. T. Z.

[2] *Pachyramphus spodiurus* and *P. rufus* are closely related and replace one another geographically, together constituting a single zoogeographical species. Possibly they should be treated as conspecific.—D. W. S.

PACHYRAMPHUS RUFUS

Pachyramphus rufus rufus (Boddaert)

Muscicapa rufa Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 27; based on "le Gobe-mouche roux de Cayenne" of Daubenton, 1765-1781, Planches Enlum., pl. 453, fig. 1 (female)—Cayenne.

Pipra cinerea Boddaert, *tom. cit.*, p. 43; based on Daubenton, *tom. cit.*, pl. 687, fig. 1 (male)—Cayenne.[1]

Tropical zone of central Panama; Cauca and Magdalena valleys of Colombia from Guajira and Magdalena to Valle del Cauca and Huila and in Norte de Santander; most of Venezuela from Zulia to western Apure, east to Sucre, Monagas, and northern and eastern Bolívar; the Guianas and middle and lower Amazonian Brazil from Manacapurú and Tefé to Amapá, northeastern Pará and Maranhão.

Pachyramphus rufus juruanus Gyldenstolpe

Pachyramphus rufus juruanus Gyldenstolpe, 1951, Arkiv Zool., ser. 2, **2**, p. 229—Igarapé do Gordão, Rio Juruá (left bank), Amazonas, Brazil.

Tropical zone of eastern Peru in Loreto and western Brazil in southwestern Amazonas.

PACHYRAMPHUS CASTANEUS[2]

Pachyramphus castaneus intermedius Berlepsch

Pachyrhamphus intermedius Berlepsch, 1879, Ornith. Centralbl., **4**, p. 63—San Esteban and Puerto Cabello, Carabobo, Venezuela.

Tropical zone of northern Venezuela, on both sides of Coast Range from Falcón to Sucre and Monagas.

Pachyramphus castaneus parui Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Pachyramphus castaneus parui Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1949,

---

[1] Submerged as a synonym of *Muscicapa rufa* by Hellmayr, 1905, Abh. K. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Math.-Phys. Kl., **22**(3), p. 669.—J. T. Z.

[2] *Pachyramphus castaneus* and *P. cinnamomeus* are closely related and replace one another geographically, together constituting a single zoogeographical species. The morphological differences between them, though slight, seem too clear-cut to warrant treating them as conspecific.—D. W. S.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **62,** p. 188—Cerro Parú, 1,600 m., Amazonas, Venezuela.

Tropical zone at base of Cerro Parú, Amazonas, southern Venezuela.

Pachyramphus castaneus saturatus Chapman

Pachyrhamphus castaneus saturatus Chapman, 1914, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **33,** p. 628—La Morelia, Rio Caquetá, Colombia.

Tropical zone of southeastern Colombia from Meta southward; eastern Ecuador; northeastern and eastern Peru in Loreto and Cuzco; and western Amazonian Brazil in Amazonas east to Manacapurú and Rio Purús; northern Bolivia.

Pachyramphus castaneus amazonus Zimmer

Pachyramphus castaneus amazonus Zimmer, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 894, p. 6—Rosarinho, Rio Madeira (left bank), Brazil.

Lower Amazonian Brazil on both banks of Amazon in eastern Amazonas and Pará, east to Rio Tocantins.

Pachyramphus castaneus castaneus (Jardine and Selby)

Tityra castanea Jardine and Selby, 1827, Illus. Ornith., **1,** pl. 10, fig. 2 (*castaneus* on plate)—South America; restricted to Rio de Janeiro by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 34.

Southeastern Brazil from southeastern Goiás, southern Minas Gerais, and Espírito Santo to Rio Grande do Sul, possibly Bahia; southeastern Paraguay and northeastern Argentina in Misiones.

PACHYRAMPHUS CINNAMOMEUS

Pachyramphus cinnamomeus fulvidior Griscom

Pachyrhamphus cinnamomeus fulvidior Griscom, 1932, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **72,** p. 357—Toledo district, British Honduras.

Tropical zone of southeastern Mexico in Oaxaca, Chiapas, and Tabasco, Guatemala, and British Honduras to Costa Rica and extreme western Panama in western Bocas del Toro.

Pachyramphus cinnamomeus cinnamomeus Lawrence

Pachyramphus cinnamomeus Lawrence, 1861, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **7,** p. 295—along line of Panama Railroad; type from Lion Hill (McLeannon Collection), *fide* Salvin and Godman, 1890, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2,** p. 126.

Tropical zone of Panama, except western Bocas del Toro; northwestern Colombia east to upper Sinú valley, western Colombia west of Andes south into Ecuador to El Oro.

Pachyramphus cinnamomeus magdalenae Chapman[1]

Pachyrhamphus magdalenae Chapman, 1914, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **33,** p. 629—Algodonal, Río Magdalena, Bolívar, Colombia.

Northern Colombia from lower Sinú valley eastward, western Venezuela in Zulia, northern Táchira, and northern Mérida.

Pachyramphus cinnamomeus badius Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Pachyramphus cinnamomeus badius Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1955, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **68,** p. 54—Burgua, 350 m., Campamento Petrolero, Táchira, Venezuela.

Known only from type locality.

PACHYRAMPHUS POLYCHOPTERUS

Pachyramphus polychopterus similis Cherrie

Pachyrhamphus similis Cherrie, 1891, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **14,** p. 343—Greytown, Nicaragua.

Tropical zone of Central America from British Honduras (Toledo district) and Guatemala southward, extending into Colombia in extreme northern Chocó.

Pachyramphus polychopterus cinereiventris Sclater

Pachyrhamphus cinereiventris Sclater, 1862, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 242—Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Northern Colombia, except extreme northern Chocó, east to Santa Marta region.

Pachyramphus polychopterus dorsalis Sclater

Pachyramphus dorsalis Sclater, 1862, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds., p. 243—"Bogotá."

---

[1] Geographical variation needs clarification in the part of the species' range included under *magdalenae* and *badius.* Populations inland in northeastern Colombia and northwestern Venezuela may be subspecifically separable, and *badius* is unlikely to be as restricted as indicated here.—D. W. S.

Tropical zone and occasionally subtropical zone of central and southwestern Colombia, from western side of Eastern Andes in Cundinamarca, west to Western Andes in southern Antioquia, and south, crossing to western side of Western Andes in Nariño; northwestern Ecuador in Esmeraldas and northern Imbabura.

Pachyramphus polychopterus tristis (Kaup)

Psaris marginatus tristis Kaup, 1852, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **19**(1851), p. 48—no locality; Cayenne proposed by Bangs and Penard, 1921, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **64**, p. 387.

Tropical zone of northeastern Colombia in Norte de Santander, most of Venezuela (except at foot of Cerro Duida, southern Amazonas), Trinidad, Tobago, the Guianas, and northeastern Brazil from Roraima east to Maranhão and southeastern Pará.

Pachyramphus polychopterus tenebrosus Zimmer

Pachyramphus polychopterus tenebrosus Zimmer, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 894, p. 10—Puerto Indiana, Peru.

Tropical zone of southeastern Colombia in Caquetá, eastern Ecuador, and northeastern Peru in Loreto north of the Marañón, and across to south side in the west, and San Martín.

Pachyramphus polychopterus nigriventris Sclater[1]

Pachyrhynchus niger Spix, 1825 (nec *Lanius niger* Gmelin, 1788), Avium Bras. Spec. Nov., **2**, p. 33, pl. 45, fig. 1—no locality; "Amazonas prope Fonteboa" proposed by Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9**, p. 56.

Pachyrhamphus nigriventris Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **25**, p. 76. New name for *Pachyrhynchus niger* Spix.

Tropical zone of central-eastern Colombia, east of Andes in Meta; southernmost Venezuela in southern Amazonas at base of Cerro Duida; western Brazil on both sides of upper Amazon, east to Rio Jamundá and east bank of Rio Madeira in Amazonas and presumably Guaporé; eastern Peru south of the Marañón; and northern Bolivia in El Beni.

Pachyramphus polychopterus polychopterus (Vieillot)

Platyrhynchos polychopterus Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **27**, p. 10—Nouvelle-Hollande; Bahia,

---

[1] See Zimmer, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 894, p. 9.—J. B.

Brazil, proposed by Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 6, p. 179.

Eastern Brazil from Piauí and Ceará south to Alagoas and Bahia.

Pachyramphus polychopterus spixii (Swainson)

Pachyrynchus Spixii Swainson, 1837, Anim. Menag. (Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia, **98**), p. 289—Brazil; restricted to Rio de Janeiro by Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 6, p. 177.

Tropical and subtropical zones of northwestern Bolivia from Pando and La Paz to Santa Cruz and Tarija; southern Brazil from Mato Grosso eastward to Espírito Santo and south to Rio Grande do Sul; Paraguay; northern Argentina south to Tucumán, Córdoba, and northern Buenos Aires, and Uruguay.

PACHYRAMPHUS MARGINATUS[1]

Pachyramphus marginatus nanus Bangs and Penard

Pachyrhamphus marginatus nanus Bangs and Penard, 1921, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **64,** p. 395—Xeberos, Peruvian Amazon, Peru.

Tropical zone of Colombia east of Andes; Venezuela; the Guianas; Amazonian Brazil east to Maranhão; eastern Ecuador; eastern Peru; and northern Bolivia.

Pachyramphus marginatus marginatus (Lichtenstein)

T[*odus*] *marginatus* Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. Zool. Mus., Berlin, p. 51—Bahia, Brazil.

Tropical zone of coastal region of eastern Brazil from Pernambuco south to São Paulo.

PACHYRAMPHUS ALBOGRISEUS

Pachyramphus albogriseus ornatus Cherrie

Pachyrhamphus ornatus Cherrie, 1891, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **14,** p. 338—Barranca, Costa Rica.

Tropical and upper tropical zones of Central America[2] in

---

[1] *Pachyramphus marginatus* and *P. albogriseus* are closely related and replace one another geographically, together constituting a single zoogeographical species. Possibly they should be treated as conspecific.—D. W. S.

[2] The inclusion of Nicaragua in the range (Sclater, 1888, Cat. Birds. Brit. Mus., **14,** p. 347, and subsequent authors) is based on a misidentified specimen of *Pachyramphus polychopterus*.—D. W. S.

Costa Rica and western Panama; possibly also in Darién, eastern Panama.

Pachyramphus albogriseus coronatus Phelps and Phelps

Pachyramphus albogriseus coronatus Phelps and Phelps, 1953, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **66,** p. 135—Cerro Tamuypejocha, 1,975 m., upper Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela.

Upper tropical zone of northern Colombia in Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and northwestern Venezuela in Sierra de Perijá, Zulia.

Pachyramphus albogriseus albogriseus Sclater

Pachyrhamphus albo-griseus Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **25,** p. 78—part (male only)—"Bogotá," Colombia.

Subtropical zone of northern Venezuela from Mérida to western Sucre; eastern slopes of Eastern Andes of Colombia in Boyacá.

Pachyramphus albogriseus guayaquilensis Zimmer

Pachyramphus albogriseus guayaquilensis Zimmer, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 894, p. 17—Chimbo, 1,000 ft., western Ecuador.

Tropical zone of Guayaquil basin, western Ecuador, in Guayas, El Oro, and Esmeraldas; Isla Puná.

Pachyramphus albogriseus salvini Richmond

Pachyrhamphus similis Salvin, 1895 (*nec* Cherrie, 1891), Novit. Zool., **2,** p. 13—part; Chusgon (type), Viña, Succha, and Malea, Peru.

Pachyrhamphus salvini Richmond, 1899, Auk, **16,** p. 186. New name for *Pachyrhamphus similis* Salvin.

Subtropical zone of eastern Ecuador (apparently crossing to Pacific slope in Pichincha) and northern Peru from Pacific slope to eastern side of Central Andes in Piura, Amazonas, Cajamarca, and San Martín.

PACHYRAMPHUS MAJOR

Pachyramphus major uropygialis Nelson

Pachyrhamphus major uropygialis Nelson, 1899, Auk, **16,** p. 28—Plomosas, Sinaloa, Mexico.

Western Mexico in Sinaloa, western Durango, Michoacán, and Guerrero.

Pachyramphus major major (Cabanis)

Bathmidurus major Cabanis, 1847, Archiv f. Naturg., **13**(1),

p. 246—Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico.

Eastern Mexico from Nuevo León and San Luis Potosí south to Oaxaca and western Chiapas.

Pachyramphus major itzensis Nelson

Pachyrhamphus major itzensis Nelson, 1901, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **14,** p. 173—Chichén Itzá, Yucatán, Mexico.

Southeastern Mexico in Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

Pachyramphus major matudai Phillips

Pachyramphus major matudai Phillips, 1966, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **86,** p. 107—Finca Guatimoc, 7 km. north of Cacahoatán, southeastern Chiapas, Mexico.

Pacific slope of Chiapas and Guatemala.

Pachyramphus major australis Miller and Griscom

Pachyrhamphus major australis Miller and Griscom, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 159, p. 3—San Rafael del Norte, Nicaragua.

Northern Central America from Guatemala east to northern Nicaragua; perhaps British Honduras (specimens not racially identifiable, either *australis* or *itzensis*).

PACHYRAMPHUS SURINAMUS

Pachyramphus surinamus (Linnaeus)

[*Muscicapa*] *surinama* Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1,** p. 325—Surinam.

Surinam, Cayenne, and northeastern Brazil in northern Pará, north of the Amazon.

PACHYRAMPHUS AGLAIAE[1]

Pachyramphus aglaiae albiventris (Lawrence)

Hadrostomus albiventris Lawrence, 1867, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **8,** p. 475—plains of Colima, Colima, Mexico.

---

[1] *Pachyramphus aglaiae, P. homochrous, P. minor* and *P. validus* are closely related and replace one another geographically, except in parts of Brazil where *P. minor* and *P. validus* occur in the same areas but occupy different habitats. *P. aglaiae* and *P. homochrous* could be treated as conspecific, but further lumping of the species does not seem justified. In any case, the four forms together constitute a single zoogeographical species.—D. W. S.

Platypsaris aglaiae richmondi van Rossem, 1930, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **43,** p. 130—Saric, Sonora, Mexico.

Southwestern United States in southeastern Arizona, south through Sonora and along Pacific slope of Mexico from southern Sinaloa to Michoacán and northern Guerrero; up river valleys east to Chihuahua, Zacatecas, and Morelos.

Pachyramphus aglaiae insularis (Ridgway)

Platypsaris insularis Ridgway, 1887, Manual North Amer. Birds, p. 325—Las Tres Marías islands, Mexico.

Las Tres Marías islands, Nayarit, Mexico.

Pachyramphus aglaiae gravis (van Rossem)

Platypsaris aglaiae gravis van Rossem, 1938, Condor, **40,** p. 262—Alta Mira, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Southern United States in Hidalgo County, southern Texas and coastal region of northeastern Mexico in Tamaulipas and northern Veracruz, west across Tamaulipas to Nuevo León and San Luis Potosí.

Pachyramphus aglaiae aglaiae (Lafresnaye)

Pachyrhynchus Aglaiae Lafresnaye, 1839, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **2,** p. 98—Mexico; type from vicinity of Jalapa, Veracruz, *fide* Nelson, 1899, N. Amer. Fauna, Biol. Surv., **14,** p. 47.

Pacific coastal plain of Mexico from southern Guerrero to southern Oaxaca and highlands of southern Mexico from central Guerrero to west-central Veracruz, south to Oaxaca.

Pachyramphus aglaiae sumichrasti (Nelson)

Platypsaris aglaiae sumichrasti Nelson, 1897, Auk, **14,** p. 52—Otatitlán, Tlacotalpán, southern Veracruz, Mexico.

Lowlands of southeastern Mexico in central Veracruz, Tabasco, northern to southeastern Oaxaca, Chiapas, and Campeche; and western Guatemala.

Pachyramphus aglaiae yucatanensis (Ridgway)

Platypsaris aglaiae yucatanensis Ridgway, 1906, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **19,** p. 120—Yucatán, Mexico.

Southeastern Mexico in Yucatán, Campeche, and Quintana Roo.

Pachyramphus aglaiae latirostris Bonaparte

Pachyramphus latirostris Bonaparte, 1854, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, **38,** p. 658—Nicaragua; restricted to Chinandega, western Nicaragua (J. T. Z.).

Pacific slope of Central America from northern El Salvador to northwestern Costa Rica.

Pachyramphus aglaiae hypophaeus (Ridgway)

Platypsaris aglaiae hypophaeus Ridgway, 1891, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **14,** p. 467—San Pedro Sula, Honduras.

Caribbean coast of Central America from central British Honduras and central Guatemala to west-central Costa Rica.

PACHYRAMPHUS HOMOCHROUS

Pachyramphus homochrous homochrous Sclater

Pachyrhamphus homochrous Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **27,** p. 142—Pallatanga, Chimborazo, Ecuador.

Tropical zone of central and eastern Panama, southeast along Pacific slope of Colombia to western Ecuador and Piura, northwestern Peru.

Pachyramphus homochrous quimarinus (de Schauensee)

Platypsaris homochrous quimarinus de Schauensee, 1950, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 221, p. 11—Quimarí, 400 m., southwestern Bolívar, Colombia.

Northwestern Colombia in Sinú Valley of Bolívar south to eastern Antioquia and southern Magdalena.

Pachyramphus homochrous canescens (Chapman)

Platypsaris homochrous canescens Chapman, 1912, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **31,** p. 155—Cagualito [= Cacagualito], 1,500 ft., Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia,

Northeastern Colombia in Caribbean coast region of northeastern Bolívar and northern Magdalena, and northwestern Venezuela in neighborhood of Lago de Maracaibo, including Sierra de Perijá, Zulia.

PACHYRAMPHUS MINOR

Pachyramphus minor (Lesson)

Querula minor Lesson, 1830, Traité Ornith., p. 363—Cayenne.

Tropical zone of central-southern Venezuela in western Bolívar and Amazonas; the Guianas; southeastern Colombia east of Andes from Cundinamarca southward; eastern Ecuador; eastern Peru; northern Bolivia in La Paz, El Beni, and northern Santa Cruz; and western and central-eastern Brazil in Amazonas, Rondonia, Acre, western Mato Grosso, Pará, Amapá, and northern Maranhão.

PACHYRAMPHUS VALIDUS[1]

Pachyramphus validus validus (Lichtenstein)

Tityra rufa Vieillot, 1816 (nec *Muscicapa rufa* Boddaert, 1783), Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **3,** p. 347; based on "Caracterizado canela corona de pizarra," no. 208, of Azara, 1805, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paraguay Rio Plata, **2,** p. 181—Paraguay [= female].

Tityra atricapilla Vieillot, 1816 (nec *Lanius atricapillus* Merrem, 1786 = an unidentifiable species of *Pachyramphus*), Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **3,** p. 347 based on "Caracterizado canela y cabeza negra," no. 209, of Azara, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paraguay Rio Plata, **2,** p. 182—Paraguay [= immature male].

Lanius validus Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. Zool. Mus., Berlin, p. 50—São Paulo, Brazil.

Tropical and subtropical zones of eastern Brazil from Ilha de Marajó south to Rio Grande do Sul, west to Mato Grosso; Paraguay; northeastern Argentina south to Santa Fe; eastern Bolivia (Chiquitos).

Pachyramphus validus audax (Cabanis)

Hadrostomus audax Cabanis, 1873, Journ. f. Ornith., **21,** p. 68—Monterico, Ayacucho, Peru.

Tropical and subtropical zones of southern Peru from Ayacucho and Cuzco south through Bolivia, from La Paz to Tarija, to northwestern Argentina in Saltá, Tucumán, Catamarca, La Rioja, and Córdoba.

PACHYRAMPHUS NIGER

Pachyramphus niger (Gmelin)

[*Lanius*] *niger* Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., **1**(1), p. 301; based on "Black Shrike" of Latham, 1781, Gen. Synop. Birds, **1**(1), p. 187—Jamaica.

Jamaica.

---

[1] With the merging of *Platypsaris* with *Pachyramphus* (Snow, 1973, Breviora, Mus. Comp. Zool., no. 409), *Muscicapa rufa* Boddaert, 1783 (= *Pachyramphus rufus*) has priority over *Tityra rufa* Vieillot, 1816, formerly used in the combination *Platypsaris rufus*.—D. W. S.

Genus **TITYRA** Vieillot

Tityra Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 39. Type, by monotypy, "Bécarde" Buffon = *Lanius cayanus* Linnaeus.

TITYRA CAYANA

Tityra cayana cayana (Linnaeus)

[*Lanius*] *cayanus* Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1,** p. 137; based on "La Pie-griesche grise de Cayenne" = *Lanius Cayanensis cinereus* Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **2,** p. 158, pl. 14, fig. 1—Cayenne.

Tityra cayana candida de Schauensee, 1945, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **97,** p. 55—La Morelia, Caquetá, southeastern Colombia.

The Guianas; Trinidad; Venezuela; eastern Colombia; eastern Ecuador; eastern Peru south to Bolivia; northern Brazil along Amazon and its tributaries east to Pará and Amapá.

Tityra cayana braziliensis (Swainson)

Psaris Braziliensis Swainson, 1837, Anim. Menag., p. 286—"northern Brazil."[1]

Eastern Brazil, from Maranhão, Piauí, and Pernambuco south to Rio Grande so Sul, west to Goiás and Mato Grosso; Paraguay; northern Argentina south to Córdoba and Corrientes; eastern Bolivia. Apparently intergrades with *cayana* in a belt from Piauí southwest through Mato Grosso to Bolivia.

---

[1] The syntypes, in the Cambridge (England) Museum, consist of an adult male and a bird in female plumage which may be immature. Hellmayr (1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 6, p. 207) implied that only the latter was the type, but there seems to be no basis for this. The male is labelled "Bahia" and is typical of birds from that state. The female (or immature) has no locality and, moreover, is to some degree transitional to *cayana.* Swainson's stated range for *braziliensis,* "northern Brazil," has caused some confusion since most of the north of the country is occupied by *cayana.* Bahia was, however, in his day probably thought of as in northern Brazil, by comparison with the best known part of the country centered around Rio de Janeiro. To prevent further confusion, I designate the male specimen (Cambridge Mus. Cat. No. 27/Cot/31/a/1) as the lectotype, and restrict the type locality to Bahia.—D. W. S.

TITYRA SEMIFASCIATA

Tityra semifasciata hannumi van Rossem and Hachisuka

Tityra semifasciata hannumi van Rossem and Hachisuka, 1937, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **50,** p. 197—San Francisco Cañon on Sonora-Sinaloa boundary, 2,000 ft., extreme southeastern Sonora, Mexico.

Arid tropical zone of northwestern Mexico in southeastern Sonora and northeastern Sinaloa.

Tityra semifasciata griseiceps Ridgway

Tityra personata griseiceps Ridgway, 1888, Auk, **5,** p. 262—Mazatlán, Sinaloa, Mexico.

Pacific coast region of Mexico from Sinaloa and western Durango to Oaxaca.

Tityra semifasciata personata Jardine and Selby

Tityra personata Jardine and Selby, 1827, Illus. Ornith., **1**(2), pl. 24—Real del Monte, Hidalgo, Mexico.

Tityra semifasciata deses Bangs, 1915, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **28,** p. 125—Chichén Itzá, Yucatán, Mexico.

Arid tropical zone of eastern Mexico from southern Tamaulipas and Gulf Coast to Yucatán, inland to northern Oaxaca and Chiapas, British Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, west to central-eastern Honduras, and north-central Nicaragua.

Tityra semifasciata costaricensis Ridgway

Tityra semifasciata costaricensis Ridgway, 1906, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **19,** p. 119—Bonilla, Atlantic slope of Costa Rica.

Southeastern Honduras, Nicaragua (except north-central area), Costa Rica, and western and central Panama.

Tityra semifasciata columbiana Ridgway

Tityra semifasciata columbiana Ridgway, 1906, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **19,** p. 119—La Concepción, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Tropical zone and lower edge of subtropical zone of eastern Panama; northwestern and northern Colombia from Bolívar and Magdalena south to Chocó, northern Antioquia, and west-central Santander; northwestern and northern Venezuela in Zulia, northern Táchira, and Mérida, and the Coast Range from Yaracuy to eastern Distrito Federal on Caribbean slope, and on interior slope in Carabobo and Miranda.

Tityra semifasciata nigriceps Allen

Tityra nigriceps Allen, 1888, Auk, **5,** p. 287—headwaters of the Napo; error, near Gualea, Pichincha, western Ecuador, proposed by Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 6, p. 212.

Tropical zone and lower edge of subtropical zone of Nariño, southwestern Colombia, and northwestern Ecuador in Esmeraldas, Manabí, and western Pichincha.

Tityra semifasciata fortis Berlepsch and Stolzmann

Tityra semifasciata fortis Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1896, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 369—La Gloria and La Merced, Peru; type from La Gloria, 3,200 ft., valley of the Chanchamayo, central-eastern Peru, *fide* Stolzmann and Domaniewski, 1927, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici Hist. Nat., **6,** p. 150.

Tropical zone and lower edge of subtropical zone of southeastern Colombia, east of Andes but including upper Magdalena Valley (Cundinamarca and Huila southward); eastern Ecuador; eastern Peru from Loreto to Puno, including interior areas in San Martín, Huánuco, Pasco, Junín, and eastern Ayachucho; northern Bolivia from La Paz and El Beni to Santa Cruz; western Amazonian Brazil.

Tityra semifasciata semifasciata (Spix)

Pachyrhynchus semifasciatus Spix, 1825, Avium Spec. Nov. Brasil., **2,** p. 32, pl. 44, fig. 2—Pará, Brazil.

Amazonian Brazil,[1] in central and southern Amazonas, Acre, Rondonia, northern Mato Grosso, northern Goiás, Amapá, and Pará east to northern Maranhão, and north in east to Cayenne. Intergrades with *fortis* in west.

TITYRA INQUISITOR

Tityra inquisitor fraserii (Kaup)

Ps [*aris*] *Fraserii* Kaup, 1852, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **19** (1851), p. 47, pls. 37, 38—locality unknown; restricted to Veracruz, Mexico, by Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 6, p. 223.

---

[1] Considerable variation in the direction of *T. s. fortis* occurs irregularly in this subspecies, making delimitation of the range not perfectly clear. The geographical variation in the South American part of the species' range is in need of study.—D. W. S.

Tropical zone of southeastern Mexico in Veracruz, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatán south to central Panama, including islands of Espartal, Brava, and Sevilla, off Chiriquí.

Tityra inquisitor albitorques Du Bus

Tityra albitorques Du Bus, 1847, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Lettr. Beaux-Arts Belg., **14**(pt. 2), no. 8, p. 104—Peru; restricted to Chayavitas, western Loreto (J. T. Z.).

Tropical zone of eastern Panama; northern and western Colombia and Magdalena Valley in Chocó, Córdoba, Bolívar, and Magdalena (including Santa Marta region), south on west to western Valle del Cauca and in Magdalena Valley to Tolima; western Ecuador south to Guayas; central and northern Peru in western Loreto, San Martín, and Ayacucho; northwestern Bolivia in Pandó and El Beni; and west-central Brazil on Rio Juruá, at Tefé, and at Manaus.

Tityra inquisitor erythrogenys (Selby)

Psaris erythrogenys Selby, 1826, Zool. Journ., **2**(8), p. 483—"Pernambuco"; error, Cayenne proposed by Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 6, p. 220.

Tropical zone of eastern Colombia east of Andes from Arauca and Meta east to Río Orinoco; northern and central Venezuela from Zulia to Sucre and Apure, northern Amazonas, and across northern Bolívar; Surinam and Cayenne, and probably Guyana, and north of lower Amazon in northern Brazil.

Tityra inquisitor buckleyi Salvin and Godman

Tityra buckleyi Salvin and Godman, 1890, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 120—Yanayacu, eastern Ecuador.

Tropical zone of western Caquetá, southeastern Colombia, and northeastern Ecuador in Napo-Pastaza.

Tityra inquisitor pelzelni Salvin and Godman

Tityra pelzelni Salvin and Godman, 1890, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 120—Mato Grosso; type from Vila Bela de Mato Grosso, Brazil, *fide* Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 6, p. 218.

Tropical zone of northeastern Bolivia in Cochabamba and Santa Cruz; central southern Brazil in Mato Grosso and central-eastern Brazil south of the Amazon from left bank of Rio Madeira, in eastern Amazonas, east to northern Maranhão.

Tityra inquisitor inquisitor (Lichtenstein)

L[*anius*] *Inquisitor* Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. Zool.

Mus., Berlin, p. 50—São Paulo, Brazil.

Tropical zone of southeastern Brazil from southern Piauí and interior Bahia to Rio Grande do Sul, eastern Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina in eastern Formosa and Misiones.

TITYRA LEUCURA

Tityra leucura Pelzeln[1]

Tityra (*Erator*) *leucura* Pelzeln, 1868, Ornith. Brasil., pt. 2, pp. 120, 183—Salto do Girao [= Girau], Rio Madeira, Brasil.

Known only from the type.

FAMILY PIPRIDAE[2]

DAVID W. SNOW

cf. Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 6, pp. 3-92, (North and South America).

Snow, 1975, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **95,** pp. 20-27, (classification).

---

[1] The status of *T. leucura* is problematic. Its described characters suggest the possibility of abnormality in a subadult that is intermediate between *T. inquisitor albitorques* and *T. i. pelzelni*, whose ranges involve other sections of the Rio Madeira and its affluents.—J. T. Z.

[2] This text is based on an earlier draft by the late J. T. Zimmer, with revisions by James Bond. Three of the proposals for the restriction of type localities (*Neopipo cinnamomea cinnamomea, Chiroxiphia linearis linearis, Pipra pipra comata*) were originally made by Zimmer.

The justification for the treatment of the family adopted here is given in Snow (1975, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 95, pp. 20-27). Distinct but closely allopatric forms are generally treated as separate species, for the reasons given in the above-mentioned paper. Footnotes indicate the groupings of species which constitute zoogeographical species in the terminology of Mayr and Short (1970, Nuttall Ornith. Club. Publ., no. 9).

The following "species" listed by Hellmayr are regarded as hybrids (Parkes, 1961, Condor, **63,** pp. 345-350): *Manacus coronatus* (Boucard) (cf. Hellmayr, 1929, p. 75), hybrid between *Manacus manacus* and *Pipra erythrocephala; Pipra anomala* Todd, hybrid between *Pipra aureola* and *Heterocercus linteatus; Pipra heterocerca* Sclater, hybrid between *Pipra filicauda* and *Pipra aureola* or *Pipra fasciata.*—D. W. S.

GENUS SCHIFFORNIS BONAPARTE

Schiffornis Bonaparte, 1854, Ateneo Italiano, **2**(11), p. 314 (= Consp. Voluc. Anisod., p. 4). Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa turdina* Wied.

Massornis Oberholser, 1920, Auk, **37**, p. 455. Type, by original designation, *Schiffornis major* Des Murs.

SCHIFFORNIS MAJOR

Schiffornis major duidae Zimmer

Schiffornis major duidae Zimmer, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 889, p. 26—right bank of Rio Cassiquiare, opposite El Merey, Amazonas, Venezuela.

Tropical Zone of southern Venezuela, in southern Amazonas.

Schiffornis major major Des Murs

Schiffornis major Des Murs, 1856, in Castelnau, Expéd. Amér. Sud, Zool., **1**, Ois. (1855), p. 66, pl. 18, fig. 2 ("*Schifformis*" on plate)—Sarayacu, Peru.

Tropical zone of southeastern Colombia in Amazonas, eastern Peru on lower Marañón, Río Ucayali, and upper Amazon, northern Bolivia in Pando, and Brazil from lower Rio Negro to Amapá north of the Amazon, and south of the Amazon from western Amazonas and northern Guaporé to lower Tapajós.

SCHIFFORNIS TURDINUS[1]

Schiffornis turdinus veraepacis (Sclater and Salvin)

Heteropelma verae-pacis Sclater and Salvin, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **28**, p. 300— [Choctum], Vera Paz, Guatemala.

Tropical zone of southeastern Mexico (Chiapas and Veracruz), eastern Guatemala, British Honduras, Caribbean side of Honduras and Nicaragua, and both slopes of Costa Rica.

Schiffornis turdinus dumicola (Bangs)

Scotothorus veraepacis dumicola Bangs, 1903, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **3**, p. 103—Divalá, Chiriquí, Panama.

Scotothorus furvus Ridgway, 1906, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **19,** p. 118—Boqueta de Chitra, Veraguas, Panama.

---

[1] *Schiffornis turdinus* and *S. virescens* are closely related and replace one another geographically. Together they constitute a single zoogeographical species.—D. W. S.

Tropical zone of western Panama in Chiriquí, Veraguas, and northern Coclé, mainly on Pacific side.

Schiffornis turdinus panamensis Hellmayr

Schiffornis turdinus panamensis Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 6, p. 84—El Real, Río Tuyra, eastern Panama.

Tropical zone of eastern Panama from Canal Zone east to Darién, and northwestern Colombia in Juradó, Salaqué, and upper Sinú valleys (northernmost Chocò and western Córdoba).

Schiffornis turdinus acrolophites Wetmore

Schiffornis turdinus acrolophites Wetmore, 1972, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **150**(3), p. 351—Cerro Mali, 1,425 m., Darién, Panama.

Upper tropical and lower subtropical zones of Cerro Mali and Cerro Tacarcuna, Darién, Panama and adjacent areas of Chocó, northwestern Colombia.

Schiffornis turdinus rosenbergi (Hartert)

Heteropelma rosenbergi Hartert, 1898, Novit. Zool., **5,** p. 489—Cachabí, Esmeraldas, Ecuador.

Tropical zone of western Colombia from Chocó to Nariño and western Ecuador south to Loja.

Schiffornis turdinus stenorhynchus (Sclater and Salvin)

Heteropelma stenorhynchum Sclater and Salvin, 1869, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, pp. 628, 632—San Esteban, Carabobo, Venezuela.

Tropical zone of northeastern Colombia including Santa Marta region, eastern slopes of Western Andes in Córdoba, western slopes of Eastern Andes in middle Magdalena Valley, in Magdalena, possibly Atlantico, and Santander to western Cundinamarca, and eastern slopes of Eastern Andes in Arauca and Boyacá; Venezuela from western Zulia to Aragua, and south of Andes in northern Barinas. Apparently intergrading with *amazonas* in Sierra de la Macarena, Meta, Colombia.

Schiffornis turdinus olivaceus (Ridgway)

Scotothorus olivaceus Ridgway, 1906, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **19,** p. 118—Río Mato, lower Caura, Bolívar, Venezuela.

Tropical zone of southeastern Venezuela (Bolívar) from Caura Valley east to Gran Sabana, Sierra de Imataca, and Guyana.

Schiffornis turdinus aeneus Zimmer

Schiffornis turdinus aeneus Zimmer, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 889, p. 22—Chaupe, 6,100 ft., Piura, Peru.

Upper tropical zone of eastern slope of Eastern Andes of Ecuador, and adjacent northern Peru in Piura and northern Cajamarca.

Schiffornis turdinus amazonus (Sclater)

Heteropelma amazonum Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 466—Chamicuros, Río Huallaga, Peru.

Schiffornis turdinus intercedens Todd, 1928, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **41,** p. 113—Hyutanahan [= Huitanaã], Rio Purús (left bank), Brazil.

Lower tropical zone of easternmost Ecuador, eastern Peru in Loreto, San Martín, Huánuco, and Junín, northeast to extreme eastern Colombia in southeastern Vaupés, central southern Venezuela in Amazonas, adjacent northwestern Brazil on upper Rio Negro and Salto de Huá in northern Amazonas and, south of the Amazon, on upper Rio Juruá and upper Purús in western Amazonas.

[**Schiffornis turdinus amazonus ≷ wallacii**

Populations on the lower Río Beni in northern Bolivia in El Beni, the Rio Madeira and its affluents in Brazil east to the left bank of the Rio Tapajós in eastern Amazonas, Guaporé, northwestern Mato Grosso, and southwestern Pará, are so variable that their subspecific allocation is a matter of opinion on which there is little agreement.]

Schiffornis turdinus wallacii (Sclater and Salvin)

Heteropelma wallacii Sclater and Salvin, 1867, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 579—Para [= Belém, Pará], Brazil.

Tropical zone of Surinam, Cayenne, and northeastern Brazil from near left bank of lower Rio Negro east to Amapá, and from right bank of Rio Tapajós east to northwestern Maranhão.

Schiffornis turdinus steinbachi Todd

Schiffornis turdinus steinbachi Todd, 1928, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **41,** p. 113—Río Yapacani, Sara [= Gutiérrez], Bolivia.

Upper tropical zone of southeastern Peru in Junín, Cuzco, and Puno, and northern Bolivia in La Paz, Cochabamba, and western Santa Cruz.

Schiffornis turdinus intermedius Pinto

Schiffornis turdinus intermedius Pinto, 1954, Papéis Avulsos, Dept. Zool., São Paulo, **12,** p. 63—São Miguel dos Campos, eastern Alagoas, Brazil.

Eastern Brazil in Alagoas and Paraíba.

Schiffornis turdinus turdinus (Wied)

Muscicapa turdina Wied, 1831, Beitr. Naturg. Brasilien, **3**(2), p. 817—eastern Brazil; type from Bahia, *fide* Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 6, p. 79.

Southeastern Brazil in southern Bahia, eastern Minas Gerais, and eastern Espírito Santo.

SCHIFFORNIS VIRESCENS

Schiffornis virescens (Lafresnaye)

Muscicapa virescens Wied 1831 (*nec* Temminck, 1824), Beitr. Naturg. Brasilien, **3**(2), p. 802—Arrayal da Conquista, southern Bahia, Brazil.

Ptil[*ochloris*] *virescens* Lafresnaye, 1838, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **1,** p. 238—Brazil; type from Rio de Janeiro, *fide* Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 6, p. 78.

Heteropelma unicolor Bonaparte, 1854, Ateneo Italiano, **2**(11), p. 314 (= Consp. Voluc. Anisod., p. 4). New name for *Ptilochloris virescens* Lafresnaye.

Southeastern Brazil in southern Bahia, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, and Rio Grande do Sul, and southeastern Paraguay.

Genus SAPAYOA Hartert

Sapayoa Hartert, 1903, Novit. Zool., **10,** p. 117. Type, by original designation, *Sapayoa aenigma* Hartert.

SAPAYOA AENIGMA

Sapayoa aenigma Hartert

Sapayoa aenigma Hartert, 1903, Novit. Zool., **10,** p. 117—Río Sapayo [= Zapallo Grande], Esmeraldas, Ecuador.

Tropical zone of Pacific lowlands from Canal Zone of Panama to northwestern Ecuador in Esmeraldas, extending east in northern Colombia to upper Sinú Valley in Córdoba.

Genus PIPRITES Cabanis

Piprites Cabanis, 1847, Archiv f. Naturg., **13**(1), p. 234. Type by monotypy, *Pipra pileata* Temminck.

PIPRITES GRISEICEPS[1]

Piprites griseiceps Salvin

Piprites griseiceps Salvin, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 583—Tucurrique, Costa Rica.

Tropical zone of southern Nicaragua and northern Costa Rica, almost exclusively on Caribbean side.

PIPRITES CHLORIS

Piprites chloris perijanus Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Piprites chloris perijanus Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1949, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **62,** p. 187—La Sabana, 1,300 m., Río Negro, Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela.

Lower margin of subtropical zone of Sierra de Perijá in western Zulia and of Eastern Andes in southern Táchira, northwestern Venezuela.

Piprites chloris antioquiae Chapman

Piprites chloris antioquiae Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 138, p. 6—La Frijolera, Antioquia, Colombia.

Northern end of Central Andes of Colombia in Antioquia; recorded also from western side of Western Andes of northern Ecuador in Pichincha. Intergrading with *tschudii* in Sierra de la Macarena and on eastern side of Eastern Andes of Colombia in Meta.

Piprites chloris tschudii (Cabanis)

Hemipipo tschudii Cabanis, 1874, Journ. f. Ornith., **22,** p. 99—central Peru; type from Ninabamba, Junín, *fide* Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 6, p. 6.

Tropical zone of southeastern Colombia east of Eastern Andes from Putumayo eastward to Vaupés (and possibly northward, being found in "Bogotá" collections), extreme southern Venezuela (southern Amazonas, approaching *P.c. chlorion* on Brazo Casiquiare), eastern Ecuador, central and eastern Peru in Amazonas, Loreto, and San Martín south to Junín, northwestern Brazil from Amazonas east in the north to Sierra Imeri and to near western bank of lower Rio Negro, and south of Amazon to São Paulo de Olivença.

---

[1] *Piprites griseiceps* and *P. chloris* are closely related and together constitute a single zoogeographical species.—D. W. S.

Piprites chloris chlorion (Cabanis)

Hemipipo chlorion Cabanis, 1847, Archiv f. Naturg., **13**(1), p. 234—Cayenne.

Tropical zone of southeastern Venezuela in northern Amazonas and most of Bolívar and recorded also from Coast Range (Carabobo to Sucre), the Guianas, and lower Amazonian Brazil from eastern Amazonas east of Rio Negro and lower Rio Madeira to Amapá.

Piprites chloris bolivianus Chapman

Piprites chloris bolivianus Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 138, p. 6—Mission San Antonio [= San Antonio del Chimoré], 1,300 ft., Rio Chimoré, Bolivia.

Tropical zone of southwestern Brazil in southern Amazonas on upper Juruá, middle and upper Purús, and upper Madeira (possibly middle Tapajós), and in northwestern Mato Grosso, and northern Bolivia in Pando, El Beni, and northern Cochabamba.

Piprites chloris grisescens Novaes

Piprites chloris grisescens Novaes, 1964, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, Zool., new ser., no. 47, p. 1—Capanema, eastern Pará, Brazil.

Northern Brazil in eastern Pará (Rio Guamá, Capanema, Quatipuru) and northeastern Maranhão (Turiaçu).

Piprites chloris chloris (Temminck)

Pipra chloris Temminck (Natterer MS), 1822, Pl. Col., livr. 29, pl. 172, fig. 2—Brazil; type is from Ipanema, São Paulo, *fide* Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 6, p. 4.

Southeastern Brazil in interior of São Paulo, Paraná, and Rio Grande do Sul; eastern Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina (Misiones). A record from coastal port of "Victoria," Espírito Santo, needs confirmation.

PIPRITES PILEATUS

Piprites pileatus (Temminck)

Pipra pileata Temminck (Natterer MS), 1822, Pl. Col., livr. 29, pl. 172, fig. 1—Brazil; type from Curitiba, Paraná, *fide* Pelzeln, 1868, Ornith. Brasil., pt. 2, p. 126.

Coastal woodland of southeastern Brazil in Rio de Janeiro, eastern São Paulo, eastern Paraná, and northeastern Santa Catarina.

Genus NEOPIPO Sclater and Salvin

Neopipo Sclater and Salvin, 1869, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 438. Type, by original designation, *Neopipo rubicunda* Sclater and Salvin = *Pipra cinnamomea* Lawrence.

NEOPIPO CINNAMOMEA

Neopipo cinnamomea cinnamomea (Lawrence)

Pipra ? cinnamomea Lawrence, 1869, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **20**(1868), p. 429—upper Amazon; restricted to Chamicuros, Peru (J. T. Z.).

Tropical zone of eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru south to Puno, extreme eastern Colombia in eastern Vaupés, southern Venezuela in central and southern Amazonas, and western Brazil on upper (left bank) and lower (right bank) Rio Madeira and lower (left bank) Rio Tapajós. Intermediate localities probable.

Neopipo cinnamomea helenae McConnell

Neopipo helenae McConnell, 1911, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **27,** p. 105—Ituribisce, British Guiana.

Tropical Zone of Guyana, Surinam, Cayenne, and northern Brazil in Amapá.

Genus CHLOROPIPO Cabanis and Heine

Chloropipo Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum, **2,** p. 90. Type, by original designation, *Chloropipo flavicollis* Cabanis and Heine = *Pipra flavicapilla* Sclater.

CHLOROPIPO FLAVICAPILLA[1]

Chloropipo flavicapilla (Sclater)

Pipra flavicapilla Sclater, 1852, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, **4,** p. 9—Nouvelle-Grenade [= "Bogotá," Colombia].

Subtropical zone of Colombia in Western, Central, and at least west slope of southern portion of Eastern Andes, from southern Chocó and Antioquia south to Cauca and Huila.

---

[1] *Chloropipo flavicapilla, C. holochlora,* and *C. uniformis* are closely related and replace one another geographically, together constituting a single zoogeographical species.—D. W. S.

CHLOROPIPO HOLOCHLORA

Chloropipo holochlora suffusa Griscom

Chloropipo holochlora suffusa Griscom, 1932, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **72,** p. 354—Obaldia, Caribbean slope, eastern Panama.

Tropical zone of eastern Darién, extreme eastern Panama, and adjacent northwestern Colombia.

Chloropipo holochlora litae Hellmayr

Chloropipo holochlora litae Hellmayr, 1906, Novit. Zool., **13,** p. 325—Lita, 3,000 ft., Imbabura, Ecuador.

Tropical zone of western Colombia on western side of Western Andes from southern Chocó southward, and northwestern Ecuador in Esmeraldas and Imbabura.

Chloropipo holochlora holochlora Sclater

Chloropipo holochlora Sclater, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **14,** p. 287—"Bogotá," Colombia.

Tropical zone of southeastern Colombia east of Eastern Andes from western Meta southward, eastern Ecuador, and northeastern and central Peru in northern Loreto and Amazonas (crossing Río Marañón in west), northern San Martín, and eastern Junín.

Chloropipo holochlora viridior Chapman

Chloropipo holochlora viridior Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 138, p. 5—La Pampa, southeastern Peru.

Tropical zone of southeastern Peru in southeastern Cuzco and northwestern Puno.

CHLOROPIPO UNIFORMIS

Chloropipo uniformis duidae Chapman

Chloropipo uniformis duidae Chapman, 1929, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 380, p. 21—Savanna Hills, 4,400 ft., tableland of Cerro Duida, Venezuela.

Tropical zone of southern Venezuela on Cerros Duida and Paraque, Amazonas.

Chloropipo uniformis uniformis Salvin and Godman

Chloropipo uniformis Salvin and Godman, 1884, Ibis, p. 447—Mount Roraima, British Guiana [= Venezuela].

Tropical zone of southeastern Venezuela on various mountains of Gran Sabana, southeastern Bolívar, and adjacent mountains of Guyana and of northern Brazil in Roraima.

CHLOROPIPO UNICOLOR

Chloropipo unicolor Taczanowski

Chloropipo unicolor Taczanowski, 1884, Ornith. Pérou, **2,** p. 335—Amable María, Peru.

Xenopipo subalaris Godman, 1899, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **10,** p. 27—Guayabamba [= Huayabamba Valley], northern Peru.

Upper tropical zone of northern and central Peru in Cajamarca, San Martín, and Junín.

Genus XENOPIPO Cabanis

Xenopipo Cabanis, 1847, Archiv f. Naturg., **13**(1), p. 235. Type, by original designation, *Xenopipo atronitens* Cabanis.

XENOPIPO ATRONITENS

Xenopipo atronitens Cabanis

Xenopipo atronitens Cabanis, 1847, Archiv f. Naturg. **13**(1) p. 235—British Guiana.

Tropical zone of extreme southeastern Colombia in eastern Vaupés, southeastern Venezuela in Amazonas and southeastern Bolívar, the Guianas, and Brazil, north of the Amazon, mainly along Rio Negro and tributaries in northern Amazonas and Roraima, and south of the Amazon from lower Rio Madeira east to the Tocantins, south to northern Mato Grosso.

Genus ANTILOPHIA Reichenbach

Metopia Swainson, 1832 (*nec* Meigen, 1803), in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer., **2**(1831), p. 491. Type, by original designation, *Pipra galeata* Lichtenstein.

Antilophia Reichenbach, 1850, Avium Syst. Nat., pl. 63. Type, by monotypy, *Pipra galeata* Lichtenstein.

ANTILOPHIA GALEATA

Antilophia galeata (Lichtenstein)

Pipra galeata Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. Zool. Mus., Berlin, p. 28—São Paulo, Brazil.

Tableland of central and southern Brazil in northern Mato Grosso, Goiás, Piauí, southern Maranhão, western Bahia, western Minas Gerais, and western São Paulo; and northeastern Paraguay.

GENUS **TYRANNEUTES** SCLATER AND SALVIN

Tyranneutes Sclater and Salvin, 1881, Ibis, p. 268. Type, by monotypy, *Tyranneutes brachyurus* Sclater and Salvin = *Pipra virescens* Pelzeln.

TYRANNEUTES STOLZMANNI[1]

Tyranneutes stolzmanni (Hellmayr)

Pipra stolzmanni Hellmayr, 1906, Ibis, p. 44—Marabitanas, Rio Negro, Brazil.

Tropical zone of eastern Colombia east of Eastern Andes from Meta southward, southern Venezuela in Amazonas and Bolívar except in northeast, northwestern Brazil in Amazonas on both banks of upper Rio Negro and on Rio Maturacá but restricted to right bank of the Negro at its mouth; south of the Amazon in scattered localities on upper Rio Juruá and Rio Madeira; in Guaporé on the Jiparaná, and east in Pará on the Tapajós, Rio Fresco (affluent of Xingú), Tocantins, and in Belém region; eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru south to Puno, and Pando, northwestern Bolivia.

TYRANNEUTES VIRESCENS

Tyranneutes virescens (Pelzeln)

Pipra virescens Pelzeln, 1868, Ornith. Brasil., pt. 2, pp. 128, 187—Barra do Rio Negro [= Manaus], Brazil.

Tropical zone of eastern Venezuela in northeastern Bolívar on Auyan-tepui and Sierra de Imataca, Guyana, and northeastern Brazil north of the Amazon from left bank of Rio Negro east to Amapá.

GENUS **NEOPELMA** SCLATER

Neopelma Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **28**, p. 467. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa aurifrons* Wied.

---

[1] *Tyranneutes stolzmanni* and *T. virescens* are closely related and replace one another geographically, together constituting a single zoogeographical species.—D. W. S.

NEOPELMA CHRYSOCEPHALUM[1]

Neopelma chrysocephalum (Pelzeln)

Heteropelma chrysocephalum Pelzeln, 1868, Ornith. Brasil., pt. 2, pp. 125, 185—San Carlos, Marabitanas and Rio Içanna; type from San Carlos, Rio Negro, Venezuela, *fide* Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 6, p. 88.

Tropical zone of southern Venezuela in southern Amazonas and southern Bolívar, the Guianas, and northwestern Brazil in upper Rio Negro region and on north side of lower Amazon slightly east of Rio Negro.

NEOPELMA PALLESCENS

Neopelma pallescens (Lafresnaye)

Tyrannula pallescens Lafresnaye, 1853, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, **5,** p. 57—Bahia, Brazil.

Eastern and southern Brazil, on both sides of lower Amazon, both sides of lower Tapajós in western Pará, and Amapá; thence to east coast and interior in Maranháo, Piauí, Paraiba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, northern Bahia, northern and central Mato Grosso, southeastern Pará, Goiás, central Minas Gerais, and northwestern São Paulo.

NEOPELMA AURIFRONS

Neopelma aurifrons aurifrons (Wied)

Muscicapa aurifrons Wied, 1831, Beitr. Naturg. Brasilien, **3**(2), p. 829—Camamú, southern Bahia, Brazil.

Neopelma inornata Pinto, 1933, Bol. Biol., nov. ser., **1,** p. 12—Serra do Palhão (between Rio Contas and Rio Gongogi), Bahia, Brazil.

Coastal region of southeastern Brazil in southern Bahia, Espírito Santo, and eastern Minas Gerais.

Neopelma aurifrons chrysolophum Pinto

Muscicapa luteocephala Lafresnaye, 1833 (*nec* Lesson, 1830),

---

[1] *Neopelma chrysocephalum, N. pallescens, N. aurifrons,* and *N. sulphureiventer* are closely related and appear to replace one another geographically (though the situation in central Brazil needs clarification). Together they constitute a single zoogeographical species.—D. W. S.

Mag. Zool. [Paris], **3,** cl. 2, pl. 13—no locality; type from Minas Gerais, Brazil, *fide* Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 6, p. 92.

Neopelma aurifrons chrysolophum Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 100. New name for *Neopelma* (sic) *luteocephala* Lafresnaye.

Southeastern Brazil in southern Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, and eastern São Paulo.

NEOPELMA SULPHUREIVENTER

Neopelma sulphureiventer (Hellmayr)

Scotothorus sulphureiventer Hellmayr, 1903, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, **53,** p. 202—[Villa Bella de] Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Elaenia viridicata huallagae Carriker, 1934, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **86,** p. 326—Shapaja, 1,300 ft., Río Huallaga, San Martín, Peru.

Tropical zone of northern Peru in eastern San Martín, northern Bolivia in Pando, El Beni, La Paz, and Cochabamba, and adjacent western Brazil in western Mato Grosso and western Amazonas.

Genus **HETEROCERCUS** Sclater

Heterocercus Sclater, 1862, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 245. Type, by monotypy, *Elaenia linteata* Strickland.

HETEROCERCUS FLAVIVERTEX[1]

Heterocercus flavivertex Pelzeln

Heterocercus flavivertex Pelzeln, 1868, Ornith. Brasil., pt. 2, pp. 125, 186—Rio Negro, Marabitanas, Rio Xíe, Rio Içanna, Rio Vaupe, and Barcellos [Brazil]; restricted to Marabitanas by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 103.

Tropical zone of extreme eastern Colombia in eastern Vichada and eastern Vaupés, upper Orinoco and Casiquiare region of southern Venezuela in Amazonas, and Rio Negro region of northwestern Brazil in northern Amazonas, east on northern side of Amazon at least to Rio Trombetas in western Pará.

---

[1] *Heterocercus flavivertex, H. aurantiivertex,* and *H. linteatus* are closely related and replace one another geographically, together constituting a single zoogeographical species.—D. W. S.

HETEROCERCUS AURANTIIVERTEX

Heterocercus aurantiivertex Sclater and Salvin

Heterocercus aurantiivertex Sclater and Salvin, 1880, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 157—Sarayacu, Ecuador.

Tropical zone of eastern Ecuador and part of northern Peru in northwestern Loreto.

HETEROCERCUS LINTEATUS

Heterocercus linteatus (Strickland)[1]

Elaenia linteata Strickland, 1850, Contr. Ornith., p. 121, pl. 63—upper branches of Amazon; restricted to Borba, Rio Madeira (right bank), Amazonas, Brazil, by Gyldenstolpe, 1951, Arkiv Zool., ser. 2, **2,** p. 245.

Central Brazil south of the Amazon from upper Rio Juruá east to Rio Pracupí (between the Xingú and the Tocantins) and south to upper Rio Madeira, Rio Jiparaná, Rio Roosevelt, and Rio Aripuanã in southern Amazonas, northern Guaporé, and northwestern Mato Grosso, and to headwaters of Xingú in northeastern Mato Grosso; apparently northeastern Peru, north of Amazon at mouth of Río Napo (northeastern Loreto).

Genus MACHAEROPTERUS Bonaparte

Machaeropterus Bonaparte, 1854, Ateneo Italiano, **2**(11), p. 316 (= Consp. Voluc. Anisod., p. 6). Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 147), *Pipra strigilatus* Wied = *Pipra regulus* Hahn.

Allocotopterus Ridgway, 1905, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **18,** p. 209. Type, by original designation, *Pipra deliciosa* Sclater.

MACHAEROPTERUS REGULUS

Machaeropterus regulus zulianus Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Machaeropterus regulus zulianus Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1952, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **65,** p. 91—La Sabana,

---

[1] The status of *Heterocercus luteocephalus* (Lesson) (1830, Traité Ornith., p. 392) remains doubtful; the unique type appears to have been lost or destroyed. It may have been of hybrid origin (see Parkes, 1961, Condor, **63,** p. 345).—D. W. S.

750 m., Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela.

Tropical zone of northwestern Venezuela in western Zulia and northern Táchira, and south of Andes in southern Táchira and northern Barinas.

Machaeropterus regulus obscurostriatus Phelps and Gilliard

Machaeropterus regulus obscurostriatus Phelps and Gilliard, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1153, p. 7—El Vigía, 200 m., Mérida, Venezuela.

Tropical zone of northern Mérida, northwestern Venezuela.

Machaeropterus regulus antioquiae Chapman

Machaeropterus striolatus antioquiae Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 138, p. 5—Puerto Valdivia, lower Río Cauca, Antioquia, Colombia.

Tropical zone of central and western Colombia from western side of Eastern Andes west in Chocó, Antioquia, Santander, and northern Tolima.

Machaeropterus regulus striolatus (Bonaparte)

Pipra striolata Bonaparte, 1838, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **5**(1837), p. 122—"from that portion of Brazil bordering on Peru"; restricted to neighborhood of the lower Rio Javarí (J. T. Z.).

Tropical zone of eastern Colombia on eastern side of Eastern Andes from western Arauca southward, eastern Ecuador, northeastern Peru from northern San Martín and northern Loreto south to Río Pachitea, and adjacent Brazil on Rio Javarí, Rio Juruá, and Rio Eirú in western Amazonas.

Machaeropterus regulus aureopectus Phelps and Gilliard

Machaeropterus regulus aureopectus Phelps and Gilliard, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1153, p. 8—Kabadisocaña, 550 m., near source of Río Ventuari, Amazonas, Venezuela.

Tropical zone of southeastern Venezuela in northeastern Amazonas and southeastern Bolívar.

Machaeropterus regulus regulus (Hahn)

Pipra regulus Hahn, 1819, Vögel aus Asien, Africa, etc., Lief. 4, pl. 4, figs. 1, 2—Brazil; restricted to Bahia by Pinto, 1935, Rev. Mus. Paulista, **19**, p. 223.

Southeastern coastal Brazil from Bahia to Rio de Janeiro.

MACHAEROPTERUS PYROCEPHALUS

Machaeropterus pyrocephalus pallidiceps Zimmer

Machaeropterus pyrocephalus pallidiceps Zimmer, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 889, p. 17—La Pricíon [= La Prisión], Río Caura, Bolívar, Venezuela.

Known only from type locality in northwestern Bolívar, central Venezuela.

Machaeropterus pyrocephalus pyrocephalus (Sclater)

Pipra pyrocephala Sclater, 1852, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, **4,** p. 9—locality unknown; upper Amazons, Ucayali, proposed by Berlepsch and Hartert, 1909, Novit. Zool., **9,** p. 54.

Widely scattered localities in tropical zone of eastern Peru from northern San Martín to southeastern Cuzco, northern Bolivia in southeastern Pando, and Brazil in southern Amapá, both sides of lower Tapajós in central Pará, and from western Mato Grosso east to southern Goiás.

MACHAEROPTERUS DELICIOSUS

Machaeropterus deliciosus (Sclater)

Pipra deliciosa Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **28,** p. 90—Nanegal, Pichincha, Ecuador.

Upper tropical zone of southwestern Colombia and northwestern Ecuador, west of western Andes, from Valle del Cauca south to Pichincha and extreme north of Los Ríos.

GENUS **MANACUS** BRISSON

Manacus Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **4,** p. 442. Type, by tautonymy, "Manacus" Brisson = *Pipra manacus* Linnaeus.

MANACUS MANACUS[1]

Manacus manacus candei (Parzudaki)

Pipra candei Parzudaki, 1841, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **4,** p. 306—Truxillo [= Trujillo], Honduras.

---

[1] *Manacus manacus* is divided into three groups (*candei, vitellinus; aurantiacus, cerritus, viridiventris* and *milleri; manacus* and allied subspecies) which differ in plumage color and have usually been treated as separate species. Haffer (1967, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 2294) has shown that hybrid populations occur where the different groups meet. Since the whole complex is reproductively interconnected, and epigamic behavior is apparently very similar or identical throughout, it is here treated as a single species.—D. W. S.

Caribbean lowlands of southeastern Mexico in southern Veracruz, northern Chiapas, Tabasco, and Quintana Roo, British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua to eastern Costa Rica.

Manacus manacus aurantiacus (Salvin)

Chiromachaeris aurantiaca Salvin, 1870, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 200—Mina de Chorcha and Bugaba, Chiriquí, Panama.

Manacus aurantiacus flaviventris Aldrich, 1937, Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist., **7**, p. 95—Río Mariato, 250 ft., 10 miles east of Golfo de Montijo, Veraguas, Panama.

Pacific lowlands of southern Costa Rica and southwestern Panama east to southeastern Veraguas and Azuero Peninsula.

Manacus manacus cerritus Peters

Manacus cerritus Peters, 1927, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **10**, p. 9—Almirante, Panama.

Caribbean lowlands of northwestern Panama in western Bocas del Toro. Probably represents a transition zone between *vitellinus* and *candei* to the northwest.

Manacus manacus vitellinus (Gould)

Pipra vitellina Gould, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **11**, p. 103—Panama; type from Panama City, *fide* Wetmore, 1972, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **150**(3) p. 339.

Lowlands of Panama from eastern Bocas del Toro and eastern Veraguas to Darién, and northwestern Colombia in northern Chocó and northern Antioquia around Golfo de Uraba.

Manacus manacus amitinus Wetmore

Manacus manacus amitinus Wetmore, 1959, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **139**(2) p. 7—Isla Escudo de Veraguas, Bocas del Toro, Panama.

Known only from type locality.

Manacus manacus viridiventris Griscom

Manacus vitellinus viridiventris Griscom, 1929, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **69**, p. 179—Jiminez [= Jiménez], near Buenaventura, Pacific slope, Valle del Cauca.

Tropical zone of western Colombia from Chocó to Cauca, crossing Western Andes to upper Río Cauca Valley (Tolima), and northwestern Ecuador in northern Esmeraldas. Hybridizes with *bangsi* of the *manacus* group in south of range.

Manacus manacus milleri Chapman

Manacus vitellinus milleri Chapman, 1915. Bull. Amer. Mus.

Nat. Hist., **34,** p. 645—Puerto Valdivia, 360 ft., lower Cauca River, Antioquia, Colombia.

Tropical zone of northern Colombia in Sinú, lower Cauca, and middle Magdalena valleys, southern Córdoba and northern Antioquia. Hybridizes with *abditivus* of the *manacus* group in northern Antioquia.

Manacus manacus abditivus Bangs

Manacus manacus abditivus Bangs, 1899, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **1,** p. 35—Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Tropical zone of central-northern Colombia in Santa Marta region, lower Cauca Valley and lower and middle Magdalena Valley, in Magdalena, Bolívar, and Antioquia.

Manacus manacus flaveolus Cassin

Manacus flaveolus Cassin, 1851, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **5,** p. 349—"Bogotá," Colombia; restricted to Honda, Magdalena Valley, Tolima, Colombia (D. W. S.).

Tropical zone and occasionally lower subtropical zone of central-eastern Colombia in upper Magdalena Valley, from southern Santander to northern Tolima and western Cundinamarca.

Manacus manacus bangsi Chapman

Manacus manacus bangsi Chapman, 1914, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **33,** p. 625—Barbacoas, Nariño, Colombia.

Tropical zone of southwestern Colombia north to southern Cauca, and extreme northwestern Ecuador in northern Esmeraldas and northern Imbabura.

Manacus manacus leucochlamys Chapman

Manacus manacus leucochlamys Chapman, 1914, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **33,** p. 626—Esmeraldas, Ecuador.

Tropical zone of northwestern and western Ecuador in southwestern Esmeraldas, Manabí, and central-eastern Guayas, possibly to El Oro.

Manacus manacus maximus Chapman

Manacus manacus maximus Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 138, p. 7—Alamor, 4,550 ft., Loja, Ecuador.

Tropical zone of southwestern Ecuador in El Oro and western Loja.

Manacus manacus interior Chapman

Manacus manacus interior Chapman, 1914, Bull. Amer.

Mus. Nat. Hist., **33,** p. 624—Villavicencio, Meta, Colombia.

Tropical zone of eastern Colombia east of Eastern Andes from Norte de Santander southward and east to the Orinoco in eastern Vichada; northwestern and south-central Venezuela in western Zulia, northern and southern Táchira, and Barinas, northern Amazonas and western and southern Bolívar; eastern Ecuador; northeastern Peru in northern Loreto, crossing the Marañón southward west of the Río Huallaga. Form found on south bank beyond mouth of Ucayali is problematical. It may be *expectatus* or may be unnamed. Northwestern Brazil on upper Rio Negro in northwestern Amazonas.

Manacus manacus umbrosus Friedmann

Manacus manacus umbrosus Friedmann, 1944, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **57,** p. 99—Cerro Yapacana, upper Orinoco, Amazonas, Venezuela.

Tropical zone of limited area in southern Venezuela in central Amazonas.

Manacus manacus trinitatis (Hartert)

Chiromachaeris manacus trinitatis Hartert, 1912, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **29,** p. 63—Chaguaramas, Trinidad.

Trinidad.

Manacus manacus manacus (Linnaeus)

[*Pipra*] *manacus* Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1,** p. 340—America; based on "Black-capped Manakin" of Edwards, 1758, Glean. Nat. Hist., **1,** p. 107, pl. 260, sup. fig.—Surinam; and "Manacus" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **4,** p. 442—Cayenne; Surinam accepted by Ridgway, 1907, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50,** pt. 4, p. 729.

Tropical zone of the Guianas, southernmost Venezuela in southern Amazonas, and northeastern Brazil north of lower Amazon in northeastern Amazonas, northwestern Pará, and Amapá.

Manacus manacus expectatus Gyldenstolpe

Manacus manacus expectatus Gyldenstolpe, 1941, Arkiv Zool., **33B**(12), p. 4—João Pessôa, Rio Juruá (left bank), Amazonas, Brazil.

Known certainly only from type locality in western Brazil but possibly also farther west in northeastern Peru in eastern Loreto on south bank of Amazon.

Manacus manacus subpurus Cherrie and Reichenberger

Manacus manacus subpurus Cherrie and Reichenberger, 1923, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 58, p. 4—Tapirapoan, Mato Grosso, Brazil.

South-central Brazil in southeastern Amazonas, eastern Guaporé, and northwestern Mato Grosso.

Manacus manacus purus Bangs

Manacus manacus purus Bangs, 1899, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **1,** p. 36—Santarém, Brazil.

South bank of lower Amazon, Brazil from east bank of Rio Madeira to right bank of Rio Tapajós, southeastern Amazonas and southwestern Pará.

Manacus manacus longibarbatus Zimmer

Manacus manacus longibarbatus Zimmer, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 889, p. 19—Tapará, Rio Xingú, Brazil.

South bank of lower Amazon, Brazil, on right bank of Rio Xingú and crossing to east bank of Rio Tocantins near Baião,[1] southern Pará.

Manacus manacus purissimus Todd

Manacus manacus purissimus Todd, 1928, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **41,** p. 111—Benevides, Pará, Brazil.

Eastern Brazil from right bank of Rio Tocantins, southeastern Pará, across Belém region to northern Maranhão.

Manacus manacus gutturosus (Desmarest)

Pipra gutturosa Desmarest, 1806, Hist. Nat. Tangaras Manak. Todiers, livr. 6, pl. 58—no locality; restricted to Rio de Janeiro by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt., 2, p. 92.

Southeastern Brazil (Alagoas, Bahia, and eastern Minas Gerais south to extreme southeastern Mato Grosso, northern Paraná, and São Paulo), southeastern Paraguay, and extreme northeastern Argentina (Misiones).

Genus **CORAPIPO** Bonaparte

Corapipo Bonaparte, 1854, Ateneo Italiano, **2**(11), p. 316 (= Consp. Voluc. Anisod., p. 6). Type, by monotypy, *Pipra gutturalis* Linnaeus.

---

[1] The apparent coincidence of *longibarbatus* and *purissimus* at Baião needs clarification. In two small series of specimens from this locality taken by different collectors twenty-one years apart, only one of the subspecies occurs in each. The most recently collected birds are *longibarbatus,* but *purissimus* is the only one represented from Mocajuba, a little upstream from Baião.—J. T. Z.

CORAPIPO LEUCORRHOA[1]

Corapipo leucorrhoa altera Hellmayr

Corapipo leucorrhoa altera Hellmayr, 1906, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **16,** p. 84—Carrillo, Costa Rica.

Tropical zone of eastern Honduras, eastern Nicaragua, Caribbean slope and extreme northwestern Pacific slope of Costa Rica, Caribbean slope and upper tropical zone of Pacific slope of Panama (except in western Chiriquí), and northwestern Colombia west of Atrato Valley from Chocó south to Sierra de Baudó.

Corapipo leucorrhoa heteroleuca Hellmayr

Corapipo leucorrhoa heteroleuca Hellmayr, 1910, Bull Brit. Ornith. Club, **25,** p. 87—Boquete, Chiriquí, Panama.

Tropical zone of southwestern Costa Rica and adjacent Pacific slope of southwestern Panama in western Chiriquí.

Corapipo leucorrhoa leucorrhoa (Sclater)

Pipra leucorrhoa Sclater, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 63, pl. 10—New Granada [= Colombia]; restricted to Bucaramanga, Santander (D. W. S.).

Tropical and lower subtropical zones of upper Cauca and middle Magdalena valleys, crossing to western side of Western Andes in Dagua Valley and a little southward, and in upper Sinú Valley, in Córdoba, Bolívar, Santander, southern Chocó, Valle del Cauca, Tolima, and western Cundinamarca; east side of Eastern Andes in Arauca; and northwestern Venezuela in western Zulia, Táchira, Mérida, and northern Barinas.

CORAPIPO GUTTURALIS

Corapipo gutturalis (Linnaeus)

[*Pipra*] *gutturalis* Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1,** p. 340; based on "Le Manakin à gorge blanche" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **4,** p. 444, pl. 36, fig. 1—in America; Cayenne proposed by Berlepsch, 1908, Novit. Zool., **15,** p. 138.

Corapipo gutturalis carminae Barnés, 1955, Auk, **72,** p. 412—Cerro Marahuaca, 5,000 ft., Amazonas, Venezuela.

Tropical zone of southern Venezuela in northern Amazonas and Bolívar, the Guianas, and northern Brazil in Amapá.

---

[1] *Corapipo leucorrhoa* and *C. gutturalis* are closely related and replace one another geographically, together constituting a single zoogeographical species.—D. W. S.

Genus ILICURA Reichenbach

Ilicura Reichenbach, 1850, Avium Syst. Nat., pl. 63. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 55), *Pipra militaris* Shaw and Nodder.

ILICURA MILITARIS

Ilicura militaris (Shaw and Nodder)

Pipra militaris Shaw and Nodder, 1808, Nat. Misc., **20,** pl. 849, p. [849]—South America; vicinity of Rio de Janeiro proposed by Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 6, p. 60.

Southeastern Brazil from Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo south to Santa Catarina.

Genus MASIUS Bonaparte

Masius Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Avium, **1,** p. 175. Type, by monotypy, *Pipra chrysoptera* Lafresnaye.

MASIUS CHRYSOPTERUS

Masius chrysopterus bellus Hartert and Hellmayr

Masius chrysopterus bellus Hartert and Hellmayr, 1903, Ornith. Monatsb., **11,** p. 35—Ríolima, 4,000 ft., Valle del Cauca, Colombia.

Subtropical zone of western Colombia on western side of Western Andes in Valle del Cauca and east to western side of Central Andes above lower Río Cauca in Antioquia.

Masius chrysopterus chrysopterus (Lafresnaye)

Pipra chrysoptera Lafresnaye, 1843, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **6,** p. 97—Santa Fé de Bogotá, Colombia.

Subtropical zone of central and eastern Colombia on east slope of Central Andes in upper Magdalena Valley and on west slope of Eastern Andes in western Cundinamarca and Huila, and northwestern Venezuela in southwestern Lara, Trujillo, and Táchira.

Masius chrysopterus coronulatus Sclater

Masius coronulatus Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **28,** p. 91—Nanegal, Pichincha, Ecuador.

Subtropical zone of southwestern Colombia on western side of Western Andes in southwestern Cauca and Nariño, and western Ecuador south to western Loja.

Masius chrysopterus pax de Schauensee

Masius chrysopterus pax de Schauensee, 1952, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **104,** p. 21—Cerro Pax, east slope of Andes of Nariño, near headwaters of Río San Miguel, Colombia.

Subtropical zone of southeastern Colombia in eastern Nariño, and eastern Ecuador in western Napo-Pastaza and northwestern Santiago-Zamora.

Masius chrysopterus peruvianus Carriker

Masius chrysopterus peruvianus Carriker, 1934, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **86,** p. 320—Chaupe, 6,000 ft., Jaén, Cajamarca, Peru.

Subtropical zone of extreme northern Cajamarca, northern Peru.

GENUS **CHIROXIPHIA** CABANIS

Chiroxiphia Cabanis, 1847, Archiv f. Naturg., **13**(1), p. 235. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 55), *Pipra caudata* Shaw and Nodder.

CHIROXIPHIA LINEARIS[1]

Chiroxiphia linearis linearis (Bonaparte)

Pipra linearis Bonaparte, 1838, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **5**(1837), p. 113—Mexico; restricted to Santa Efigenia, Oaxaca (J. T. Z.).

Tropical zone of Pacific side of southern Mexico in Oaxaca and Chiapas, and Guatemala.

Chiroxiphia linearis fastuosa (Lesson)

Pipra fastuosa Lesson, 1842, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **5,** p. 174—Realejo, Nicaragua.

Tropical zone (principally arid lower tropical) of El Salvador, and Pacific side of Nicaragua and northwestern Costa Rica.

CHIROXIPHIA LANCEOLATA

Chiroxiphia lanceolata (Wagler)

Pipra lanceolata Wagler, 1830, Isis von Oken, p. 931—

---

[1] *Chiroxiphia linearis, C. lanceolata, C. pareola,* and *C. caudata* are closely related and replace one another geographically, together constituting a single zoogeographical species.—D. W. S.

Guiana sive Cajenna; error, region of Cerro Turumiquire, Sucre, Venezuela, proposed by Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1950, Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat., **12**(75), p. 137.

Tropical zone of extreme southwestern Costa Rica, and of Pacific side of Panama from Chiriquí eastward, including Isla Coiba; northern Colombia on Caribbean coast, including Santa Marta region, and south along eastern slope of Eastern Andes to Santander; northern Venezuela mainly in coastal areas from Zulia east to Sucre, including Isla de Margarita, and in interior in Táchira, northern Portuguesa, Cojedes, and Guárico.

CHIROXIPHIA PAREOLA

Chiroxiphia pareola atlantica Dalmas

Chiroxiphia pareola atlantica Dalmas, 1900, Mém. Soc. Zool. France, **13,** p. 139—Tobago.

Tobago.

Chiroxiphia pareola napensis Miller

Chiroxiphia napensis Miller, 1908, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **24,** p. 338, pl. 25, lower fig.—Río Napo, Ecuador.

Tropical zone of southeastern Colombia east of Andes, in western Caquetá, Putumayo, and Amazonas, eastern Ecuador, and northern Peru in northern Amazonas, Loreto north of the Marañón and south of it west of Río Huallaga, and probably Huánuco.

Chiroxiphia pareola regina Sclater

Chiroxiphia regina Sclater, 1856, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, **17,** p. 469—Borba, Rio Madeira, Amazonas, Brazil.

Chiroxiphia pareola alicei Hellmayr and Gyldenstolpe, 1937, Arkiv Zool., **29B**(6), p. 3—Codajáz, north bank of Rio Solimões, Amazonas, Brazil.

Tropical zone of northeastern Peru south of the Marañón in east-central Loreto from lower Río Ucayali eastward; east in western Brazil south of Amazon, east to left bank of Rio Tapajós in western Pará, and south to upper Rio Juruá in southwestern Amazonas and Rio Machados in Guaporé; and north of Amazon at Codajáz and on upper Rio Negro in northwestern Amazonas.

Chiroxiphia pareola pareola (Linnaeus)

[*Pipra*] *pareola* Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1,** p. 339—Brasilia, Cayana; restricted to Cayenne by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 84.

Tropical zone of eastern Venezuela in northeastern Bolívar; the Guianas; northeastern Brazil, north of the Amazon in Roraima, Pará east from Óbidos to Amapá, and south of Amazon from right bank of Tapajós to northern Maranhão, south to northeastern Mato Grosso and southeastern Pará, and eastern Brazil from Paraíba south to Espírito Santo and (?) Rio de Janeiro.

Chiroxiphia pareola boliviana Allen

Chiroxiphia pareola boliviana Allen, 1889, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **2,** p. 87—Yungas, Bolivia; restricted to Apolo, La Paz (D. W. S.).

Upper tropical zone of southeastern Peru in southern Cuzco and northern Puno, and western Bolivia in La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz.

CHIROXIPHIA CAUDATA

Chiroxiphia caudata (Shaw and Nodder)

Pipra caudata Shaw and Nodder, 1793, Nat. Misc., **5,** pl. 153—in warmer parts of South America; Rio de Janeiro proposed by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 86.

Southern Paraguay, extreme northeastern Argentina in Misiones and northern Corrientes, and southeastern Brazil from southern Bahia south to Rio Grande do Sul, inland to southern Goiás, western São Paulo, and western Paraná.

Genus **PIPRA** Linnaeus

Pipra Linnaeus, 1764, Mus. Adolphi Friderici, **2,** Prodr., p. 32. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray 1840, List Gen. Birds, p. 33), *Parus aureola* Linnaeus.

Teleonema Reichenbach, 1850, Avium Syst. Nat., pl. 63. Type, by original designation, *Pipra filicauda* Spix.

Ceratopipra Bonaparte, 1854, Ateneo Italiano, **2**(11), p. 316 (= Consp. Voluc. Anisod., p. 6). Type, by monotypy, [*Ceratopipra*] *cornuta* = *Pipra cornuta* Spix.

cf. Haffer, 1970, Journ. f. Ornith., **111,** pp. 299–315.

PIPRA PIPRA

Pipra pipra anthracina Ridgway

Pipra pipra anthracina Ridgway, 1906, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **19,** p. 117—Moravia, Costa Rica.

Subtropical zone of central Costa Rica on Caribbean slope, and tropical zone of western Panama in Chiriquí and Veraguas.

Pipra pipra bolivari de Schauensee

Pipra pipra bolivari de Schauensee, 1950, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 221, p. 12—Murucucú, 1,500 m., Bolívar, Colombia.

Tropical zone of northwestern Colombia in upper Sinú Valley of southern Córdoba.

Pipra pipra minimus Chapman

Pipra leucocilla minor Chapman, 1914, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **33,** p. 623—Cocal, 4,000 ft., Andes west of Popayán, Cauca, Colombia.

Pipra leucocilla minimus Chapman, 1917, *op. cit.,* **36,** p. 480; new name for *Pipra leucocilla minor* Chapman, preoccupied by *Pipra mentalis minor* Hartert, 1898.

Upper tropical zone of southwestern Colombia on western side of Western Andes of Cauca.

Pipra pipra unica de Schauensee

Pipra pipra unica de Schauensee, 1945, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **97,** p. 52—El Isno [= Lomas de Isnos], head of Magdalena Valley, Huila, Colombia.

Subtropical zone of north-central and southern Colombia in Antioquia and Huila.

Pipra pipra coracina Sclater

Pipra coracina Sclater, 1856, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **24,** p. 29—"Bogotá," Colombia; amended to Buenavista, above Villavicencio, Meta, Colombia (D. W. S.).

Upper tropical zone of northwestern Venezuela in Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, and in Táchira; eastern face of Eastern Andes of Colombia from Norte de Santander southward; eastern Ecuador; and north-central Peru, north of the Marañón in northern Amazonas and possibly northwestern Loreto, and apparently south of it at Chayavitas, western Loreto.

Pipra pipra discolor Zimmer

Pipra pipra discolor Zimmer, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 889, p. 12—Puerto Indiana, northern Peru.

Lower tropical zone of northeastern Peru on middle and lower Río Napo, northeastern Loreto.

Pipra pipra occulta Zimmer

Pipra pipra occulta Zimmer, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., no.

889, p. 9—Uchco, 5,000 ft., east of Chachapoyas, Peru.

Upper tropical zone of central northern Peru on eastern side of Central Andes in southern San Martín and Huánuco.

Pipra pipra pygmaea Zimmer

Pipra pipra pygmaea Zimmer, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 889, p. 10—Chamicuros, Peru.

Lower tropical zone of north-central Peru on lower Río Huallaga, central Loreto.

Pipra pipra microlopha Zimmer

Pipra pipra microlopha Zimmer, 1929, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **42,** p. 85—Puerto Bermúdez, Río Pichis, Peru.

Lower tropical zone of eastern Peru south of the Marañón in eastern Loreto, and western Brazil on south bank of upper Amazon and upper Rio Juruá and Rio Aripuaná, southern Amazonas.

Pipra pipra comata Berlepsch and Stolzmann

Pipra comata Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1894, Ibis, p. 392—La Gloria and Garita del Sol, central Peru; restricted to Garita del Sol, Junín (J. T. Z.).

Upper tropical zone of central-eastern Peru in southern Pasco, Junín, and northern Cuzco.

Pipra pipra pipra (Linnaeus)

[*Parus*] *Pipra* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** p. 190; based on "Cacototott" of Seba, 1735, Thes., **2,** p. 102, pl. 96, fig. 5—"in Indiis"[1] [= Surinam].

Tropical zone of extreme eastern Colombia in eastern Vaupés; southern and eastern Venezuela in extreme southeastern Sucre, Bolívar, and Amazonas; the Guianas; and northern Brazil from Rio Negro valley eastward to Amapá, extending a little west on north bank of middle Amazon and crossing to south bank to Tefé in northern Amazonas.

Pipra pipra separabilis Zimmer

Pipra pipra separabilis Zimmer, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 889, p. 14—Tapará, Rio Xingú, Brazil.

South bank of lower Amazon, Brazil from left bank of Rio Tapajós east to Belém region in central-southern Pará.

---

[1] Seba gave the locality as "ad montes Tetzcocanarumenses," which he elsewhere refers to as being in Brazil, but described specimens he received from Jacques Guillot, presumably from Surinam.—D. W. S.

Pipra pipra cephaleucos Thunberg

Pipra cephaleucos Thunberg, 1822, Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, **8,** pp. 283, 286—Brazil; restricted to Bahia by Zimmer, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 889, p. 13.

Southeastern Brazil in coastal region from southern Bahia to Rio de Janeiro.

PIPRA CORONATA[1]

Pipra coronata velutina Berlepsch

Pipra velutina Berlepsch, 1883, Ibis, p. 492—Veragua [= Veraguas], Panama.

Tropical zone of Pacific side of Costa Rica north to Golfo de Nicoya, and on Atlantic side in extreme east, and western Panama in western Chiriquí and western Bocas del Toro.

Pipra coronata minuscula Todd

Pipra velutina minuscula Todd, 1919, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **32,** p. 115—Quibdó, Río Atrato, Chocó, Colombia.

Tropical zone of eastern Panama from Canal Zone east; western and north-central Colombia in lower Cauca, Sinú, and middle Magdalena valleys from Chocó to Nariño, southern Córdoba, southern Bolívar, and northern Antioquia; northwestern Ecuador.

Pipra coronata caquetae de Schauensee

Pipra coronata caquetae de Schauensee, 1953, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **105,** p. 30—Morelia, Caquetá, Colombia.

Tropical zone of southeastern Colombia east of Andes in western Meta and western Caquetá.

Pipra coronata carbonata Todd

Pipra carbonata Todd, 1925, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **38,** p. 98—Tonantins, Rio Solimões, Brazil.

Tropical zone and lower border of subtropical zone of southern Venezuela from Amazonas to southeastern Bolívar; central southern and southeastern Colombia in southeastern Nariño, Amazonas, and eastern Vaupés; and northwestern Brazil north of the Amazon in northwestern Amazonas; west to northeastern Peru in northern Loreto.

---

[1] *Pipra coronata, P. isidorei, P. coeruleocapilla, P. nattereri, P. vilasboasi, P. iris,* and *P. serena* replace one another geographically and together constitute a single zoogeographical species.—D. W. S.

Pipra coronata coronata Spix

Pipra coronata Spix, 1825, Avium Spec. Nov. Brasil., **2,** p. 5, pl. 7, fig. 1—ad pagum St. Pauli in sylvis fl. Solimoëns [= Sao Paulo de Olivença, Rio Solimões, Brazil].

Tropical zone of eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru in eastern Loreto and northwestern Cuzco, and extreme western Brazil on south bank of Amazon and along Rio Juruá in western Amazonas; possibly reappearing farther east near mouth of Rio Purús, right bank, eastern Amazonas.

Pipra coronata exquisita Hellmayr[1]

Pipra exquisita Hellmayr, 1905, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **15,** p. 56—Chuchurras, Huánuco, Peru.

Tropical zone of central Peru in southern San Martín, Huánuco, eastern Pasco, eastern Junín, and southern Loreto.

Pipra coronata caelestipileata Goeldi

Pipra caelesti-pileata Goeldi, 1905, Compt. Rend. 6me Congr. Internat. Zool., Berne, p. 549—upper Rio Purus, Brazil; type from Cachoeira do Ubi, *fide* Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 6, p. 20.

Tropical zone of western Brazil on upper Rio Purús in southwestern Amazonas and northern Guaporé, and southeastern Peru in northern Puno and southeastern Loreto.

Pipra coronata regalis Bond and de Schauensee

Pipra coronata regalis Bond and de Schauensee, 1940, Notulae Naturae [Philadelphia], no. 44, p. 4—Palmar, 2,600 ft., Yungas de Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Tropical zone of Cochabamba, north-central Bolivia.

---

[1] The *coronata* group of subspecies (males with predominantly black plumage) and the *exquisita* group (males predominantly green) hybridize widely in upper Amazonia between the Rio Madeira and eastern Peru (Haffer, 1970, Journ. f. Ornith., **111,** p. 309). The following forms represent various intermediate stages between the two groups:

Pipra coronata circumpicta Zimmer, 1929, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **42,** p. 84—Munichis, Yurimaguas, Peru.

Pipra chloromelaena Todd, 1925, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **38,** p. 97—Nova Olinda, Rio Purús, Brazil.

Pipra chloromelaena arimensis Todd, 1925, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **38,** p. 98—Arimã, Rio Purús, Brazil.

Pipra hoffmannsi Hellmayr, 1907, Novit. Zool., **14,** p. 49—Tefé, Brazil.—D. W. S.

PIPRA ISIDOREI

Pipra isidorei isidorei Sclater

Pipra isidorei Sclater, 1852, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, **4,** p. 9—Nouvelle-Grenade [= "Bogotá," Colombia]; amended to Buenavista, above Villavicencio, Meta (D. W. S.).

Tropical zone of eastern side of Eastern Andes of Colombia in Meta, and eastern Ecuador.

Pipra isidorei leucopygia Hellmayr

Pipra isidorei leucopygia Hellmayr, 1903, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, **53,** p. 200—Huambo, Peru.

Tropical zone of northern Peru, on eastern side of Central Andes in San Martín and northern Huánuco.

PIPRA COERULEOCAPILLA

Pipra coeruleocapilla Tschudi

P[ipra] coeruleo-capilla Tschudi, 1844, Archiv f. Naturg., **10**(1), p. 271—Peru; restricted to Montañas of Vitoc, Junín by Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 6, p. 22.

Pipra caeruleo-capilla grandior Carriker, 1932, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **83**(1931), p. 456—La Oroya, 2,500 ft., Río Inámbari, Puno, Peru.

Upper tropical zone of central and southeastern Peru in Huánuco, Pasco, Junín, eastern Cuzco, and northern Puno.

PIPRA NATTERERI

Pipra nattereri Sclater

Pipra nattereri Sclater, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 611, pl. 39—Borba, Rio Madeira, Brazil.

Central Brazil south of middle Amazon between Rio Madeira and Rio Tapajós and their adjoining affluents, south to upper Guaporé and southeast to headwaters of Tapajós and Xingú.

PIPRA VILASBOASI

Pipra vilasboasi Sick

Pipra vilasboasi Sick, 1959, Journ. f. Ornith., **100,** p. 111—headwaters of Rio Cururú, Pará, Brazil.

Pipra obscura Sick, 1959, Journ. f. Ornith., **100,** p. 111—

headwaters of Rio Cururú, Pará, Brazil.[1]

Known only from type locality.

PIPRA IRIS

Pipra iris eucephala Todd

Pipra iris eucephala Todd, 1928, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **41,** p. 112—Miritituba, Rio Tapajós, Brazil.

Central Brazil south of lower Amazon on right bank of lower Rio Tapajós, southwestern Pará.

Pipra iris iris Schinz

Pipra iris Schinz, 1851, Naturg. Vögel, ed. 2, livr. 7, p. 91, pl. 39, left upper fig. (erroneously inscribed "*P. strigilata*")—"Guyana"; error, Pará [= Belém] substituted by Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 6, p. 22.

Central-eastern Brazil in neighborhood of Belém, eastern Pará.

PIPRA SERENA

Pipra serena suavissima Salvin and Godman

Pipra suavissima Salvin and Godman, 1882, Ibis, p. 79, pl. 1—Merume Mountains and Bartica Grove, British Guiana.

Montane portions of southern Venezuela in Amazonas and northwestern and southeastern Bolívar, adjacent northwestern Brazil in northern Amazonas and northern Roraima, and Guyana.

Pipra serena serena Linnaeus

[*Pipra*] *serena* Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1,** p. 340; based on "Manacus alba fronte" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 4, p. 457, pl. 36, fig. 2—Cayenne and Surinam; Crique Ipoucin, Fleuve Approuague, French Guiana, proposed as restricted type locality (D. W. S.).

Surinam, Cayenne, and adjacent northeastern Brazil in northern Pará and Amapá.

---

[1] The type of *Pipra obscura* is almost certainly a female of *P. vilasboasi, fide* Sick (pers. comm.).—D. W. S.

PIPRA AUREOLA[1]

Pipra aureola aureola (Linnaeus)

[*Parus*] *Aureola* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** p. 191; based on "Parus niger & fulvus" of Edwards, 1747, Nat. Hist. Birds, 2, p. 83, pl. 83, fig. 2—some part of South America, near the equinoctial line; Surinam proposed by Hellmayr, 1906, Ibis, p. 6.

Tropical zone of eastern Venezuela in Sucre, eastern Monagas, Delta Amacuro, and eastern Bolívar; the Guianas; and northeastern Brazil in Amapá and central-eastern Pará, in Amazonian delta from Arumanduba and Rio Xingú east to Caviana, Mexiana, and Marajó islands and to Rio Mojú.

Pipra aureola flavicollis Sclater

Pipra flavicollis Sclater, 1851, Contr. Ornith., p. 143—Barra do Rio Negro [= Manaus], Brazil.

Middle Amazonian region of Brazil in eastern Amazonas and western Pará from Manaus to Obidos (possibly to Monte Alegre), and on left bank of mouth of Rio Madeira and at Parintins.

Pipra aureola aurantiicollis Todd

Pipra aureola aurantiicollis Todd, 1925, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **38,** p. 96—Santarém, Brazil.

Lower middle Amazonian region of Brazil in western Pará, on Rio Tapajós and possibly adjacent north bank of Amazon.

Pipra aureola borbae Zimmer

Pipra aureola borbae Zimmer, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 889, p. 5—Borba, right bank of Rio Madeira, Brazil.

Lower and middle portions of Rio Madeira on both banks, eastern Amazonas, Brazil.

PIPRA FASCIICAUDA

Pipra fasciicauda saturata Zimmer

Pipra fasciicauda saturata Zimmer, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 889, p. 2—Río Seco, 3,000 ft., west of Moyobamba, Peru.

---

[1] *Pipra aureola, P. fasciicauda* and *P. filicauda* are closely related and replace one another geographically, together constituting a single zoogeographical species.—D. W. S.

Tropical zone of northern Peru on eastern side of Central Andes in San Martín.

Pipra fasciicauda purusiana Snethlage

Pipra fasciicauda purusiana Snethlage, 1907, Ornith. Monatsb., **15,** p. 160—Porto Alegre, Rio Purus, Brazil.

Tropical zone of eastern Peru from Loreto, south of the Amazon, south to Cuzco, and western Brazil in Acre, and on upper Rio Purús in south-central Amazonas.

Pipra fasciicauda fasciicauda Hellmayr

Pipra fasciata d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837 (*nec* Thunberg, 1822), Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 38—Yuracarés,[1] Bolivia; type from Guarayos, Santa Cruz, cf. Hellmayr, 1910, Novit. Zool., **17,** p. 306.

Pipra fasciicauda Hellmayr, 1906, Ibis, p. 9; new name for *Pipra fasciata* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.

Tropical zone of southeastern Peru in northern Puno, and northern and northeastern Bolivia near Andes in Cochabamba and northern Santa Cruz.

Pipra fasciicauda calamae Hellmayr

Pipra aureola calamae Hellmayr, 1910, Novit. Zool., **17,** pp. 303, 306—Calama, Rio Madeira, Brazil.

Limited area near right bank of upper Rio Madeira, Brazil, in northern Guaporé and extreme northwestern Mato Grosso.

Pipra fasciicauda scarlatina Hellmayr

Pipra aureola scarlatina Hellmayr, 1915, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **12,** p. 122—Salto Grande de Rio Paranapanema, São Paulo, Brazil.

Extreme northern Bolivia in Pando and El Beni, interior of southern Brazil from Mato Grosso, except extreme northwest, north to southern Pará on lower Rio Tapajós and Rio Tocantins, east to southern Goiás, western Minas Gerais, and São Paulo, and south to southeastern Paraguay and northern Argentina in Misiones; an outlying, apparently isolated, population in northern Ceará.

PIPRA FILICAUDA

Pipra filicauda subpallida (Todd)

Cirrhipipra filicauda subpallida Todd, 1928, Proc. Biol. Soc.

---

[1] See footnote, p. 22—D. W. S.

Washington, **41,** p. 112—Las Quiguas, Carabobo, Venezuela.

Tropical zone of eastern Colombia on eastern side of Eastern Andes, and northwestern Venezuela in western Zulia and Táchira east to Miranda on both sides of Andes. Intergrading with *filicauda* in eastern Ecuador and extreme northeastern Peru.

Pipra filicauda filicauda Spix

Pipra filicauda Spix, 1825, Avium Spec. Nov. Brasil., **2,** p. 6, pl. 8, figs. 1, 2—São Paulo de Olivença, Brazil.

Tropical zone of northeastern Peru south to middle Río Ucayali, south-central Venezuela in southern Amazonas, and northwestern and central-western Brazil east to Rio Branco, mouth of Rio Negro, and right bank of lower Rio Purús, and south to headwaters of Rio Juruá and middle Rio Purús. Intergrading with *subpallida* in extreme northeastern Peru and eastern Ecuador.

PIPRA MENTALIS[1]

Pipra mentalis mentalis Sclater

Pipra mentalis Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1856, p. 299, pl. 121—Córdoba, Veracruz, Mexico.

Tropical zone of southeastern Mexico from southern Veracruz to Yucatán and northern Quintana Roo, including Meco and Mujeres islands, south on Caribbean slopes from British Honduras to eastern Costa Rica.

Pipra mentalis ignifera Bangs

Pipra mentalis ignifera Bangs, 1901, Auk, **18,** p. 363—Divala, Chiriquí, Panama.

Tropical zone of Panama, east to Río Chepo area.

Pipra mentalis minor Hartert

Pipra mentalis minor Hartert, 1898, Novit. Zool., **5,** p. 489—Cachaví, Esmeraldas, Ecuador.

Tropical zone of western Colombia from northwestern Antioquia and central Chocó southward, and northwestern Ecuador south to northeastern Manabí and southwestern Pichincha.

---

[1] *Pipra mentalis, P. erythrocephala, P. rubrocapilla,* and *P. chloromeros* are closely related and replace one another geographically, together constituting a single zoogeographical species.—D. W. S.

PIPRA ERYTHROCEPHALA

Pipra erythrocephala erythrocephala (Linnaeus)

[*Parus*] *erythrocephalus* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 191; based on *Parus auricapillus* of Klein, 1750, Historia Avium, p. 86; and *Parus niger, capite fulvo* Edwards, 1743, Nat. Hist. Birds, **1**, p. [21], pl. 21, lower fig.—"in America australi" [= Surinam, ex Edwards, *l.c.*].

Pipra erythrocephala flavissima Junge and Mees, 1958, Zool. Verh. Rijksmus. Nat. Hist. Leiden, **37**, p. 93—Tacarigua, Trinidad.

Tropical zone of eastern Panama from Chepo and Golfo de San Blas eastward; northwestern, north-central, and northeastern Colombia in northern Chocó, Valle del Cauca, Antioquia, Córdoba, Bolívar, northern Santander, Norte de Santander, northern Magdalena on Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, except southwestern slope, and Vichada and eastern Vaupés; Venezuela; Trinidad; the Guianas; and northern Brazil north of middle and lower Amazon and north along both banks of Rio Negro in northeastern Amazonas, Roraima, northern Pará, and Amapá.

Pipra erythrocephala flammiceps Todd

Pipra erythrocephala flammiceps Todd, 1919, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **32**, p. 115—El Tambor, Santander, Colombia.

Known only from two specimens from type locality in eastern Colombia and a possible record from Bucaramanga (also Santander). The form needs confirmation.

Pipra erythrocephala berlepschi Ridgway

Pipra erythrocephala berlepschi Ridgway, 1906, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **19**, p. 117—Nauta, northeastern Peru.

Tropical zone of southeastern Colombia from Arauca southward, eastern Ecuador, north-central and northeastern Peru in Loreto north of Marañón, and south of it west of Río Ucayali, northern Amazonas and northern San Martín; and northwestern Brazil north of upper Amazon in northwestern Amazonas.

PIPRA RUBROCAPILLA

Pipra rubrocapilla Temminck

Pipra rubro-capilla Temminck, 1821, Pl. Col., livr. 9, pl. 54, fig. 3—Brazil; restricted to Bahia by Hellmayr, in Wytsman, 1910, Gen. Av., pt. 9, p. 7.

Tropical zone of northeastern Peru south of Marañón and east of Huallaga in central Loreto, northernmost Bolivia in Pando and northern El Beni, and southern Brazil in Amazonas and Pará south of Amazon, Guaporé, northern Mato Grosso, and Pernambuco south to Rio de Janeiro.

PIPRA CHLOROMEROS

Pipra chloromeros Tschudi

P[*ipra*] *chloromeros* Tschudi, 1844, Archiv f. Naturg., **10**(1), p. 271—Peru; restricted to valley of Vitoc, Junín, by Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 6, p. 25.

Upper tropical zone of Peru from central San Martín along Central Andes to Junín and northern Ayacucho, eastward in Cuzco, southernmost Madre de Dios, and northern Puno, and at least locally east of Andes in southeastern Loreto; and western Bolivia in central La Paz, northern Cochabamba, and west-central Santa Cruz.

PIPRA CORNUTA

Pipra cornuta Spix

Pipra cornuta Spix, 1825, Avium Spec. Nov. Brasil., **2**, p. 5, pl. 7, fig. 2—"in sylvis flum. Amazonum"; restricted to Mt. Roraima, Venezuela (D. W. S.).[1]

Subtropical and upper tropical zones of southern Venezuela in eastern Amazonas and southern (sparingly northwestern) Bolívar, Guyana, and north-central Brazil north of Amazon in northeastern Amazonas and northwestern Pará.

---

[1] There is no reliable evidence that *Pipra cornuta* occurs in lowland forest near the Amazon. The "Rio Marou," where Natterer collected specimens, is probably not near Manaus, as has been suggested, but in the upper Rio Branco area (Haffer, 1970, Journ. f. Ornith., **111**, p. 308, footnote). Bates's record from Óbidos is doubtful. There is no specimen extant, and his account suggests confusion with *Chiroxiphia pareola* (Snow, 1977, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **97**, pp. 23–24). —D. W. S.

FAMILY **COTINGIDAE**[1]

DAVID W. SNOW

cf. Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 6, pp. 92–246 (North and South America).

Zimmer, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 893, 15 pp. (*Doliornis, Pipreola, Lipaugus*).

Snow, 1973, Breviora, Mus. Comp. Zool., Harvard, no. 409, pp. 1–27 (classification).

GENUS **PHOENICIRCUS** SWAINSON

Phoenicircus Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer., **2**(1831), p. 491. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840, List Genera Birds, p. 33), *Ampelis carnifex* Linnaeus = *Lanius carnifex* Linnaeus.

PHOENICIRCUS CARNIFEX[2]

Phoenicircus carnifex (Linnaeus)

[*Lanius*] *carnifex* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** p.

---

[1] This text is based on an earlier draft by the late J. T. Zimmer, with revisions by James Bond. All the proposals for the restriction of type localities, with the exception of one (*Rupicola peruviana sanguinolenta*), were originally made by Zimmer.

The justification for the treatment of the family adopted here is given in Snow (1973, Breviora, Mus. Comp. Zool., Harvard, no. 409). Distinct but closely related allopatric forms are generally treated as separate species, for the reasons given in the above-mentioned paper. It is recognized, however, that there is a subjective element in all such decisions; therefore, it is indicated in footnotes in the appropriate places which groups of species could be treated as conspecific if a broader species concept were adopted. The footnotes also indicate the groupings of species which constitute zoogeographical species in the terminology of Mayr and Short (1970, Nuttall Ornith. Club. Publ., no. 9).—D. W. S.

[2] *Phoenicircus carnifex* and *P. nigricollis* would be considered as conspecific were it not for the fact that their ranges appear to overlap in the region of the lower Tapajós and perhaps the lower Xingú and Tocantins. This limited overlap, which needs further investigation, is not sufficient to prevent their being considered as together constituting a single zoogeographical species.—D. W. S.

94; based on "The Red Bird from Surinam" of Edwards, 1743, Nat. Hist. Birds, **1**, p. 39, pl. 39—Surinam.

Eastern Venezuela in eastern Bolívar, the Guianas, and lower Amazonian Brazil from left bank of lower Rio Negro and east of lower Rio Madeira to Belém area and Amapá.

PHOENICIRCUS NIGRICOLLIS

Phoenicircus nigricollis Swainson

P[hoenicircus] nigricollis Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer., **2**(1831), p. 491; based on *Amp. carnifex* Spix, 1825 (not *Lanius carnifex* Linnaeus 1758), Avium Spec. Nov. Brasil., **2**, p. 4, pl. 5—Rio Negro near Barcelos, Brazil.

Phoenicircus atro-coccineus Lafresnaye, 1838, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **1**, p. 236—Peru; restricted to Puerto Indiana, eastern Loreto (J. T. Z.).

Amazonian region from southeastern Colombia in Nariño and Caquetá, and southern Venezuela in southern Amazonas to northeastern Peru (Loreto) and east through Amazonian Brazil to Rio Negro and south of the Amazon to the middle Tocantins.

Genus **LANIISOMA** Swainson

Laniisoma Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer., **2**(1831), p. 492. Type, by original designation,[1] *L. arcuatum* ("*Lanius arcuatus* Mus. Paris") = *Ampelis elegans* Thunberg.

LANIISOMA ELEGANS

Laniisoma elegans venezuelensis Phelps and Gilliard

Laniisoma elegans venezuelensis Phelps and Gilliard, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1153, p. 9—Santa Bárbara, 200 m., Barinas, Venezuela.

Tropical Zone of western Venezuela in upper Apure valley, southeastern Táchira, and southwestern Barinas.

---

[1] The specific name is available here, though antedated, through the generic description. Cf. Opinion 43 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.—J. T. Z.

Lanniisoma elegans buckleyi (Sclater and Salvin)

Ptilochloris buckleyi Sclater and Salvin, 1880, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 158, pl. 16—Pindo, Pastaza, Ecuador.

Tropical zone of eastern Ecuador, and eastern Peru in foothills of Andes, south at least to Pasco.

Lanniisoma elegans cadwaladeri Carriker

Laniisoma cadwaladeri Carriker, 1935, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **87**, p. 329—Santa Ana, 2,200 ft., Río Coroico, La Paz, Bolivia.

Tropical zone of northwestern Bolivia in La Paz. (The validity of this subspecies, which is based on a single specimen, needs confirmation; it may prove to be inseparable from *buckleyi*.)

Laniisoma elegans elegans (Thunberg)[1]

Ampelis elegans Thunberg, 1823, Dissert. Tullberg, Nov. Spec. Ampelis, p. 2—Brazil; restricted to mountains of Rio de Janeiro by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 4.

Tropical Zone of southeastern Brazil from Espírito Santo to São Paulo.

GENUS **PHIBALURA** VIEILLOT

Phibalura Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 31. Type, by monotypy, *Phibalura flavirostris* Vieillot.

PHIBALURA FLAVIROSTRIS

Phibalura flavirostris boliviana Chapman

Phibalura flavirostris boliviana Chapman, 1930, Auk, **47**, p. 88—near Atten [= Atén], Aplobamba [= Apolo], La Paz, Bolivia.

Northwestern Bolivia in La Paz.

Phibalura flavirostris flavirostris Vieillot

Phibalura flavirostris Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 68—Brazil; restricted to Rio de Janeiro by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brazil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 5.

---

[1] *Ptilochloris remigialis* Lafresnaye, 1838, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **1**, p. 237—no locality, is of uncertain application, antedating the various forms other than *L. e. elegans* of which it is usually considered a synonym. It should probably be referred to *L. e. buckleyi* (Norton, Orcés, and Sutter, 1972, Auk, **89**, p. 892).—D. W. S.

Southeastern Brazil from Goiás and Minas Gerais to Rio Grande do Sul, eastern Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina in Misiones.

Genus **TIJUCA** Férussac

Tijuca Férussac, 1829, Bull. Sci. Nat., **19,** p. 324. Type by monotypy, *Tijuca atra* Lesson [= Férussac].

TIJUCA ATRA

Tijuca atra Férussac

Tijuca atra Férussac, 1829 (Lesson MS), Bull. Sci. Nat., **19,** p. 324—interior of Brazil; restricted to Serra do Mar, Rio de Janeiro, by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 6.

Maritime cordillera of southeastern Brazil in southern Minas Gerais, northern São Paulo, and Rio de Janeiro.

Genus **CARPORNIS** Gray

Carpornis G. R. Gray, 1846, Genera Birds, **1,** p. 279. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 147), *Ampelis melanocephala* = *Procnias melanocephalus* Wied.

Ampelion Cabanis in Tschudi, 1846, Unters. Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 137. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 56), *Ampelis* [= *Procnias*] *cucullata* Swainson.

CARPORNIS CUCULLATUS

Carpornis cucullatus (Swainson)

Procnias cucullata Swainson, 1821, Zool. Illus., **1,** pl. 37—Brazil; restricted to Rio de Janeiro by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 7.

Southeastern Brazil from Espírito Santo south to Rio Grande do Sul.

CARPORNIS MELANOCEPHALUS

Carpornis melanocephalus (Wied)

Procnias melanocephalus Wied, 1820, Reise Brasilien, **1,** p. 168 (8vo. ed., p. 166)—Quartel das Barreiras, road from

Rio Itapemirim to Rio Itabapuana, southern Espírito Santo, Brazil.

Southeastern Brazil from Bahia to São Paulo.

GENUS AMPELION TSCHUDI

Ampelion Tschudi, 1845, Unters. Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 21. Type, by monotypy, *Ampelis rufaxilla* Tschudi.

Heliochera de Filippi, 1847, Mus. Mediol. Anim. Vertebr., cl. 2, Aves, pp. 12, 31. Type, by monotypy, *Ampelis rubrocristata* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.

Doliornis Taczanowski, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 136, pl. 20. Type, by monotypy, *Doliornis sclateri* Taczanowski.

Zaratornis Koepcke, 1954, Publ. Mus. Hist. Nat. 'Javier Prado,' ser. A, Zool., no. 16, p. 3. Type, by monotypy, *Zaratornis stresemanni* Koepcke.

AMPELION RUBROCRISTATUS

Ampelion rubrocristatus (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

A[mpelis] rubro-cristata d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7**, cl. 2, p. 39—Ayupaya [= Ayopayo], Yungas, Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Humid temperate and subtropical zones of Andes from northern Colombia (Santa Marta region) and northwestern Venezuela in Táchira, Trujillo, and Mérida south to northwestern Bolivia in La Paz and Cochabamba.

AMPELION RUFAXILLA

Ampelion rufaxilla antioquiae (Chapman)

Heliochera rufaxilla antioquiae Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 138, p. 8—Santa Elena, Antioquia, Colombia.

Subtropical zone of central and southwestern Colombia from Antioquia to Tolima and Cauca.

Ampelion rufaxilla rufaxilla (Tschudi)

A[mpelis] rufaxilla Tschudi, 1844, Archiv f. Naturg., **10**(1), p. 270—Peru; Vitoc Valley, Junín, proposed by Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 6, p. 99 for this form as republished by Tschudi, 1846, Unters. Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 137, under the name *Ampelion* *rufaxilla;* this restriction hereby adopted for the original citation (J. T. Z.).

Subtropical zone of northern and central Peru in Amazonas, Ancash, and Junín, and northern Bolivia in La Paz.

AMPELION SCLATERI

Ampelion sclateri (Taczanowski)

Doliornis sclateri Taczanowski, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 136, pl. 20—Maraynioc, Peru.

Temperate zone of central Peru in Huánuco and Junín.

AMPELION STRESEMANNI

Ampelion stresemanni (Koepcke)

Zaratornis stresemanni Koepcke, 1954, Publ. Mus. Hist. Nat. 'Javier Prado,' ser. A, Zool., no. 16, p. 3, figs. 1, 2—Zárate, 2,700 m., near San Bartolomé, Río Rímac, Lima, Peru.

Humid temperate zone of western side of Western Andes of central Peru in Ancash and Lima.

Genus **PIPREOLA** Swainson

Pipreola Swainson, 1837, Anim. Menag. (Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia, **98**), p. 357. Type, by monotypy, *Pipreola chlorolepidota* Swainson.

Euchlornis de Filippi, 1847, Mus. Mediol. Anim. Vertebr., cl. 2, Aves, pp. 12, 31. Type, by original designation, *Ampelis Riefferii* Boiss[onneau].

PIPREOLA RIEFFERII

Pipreola riefferii melanolaema Sclater

Pipreola melanolaema Sclater, 1856, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, **17**, p. 469—Caracas, Venezuela.

Subtropical and temperate zones of northwestern Venezuela from central Táchira to southwestern Lara (Páramo de Rosas) and portions of coastal cordillera from Aragua to Miranda.

Pipreola riefferii riefferii (Boissonneau)

Ampelis Riefferii Boissonneau, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **3**, p. 3—"Bogotá," Colombia.

Subtropical and temperate zones of northwestern Venezuela in western Táchira and northwestern Zulia and central Colombia on west slope of Eastern Andes and both slopes of Central Andes; crossing Eastern Andes in Bogotá region, southeastern Cundinamarca. Possibly a distinguishable subspecies occurs in Antioquia region of Colombia (cf. Zimmer, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 893, p. 3).

Pipreola riefferii occidentalis (Chapman)

Euchlornis riefferi occidentalis Chapman, 1914, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **33,** p. 630—San Antonio, 6,600 ft., Western Andes, Colombia.

Subtropical and upper tropical zones of southwestern Colombia on both slopes of Western Andes and extreme southern tip of Central Andes, and western Ecuador south to El Oro.

Pipreola riefferii confusa Zimmer

Pipreola riefferii confusa Zimmer, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 893, p. 2—Upper Volcán Sumaco, Napo, Ecuador.

Subtropical zone of eastern Ecuador and northern tip of western side of Central Andes of Peru in northern Amazonas.

Pipreola riefferii chachapoyas (Hellmayr)

Euchlornis viridis chachapoyas Hellmayr, 1915, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **12,** p. 206—Chachapoyas, 8,500 ft., Peru.

Subtropical zone of northern Peru on eastern side of Central Andes in San Martín.

PIPREOLA INTERMEDIA

Pipreola intermedia intermedia Taczanowski

Pipreola viridis intermedia Taczanowski, 1884, Ornith. Pérou, **2,** p. 376—Maraynioc, mountains of central Peru.

Subtropical Zone of central Peru in southern San Martín (?)[1] and Junín.

Pipreola intermedia signata (Hellmayr)

A[mpelis] viridis d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837 (*nec* Thunberg, 1823), Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 40—Yungas, Bolivia; Chulumani, Yungas of La Paz, noted by d'Orbigny, 1839, Voy. Amér. Mérid., **4,** pt. 3, Ois., p. 298.

---

[1] A record from Compán ["Cumpang"] needs supporting evidence since the locality is well away from the otherwise established range. Until disproved, this record prevents the specific union of *intermedia* with the closely allied *riefferii,* its geographic representative. Probably the two species together constitute a single zoogeographical species.—D. W. S.

Euchlornis riefferii signata Hellmayr, 1917, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **13,** p. 199. New name for *Ampelis viridis* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.

Subtropical zone of southeastern Peru in southeastern Cuzco and northern Puno, and northern Bolivia in La Paz and northern Cochabamba.

PIPREOLA ARCUATA

Pipreola arcuata arcuata (Lafresnaye)

Ampelis arcuata Lafresnaye, 1843, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **6,** p. 98—Colombia [= "Bogotá"].

Subtropical and humid temperate zones of northwestern Venezuela (east to southwestern Lara), Eastern, Central, and Western Andes of Colombia, Ecuador and northern Peru.

Pipreola arcuata viridicauda de Schauensee

Pipreola arcuata viridicauda de Schauensee, 1953, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **105,** p. 37—Incachaca, 8,000 ft., Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Subtropical and humid temperate zones from central Peru (Junín) south to northern Bolivia (Cochabamba).

PIPREOLA AUREOPECTUS

Pipreola aureopectus decora Bangs

Pipreola aureipectus decora Bangs, 1899, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **13,** p. 98—Chirua, 7,000 ft., Santa Marta region, Colombia.

Subtropical zone of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, northern Colombia.

Pipreola aureopectus festiva (Todd)

Euchlornis aureipectus festiva Todd, 1912, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **8,** p. 211—Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of Coast Range of northern Venezuela from Carabobo to Distrito Federal, crossing range to interior in Aragua.

Pipreola aureopectus aureopectus (Lafresnaye)

Ampelis aureo-pectus Lafresnaye, 1843, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **6,** p. 68—"Bogotá," Colombia.

Subtropical zone of northeastern Colombia, on western side of Eastern Andes from Cundinamarca to Santander; possibly eastern side of Western Andes in western Antioquia; Venezuela in Sierra de Perijá of Zulia and in Andes from Táchira to Lara.

Pipreola aureopectus jucunda Sclater

Pipreola jucunda Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **28,** p. 89, pl. 160—Cachillacta, Pichincha, Ecuador.

Subtropical zone of southwestern Colombia on western side of Western Andes in Valle, Cauca, and Nariño, and northwestern Ecuador south to eastern Guayaquil.

Pipreola aureopectus lubomirskii Taczanowski

Pipreola lubomirskii Taczanowski, 1879, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 236, pl. 22—Tambillo, Peru; restricted to Quebrada de Sance, 5,800 ft., Tambillo, by Stolzmann and Domaniewski, 1927, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici Hist. Nat., **6,** p. 151.

Subtropical zone of southeastern Colombia at head of Magdalena Valley in Huila, eastern Ecuador, and northern Peru south to northern Cajamarca.

Pipreola aureopectus pulchra (Hellmayr)

Ampelis elegans Tschudi, 1843 (*nec* Thunberg, 1823), Archiv f. Naturg., **9**(1), p. 385—ad flumen Tullumayo [= Junín], Peru.

Euchlornis pulchra Hellmayr, 1917, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **13,** p. 199. New name for *Ampelis elegans* Tschudi.

Subtropical zone of eastern Peru, mostly on eastern side of Central Andes from San Martín south to Junín.

PIPREOLA FRONTALIS[1]

Pipreola frontalis squamipectus (Chapman)

Euchlornis frontalis squamipectus Chapman, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 187, p. 5—Zamora, eastern Ecuador.

Subtropical zone of southeastern Ecuador and northern Peru in northern San Martín.

---

[1] *Pipreola frontalis* and *P. chlorolepidota* are closely related, but their ranges overlap, or interdigitate, in southeastern Ecuador and northeastern Peru. Probably they should be considered as together constituting a single zoogeographic species.—D. W. S.

Pipreola frontalis frontalis (Sclater)

Euchlornis frontalis Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **26,** p. 446—Bolivia; restricted to Samaipata, Santa Cruz (J. T. Z.).

Pipreola frontalis juninensis Carriker, 1932, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **83,** p. 456—Eneñas, 4,000 ft., Chanchamayo, Junín, Peru.

Subtropical zone of central and southeastern Peru in Junín and northern Puno, and Bolivia in La Paz, Cochabamba, and western Santa Cruz.

PIPREOLA CHLOROLEPIDOTA

Pipreola chlorolepidota Swainson

Pipreola chlorolepidota Swainson, 1837, Anim. Menag. (Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia, **98**), p. 357—Peru; restricted to vicinity of Moyobamba (J. T. Z.).

Euchlornis sclateri Cornalia, 1852, Contr. Ornith., p. 133, pl. 101 (pl. 102 in text)—Peru; error, Quixos [= Quijos, Napo], Ecuador, proposed by Zimmer, 1924, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **12,** pt. 4, p. 60.

Euchlornis sclateri pallidigula Zimmer, 1924, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **12,** pt. 4, p. 60—Huachipa, upper Río Huallaga, Peru.

Upper tropical zone of eastern Ecuador and eastern Peru from San Martín to Pasco.

PIPREOLA FORMOSA

Pipreola formosa formosa (Hartlaub)

Ampelis formosa Hartlaub, 1849, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, **1,** pp. 275, 493, pl. 14, fig. 1—Venezuela; restricted to Caracas by Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 6, p. 121.

Pipreola formosa dilutior Todd, 1950, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **63,** p. 5—Lagunita de Aroa, Venezuela.

Subtropical Zone of central-northern Venezuela on both slopes of Coastal Range from Carabobo to Miranda and Distrito Federal.

Pipreola formosa rubidior (Chapman)

Euchlornis formosa rubidior Chapman, 1925, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 191, p. 10—La Trinidad, 5,600 ft., near Carapas, Mount Turumiquire, Sucre, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of northeastern Venezuela in northern Anzoátegui, northern Monagas, and western Sucre.

Pipreola formosa pariae Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Pipreola formosa pariae Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1949, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **62,** p. 38—Cerro Azul, Cristóbal Colón, Peninsula de Paria, Sucre, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of extreme northeastern Venezuela on Peninsula de Paria, Sucre.

PIPREOLA WHITELYI

Pipreola whitelyi kathleenae Zimmer and Phelps

Pipreola whitelyi kathleenae Zimmer and Phelps, 1944, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1270, p. 10—Ptari-tepui, 1,800 m., southwestern slope, Gran Sabana, Bolívar, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of southeastern Venezuela on various isolated mountains (tepuis) of the Gran Sabana in southeastern Bolívar.

Pipreola whitelyi whitelyi Salvin and Godman

Pipreola whitelyi Salvin and Godman, 1884, Ibis, p. 449—Cerro Roraima, Venezuela.

Subtropical zone of extreme southeastern Venezuela on Cerro Roraima and western Guyana on Mt. Twek-quay.

GENUS **AMPELIOIDES** VERREAUX

Ampelioides Verreaux, 1867, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. [Paris], **3,** bull., p. 5. Type, by monotypy, *Ampelioides flavitorques* Verreaux = *Ampelis cincta* Tschudi.

AMPELIOIDES TSCHUDII

Ampelioides tschudii (Gray)

Ampelis cincta Tschudi, 1843 (*nec* Kuhl, 1820), Archiv f. Naturg., **9**(1), p. 385—in sylvis Pangoae [= Pangos, east of Tarma], Peru.

C[*otinga*] *Tschudii* G. R. Gray (and Mitchell), 1846, Genera Birds, **1,** p. 279. New name for *Ampelis cincta* Tschudi.

Upper tropical and subtropical zones of northwestern Venezuela (Táchira and Zulia) and northeastern Colombia (eastern Magdalena and Santander); central Colombia (Cordillera de la Macarena); southern Colombia (western slope of Western Andes and western slope of Eastern Andes); eastern and western Ecuador, and northern and central Peru in northern Cajamarca and Huánuco to Junín.

Genus **IODOPLEURA** Lesson

Iodopleura Lesson, 1839, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **2,** p. 45. Type, by original designation, *Pardalotus pipra* Lesson.

IODOPLEURA PIPRA

Iodopleura pipra leucopygia Salvin

Iodopleura leucopygia Salvin, 1885, Ibis, p. 305—British Guiana.

Known only from two specimens of unknown origin but supposed to have come from British Guiana (Guyana).

Iodopleura pipra pipra (Lesson)

Pardalotus pipra Lesson, 1831, Cent. Zool., p. 81, pl. 26—"à Trinquemalé sur la côte de Ceylan"; error, Rio de Janeiro proposed by Hellmayr, 1915, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **12,** p. 139.

Tropical zone forests of littoral southeastern Brazil in Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, and São Paulo. A record from Minas Gerais needs confirmation.

IODOPLEURA FUSCA[1]

Iodopleura fusca (Vieillot)

Ampelis fusca Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **8,** p. 162—Brazil; emended to Cayenne by Berlepsch, 1908, Novit. Zool., **15,** p. 143.

Tropical zone of southeastern Venezuela in extreme southeastern Bolívar, and the Guianas.

---

[1] *Iodopleura fusca* and *I. isabellae* replace one another geographically, so far as known, but there are wide areas where neither has been collected. Since they differ from one another as much, or more than, other pairs of closely related species in the Cotingidae, it is considered that they are best treated as separate species until better evidence is available on which to base a decision. Together they certainly constitute a single zoogeographical species.—D. W. S.

IODOPLEURA ISABELLAE

Iodopleura isabellae isabellae Parzudaki

Iodopleura Isabellae Parzudaki, 1847, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **10,** p. 186—Rio Negro, Venezuela; restricted to San Carlos, Amazonas, by Phelps & Phelps, Jr., 1950, Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat., **12,** no. 75, p. 118.

Tropical zone of western Amazon basin in southern Venezuela (Amazonas), Colombia (Meta), eastern Ecuador, northeastern Peru, northern Boliva (Pando), and Brazil in Amazonas, northern Mato Grosso, and western Pará; also in upper Orinoco drainage in southern Amazonas, Venezuela.

Iodopleura isabellae paraensis Todd

Iodopleura isabellae paraensis Todd, 1950, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **63,** p. 6—Benevides, Pará, Brazil.

Eastern part of Amazon basin in eastern Pará and northern Goiás (Araguatins), Brazil; west at least to Rio Tocantins.

Genus **CALYPTURA** Swainson

Calyptura Swainson, in Swainson and Richardson, 1832, Fauna Bor.-Amer., **2,** p. 491. Type, by original designation, *Pardalotus cristatus* Vieillot.

CALYPTURA CRISTATA

Calyptura cristata (Vieillot)

Pardalotus cristatus Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **24,** p. 528—Brazil; type from Rio de Janeiro, *fide* Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 6, p. 127.

Forests of southeastern Brazil in Rio de Janeiro and Guanabara.

Genus **LIPAUGUS** Boie

Lipangus (err. typ.[1]) Boie, 1828, Isis, p. 318. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840, List. Genera Birds, p. 29), *Muscicapa plumbea* Licht[enstein] = *Muscicapa vociferans* Wied.

[1] The cited classical derivation, "**λιπαυγσς** = splendore deficiens," indicates a correctible error.—J. T. Z.

LIPAUGUS SUBALARIS

Lipaugus subalaris Sclater

Lipaugus subalaris Sclater, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 210—Rio Napo, Ecuador.

Tropical zone of northeastern Ecuador in Napo-Pastaza and Santiago-Zamora, and central Peru in Pasco.

LIPAUGUS CRYPTOLOPHUS

Lipaugus cryptolophus cryptolophus (Sclater and Salvin)

Lathria cryptolcpha Sclater and Salvin, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 522—"Mongi" [= Monji], Ecuador.[1]

Upper tropical and subtropical zones of southern Colombia at head of Magdalena Valley (Huila), eastern Ecuador, and central Peru in San Martín, Junín, and Huánuco.

Lipaugus cryptolophus mindoensis (Hellmayr and Seilern)

Lathria crypotolopha (sic) *mindoensis* Hellmayr and Seilern, 1914, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **12**(1), p. 89—Mindo, 4,213 ft., western Ecuador.

Southwestern Colombia from western Cauca southward and northwestern Ecuador in western Pichincha.

LIPAUGUS FUSCOCINEREUS

Lipaugus fuscocinereus (Lafresnaye)

Querula fusco-cinerea Lafresnaye, 1843, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **6,** p. 291—Colombia [= "Bogotá"].

Subtropical and temperate zones of Central and Eastern Andes of Colombia, and eastern Ecuador south to Santiago-Zamora.

LIPAUGUS VOCIFERANS[2]

Lipaugus vociferans (Wied)

Ampelis cinerea Vieillot, 1817 (not of Latham, 1790), Nouv.

---

[1] Monji cannot be located. Specimens collected by Buckley and labelled Monji are apparently from both eastern and western slopes of the Andes. The distribution of other specimens of *L.c cryptolophus* and the presence of *L.c. mindoensis* west of the Andes suggest that the type of *L.c. cryptolophus* was from the eastern slopes.—D. W. S.

[2] *Lipaugus vociferans* and *L. unirufus* are closely related and replace one another geographically, together constituting a single zoogeographical species. Possibly they should be treated as conspecific.—D. W. S.

Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **8,** p. 162; based on "Le Cotinga cendré" of Levaillant, 1801, Hist. Nat. Ois. Nouv. Rares, **1,** p. 98, pl. 44—Cayenne.

Muscicapa vociferans Wied, 1820, Reise Brasilien, **1,** p. 242 (8vo. ed., p. 240)—Fazenda Pindoba, north of Caravellos, Bahia, Brazil.

A [*mpelis*] *cineracea* Vieillot, 1822, Tabl. Enc. Méth., Ornith., **2,** livr. 91, p. 761; based on "Le Cotinga cendré" of Levaillant, 1801, Hist. Nat. Ois. Nouv. Rares, **1,** p. 98, pl. 44—Cayenne.

Lipaugus cineraceus dispar Todd, 1950, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **63,** p. 7—Buena Vista, Bolivia.

Tropical zone of southeastern Colombia from Meta southward, southern and eastern Venezuela in southern Sucre, Bolívar, Delta Amacuro, and Amazonas; the Guianas; eastern Ecuador; eastern Peru south to northern Cuzco and Madre de Dios; northern and eastern Bolivia south to Cochabamba and Santa Cruz; whole of northern and central Brazil east to Maranhão and northern Goiás, and eastern coastal Brazil from Pernambuco to Espírito Santo.

LIPAUGUS UNIRUFUS

Lipaugus unirufus unirufus Sclater

Lipaugus unirufus Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **27,** p. 385—Playa Vicente, Oaxaca, Mexico and Verapaz, Guatemala; type from Playa Vicente, *fide* Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 6, p. 161.

Lathria unirufa clara Ridgway, 1906, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **19,** p. 120—Panama.

Tropical zone of Central America and Colombia from Oaxaca and Veracruz, Mexico south through Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama to northern Colombia, south to Valle del Cauca and east to Santander.

Lipaugus unirufus castaneotinctus (Hartert)

Lathria unirufus castaneotinctus Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9,** p. 610—Río Durango, Ecuador.

Tropical zone of extreme southwestern Colombia and northwestern Ecuador in Esmeraldas and Manabí.

LIPAUGUS LANIOIDES

Lipaugus lanioides (Lesson)

Turdampelis lanioides Lesson, 1844, Écho du Monde Savant,

11(7), p. 156—Brazil; restricted to Rio de Janeiro by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 30.

Southeastern Brazil in Bahia, Espírito Santo, and southern Minas Gerais south to Santa Catarina.

LIPAUGUS STREPTOPHORUS

Lipaugus streptophorus (Salvin and Godman)

Lathria streptophora Salvin and Godman, 1884, Ibis, p. 448, pl. 14—Roraima, British Guiana [= Venezuela].

Subtropical zone of various mountains of Gran Sabana, southeastern Venezuela (southeastern Bolívar), extreme northern Brazil (northern Roraima), and Guyana.

Genus **CHIROCYLLA** Sclater and Salvin

Chirocylla Sclater and Salvin, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 357. Type, by original designation, *Lathria uropygialis* Sclater and Salvin.

CHIROCYLLA UROPYGIALIS

Chirocylla uropygialis (Sclater and Salvin)

Lathria uropygialis Sclater and Salvin, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 355, pl. 32—Tilotilo, 8,000 ft., La Paz, Bolivia.

Subtropical zone of northern Bolivia in La Paz and Cochabamba.

Genus **PORPHYROLAEMA** Bonaparte

Porphyrolaema Bonaparte, 1854, Ateneo Italiano, **2**(11), p. 315 (= Consp. Voluc. Anisod., p. 5). Type, by monotypy, *Cotinga porphyrolaema* Deville and Sclater.

PORPHYROLAEMA PORPHYROLAEMA

Porphyrolaema porphyrolaema (Deville and Sclater)

Cotinga porphyrolaema Deville and Sclater, 1852, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, **4**, p. 226—Sarayacu, Río Ucayali, Peru.

Tropical zone of southern Colombia in Caquetá, eastern Ecuador in southern Napo-Pastaza, northeastern Peru in

Loreto and eastern San Martín, and western Brazil east to Rio Negro and Rio Purús.

GENUS COTINGA BRISSON

Cotinga Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **2,** p. 339. Type, by tautonymy, "Cotinga" Brisson = *Ampelis cotinga* Linnaeus.

COTINGA AMABILIS[1]

Cotinga amabilis Gould

Cotinga amabilis Gould, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **25,** p. 64, pl. 123—Guatemala; restricted to Verapaz (J. T. Z.).

Tropical Zone of southeastern Mexico in Veracruz, Chiapas, and Oaxaca south to eastern Costa Rica.

COTINGA RIDGWAYI

Cotinga ridgwayi Ridgway

Cotinga ridgwayi Ridgway (ex Zeledón MS), 1887, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **10,** p. 1, pl. 6, fig. 3—part, Pozo Azul, Costa Rica.

Tropical Zone of southern Costa Rica (Pacific coast) and Chiriquí, southwestern Panama.

COTINGA NATTERERII

Cotinga nattererii (Boissonneau)

Ampelis Nattererii Boissonneau, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **3,** p. 2—"Bogotá," Colombia.

Tropical Zone of Panama east of Canal Zone, western and north-central Colombia, extreme western Venezuela in Mérida, and northwestern Ecuador.

---

[1] *Cotinga amabilis, C. ridgwayi,* and *C. nattererii* are closely related and replace one another geographically, together constituting a single zoogeographical species. Further research may show that *C. maynana, C. cotinga*, and *C. maculata* should be considered to be members of the same zoogeographical species. The morphological differences between these forms seem too clear-cut to warrant treating any of them as conspecific.—D. W. S.

COTINGA MAYNANA

Cotinga maynana (Linnaeus)

[*Ampelis*] *Maynana* Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1,** p. 298; based on "Le Cotinga des Maynas" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **2,** p. 341, pl. 34, fig. 2—Maynas, Peru.

Tropical zone of southeastern Colombia in Caquetá and Nariño, eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru from Loreto to northern Puno, northern Bolivia, and western Amazonian Brazil east to lower Rio Negro and Rio Madeira.

COTINGA COTINGA[1]

Cotinga cotinga (Linnaeus)

[*Ampelis*] *Cotinga* Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1,** p. 298; based on the "Le Cotinga" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **2,** p. 340, pl. 34, fig. 1—Brazil; restricted to vicinity of Belém, Pará, by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 9.

Tropical zone of eastern Colombia in Vaupés, Venezuela in southern Amazonas and eastern Bolívar, the Guianas, and northeastern Brazil from Rio Negro (northeastern Amazonas) and Rio Tapajós east to Belém (Pará), Amapá, extreme northern Goiás, and southwestern Maranhão.

COTINGA MACULATA

Cotinga maculata (Müller)

Ampelis maculatus P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., suppl., p. 147; based on "Cotinga, du Brésil" of Buffon [= Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 188] and "The Cock Purple-breasted Manakin" of Edwards (1764, Glean. Nat. Hist., **3,** pl. 340)—Brazil; restricted to Rio de Janeiro by Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 6, p. 105.

Tropical zone of littoral of southeastern Brazil from Bahia to Rio de Janeiro.

COTINGA CAYANA

Cotinga cayana (Linneaus)

[*Ampelis*] *cayana* Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1,**

---

[1] *Cotinga cotinga* and *C. maculata* are closely related and replace one another geographically, together constituting a single zoogeographical species. See also footnote on page 297—D. W. S.

p. 298; based on "Le Cotinga de Cayenne" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **2,** p. 344, pl. 34, fig. 3—Brazil and Cayenne; type from Cayenne, *fide* Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 6, p. 108.

Tropical zone of eastern Colombia east of Andes, Venezuela north to Táchira, Mérida, and Delta Amacuro, the Guianas, south through eastern Ecuador and eastern Peru to northern Bolivia (El Beni), and east across central and northern Brazil to Belém, Amapá, southeastern Pará, and extreme northern Goiás.

GENUS XIPHOLENA GLOGER

Xipholena Gloger, 1842, Gemeinnütz. Hand-und Hilfsb. Naturg., **1,** p. 320. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 56), *Ampelis pompadora* Linnaeus = *Turdus puniceus* Pallas.

XIPHOLENA PUNICEA[1]

Xipholena punicea (Pallas)

Turdus puniceus Pallas, 1764, in Vroeg, Catalogue, Adumbrat., p. 2—South America; Surinam proposed by Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 6, p. 109.

Tropical zone and lower border of subtropical zone of extreme eastern Colombia in Vaupés, eastern Ecuador in Napo-Pastaza, southern Venezuela in Amazonas and Bolívar, the Guianas, and northern Brazil north of the Amazon and south of the Amazon east to southern Pará (Serra do Cachimbo).

XIPHOLENA LAMELLIPENNIS

Xipholena lamellipennis (Lafresnaye)

Ampelis lamellipennis Lafresnaye, 1839, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **1,** cl. 2, pl. 9—South America; restricted to Pará [=Belém] by Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 6, p. 110.

---

[1] The three *Xipholena* species are closely related and replace one another geographically, except that *X. punicea* and *X. lamellipennis* have a limited area of overlap in southern Pará, Brazil. Though this overlap justifies treating them as separate species, it hardly seems sufficient to prevent their being considered as together constituting a single zoogeographical species.—D. W. S.

Xipholena lamellipennis pallidior Griscom and Greenway, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **81,** p. 433—Santarém, Rio Tapajós, Brazil.

Eastern Brazil south of the Amazon from lower Tapajós east to northern Maranhão and south to extreme southern Pará.

XIPHOLENA ATROPURPUREA

Xipholena atropurpurea (Wied)

Ampelis atro-purpurea Wied, 1820, Reise Brasilien, **1,** p. 262 (8vo ed., p. 260)—Morro d'Arára [= Rio Mucuri, Espírito Santo], Brazil.

Southeastern coastal Brazil from Pernambuco to Rio de Janeiro.

Genus CARPODECTES Salvin

Carpodectes Salvin, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 583. Type, by original designation, *Carpodectes nitidus* Salvin.

CARPODECTES NITIDUS[1]

Carpodectes nitidus Salvin

Carpodectes nitidus Salvin, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 583, pl. 35 [misquoted in text as "36"]—Tucurrique [= Tucurriquí], Costa Rica.

Tropical zone of Caribbean slope of Central America from Honduras to western Panama.

CARPODECTES ANTONIAE

Carpodectes antoniae Ridgway

Carpodectes antoniae Ridgway (ex Zeledón MS), 1884, Ibis, p. 27, pl. 2—Pirris, southwestern Costa Rica.

Tropical zone of Pacific slope of southwestern Costa Rica and western Panama (Chiriquí).

---

[1] The three species of *Carpodectes* are closely related and replace one another geographically, together constituting a single zoogeographical species. *C. nitidus* and *C. antoniae* could well be treated as conspecific.—D. W. S.

CARPODECTES HOPKEI

Carpodectes hopkei Berlepsch

Carpodectes hopkei Berlepsch, 1897, Ornith. Monatsb., **5,** p. 174—San José, Río Dagua, Colombia.

Tropical zone of eastern Panama (Darién), western Colombia, and northwestern Ecuador (Esmeraldas).

Genus **CONIOPTILON** Lowery and O'Neill

Conioptilon Lowery and O'Neill, 1966, Auk, **83,** p. 2. Type, by monotypy, *Conioptilon mcilhennyi* Lowery and O'Neill.

CONIOPTILON MCILHENNYI

Conioptilon mcilhennyi Lowery and O'Neill

Conioptilon mcilhennyi Lowery and O'Neill, 1966, Auk, **83,** p. 3—Balta (10° 08′ S; 71° 13′ W), Río Curanja, Loreto, Peru.

Known only from Río Curanja, Loreto, eastern Peru.

Genus **GYMNODERUS** Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire

Gymnoderus Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1809, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **13,** p. 237. Type, by original designation, *Corvus nudus* Gmelin = *Gracula foetida* Linnaeus.

GYMNODERUS FOETIDUS

Gymnoderus foetidus (Linnaeus)

[*Gracula*] *foetida* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** p. 108—America; restricted to Surinam by Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool., **9,** p. 58.

Tropical zone of eastern Colombia east of Andes, southwestern Venezuela in northwestern Bolívar and Amazonas, the Guianas, eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru south to Ayacucho and Madre de Dios, northern Bolivia in Pando, El Beni, northern Cochabamba, and northern Santa Cruz, and Amazonian Brazil south to western Mato Grosso and southern Pará, east to Amapá, the Amazon mouth, and northern Goiás.

Genus **HAEMATODERUS** Bonaparte

Haematoderus Bonaparte, 1854, Ateneo Italiano, **2**(11), p. 314 (= Consp. Voluc. Anisod., p. 4). Type, by monotypy, [*Haematoderus*] "*militaris* Gm." = *Coracias militaris* Shaw.

HAEMATODERUS MILITARIS

Haematoderus militaris (Shaw)

Coracias ? *militaris* Shaw, 1792, Mus. Lever., **2,** p. 61, with pl.—Cayenne.

Known only from few scattered localities in tropical zone of Guianas and lower Amazonian Brazil in Pará and Amapá.

Genus **QUERULA** Vieillot

Querula Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 37. Type, by monotypy, "Piauhau" Buffon = *Muscicapa purpurata* P. L. S. Müller.

QUERULA PURPURATA

Querula purpurata (P. L. S. Müller)

Muscicapa purpurata P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., suppl., p. 169; based on "Gobe-Mouche noir à gorge pourpre de Cayenne" of Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 381—Cayenne.

Humid tropical zone of Caribbean side of Costa Rica; Panama on both coasts, except western Pacific coast; most of Colombia (except Caribbean coast, Santa Marta region, and arid portions of Cauca and Magdalena valleys); Venezuela in northern and eastern Bolívar; the Guianas; northwestern and eastern Ecuador; eastern Peru south to Ayacucho, Cuzco, and Madre de Dios; northwestern Bolivia in Pando and El Beni; Amazonian Brazil in Amazonas, except the northwestern part, Rondonia, Roraima, Amapá, Pará, northern Mato Grosso, and northern Goiás.

Genus **PYRODERUS** Gray

Pyroderus G. R. Gray, 1840, List Genera Birds, p. 38. Type, by original designation, *Coracias scutata* Shaw.

PYRODERUS SCUTATUS

Pyroderus scutatus occidentalis Chapman

Pyroderus scutatus occidentalis Chapman, 1914, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **33,** p. 631—San Antonio, 6,600 ft., Western Andes, Colombia.

Upper tropical zone and lower portions of subtropical zone of western Colombia in Western Andes and western slope of Central Andes; northwestern Ecuador in Imbabura.

Pyroderus scutatus granadensis (Lafresnaye)

Coracina Granadensis Lafresnaye, 1846, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **9,** p. 277—Nouvelle Grenade [= "Bogotá," Colombia].

Upper tropical zone and lower edge of subtropical zone in eastern Colombia in Eastern Andes and eastern slope of Central Andes; northwestern Venezuela in Sierra de Perijá of Zulia and Andes of Táchira, Mérida, and northern Barinas, and mountains of northern Venezuela from Yaracuy to Distrito Federal.

Pyroderus scutatus orenocensis (Lafresnaye)

Coracina orenocensis Lafresnaye, 1846, Rev. Zool. [Paris], **9,** p. 277—le pays situé à l'embouchure de l'Orénoque; restricted to Sierra de Imataca, Bolívar, Venezuela by Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1950, Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat., **12,** p. 127).

Upper tropical zone of eastern Venezuela in northeastern Bolívar, and northern Guyana.

Pyroderus scutatus masoni Ridgway

Pyroderus masoni Ridgway, 1886, Auk, **3,** p. 333—"supposed to be from the interior of Venezuela"; error, Pozuzo, Huánuco [now Pasco], Peru designated by Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 6, p. 231.

Upper tropical and subtropical zones of north-central and central-eastern Peru from southern Amazonas to Junín.

Pyroderus scutatus scutatus (Shaw)

Coracias scutata Shaw, 1792, Mus. Lever., **4,** p. 199—"native country . . . not certainly known"; southeastern Brazil accepted as type locality by Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 6, p. 228; here further restricted to Nova Friburgo, Rio de Janeiro (J. T. Z.).

Tropical zone of southeastern Brazil from southern Goiás and southern Bahia south to Rio Grande do Sul, eastern Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina in Corrientes and Misiones.

Genus CEPHALOPTERUS Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire

Cephalopterus Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1809, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **13,** pp. 235, 238. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Cephalopterus ornatus* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire.

CEPHALOPTERUS GLABRICOLLIS[1]

Cephalopterus glabricollis Gould

Cephalopterus glabricollis Gould, 1851, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **18**(1850), p. 92, pl. 20—high Cordillera of Chiriqué [=Chiriquí], 8,000 ft., Panama.

Upper tropical and subtropical zones of Costa Rica and western Panama.

CEPHALOPTERUS PENDULIGER

Cephalopterus penduliger Sclater

Cephalopterus penduliger Sclater, 1859, Ibis, p. 114, pl. 3—Pallatanga, Pacific slope of western Cordillera, Chimborazo, Ecuador.

Upper tropical and subtropical zones of western Colombia on western side of Western Andes, and western Ecuador.

CEPHALOPTERUS ORNATUS

Cephalopterus ornatus Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire

Cephalopterus ornatus Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1809, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **13**, p. 238, pl. 17 (marked "15" on plate)—Brazil; restricted to Barcelos, right bank of Rio Negro, by Pinto, 1944, Cat. Aves Brasil (Publ. Dept. Zool., São Paulo), pt. 2, p. 56.

Interruptedly in tropical zone of eastern Colombia on eastern side of Eastern Andes, south-central Venezuela in western Bolívar and Amazonas, southern Guyana, eastern Ecuador, northern, central, and eastern Peru from northern Cajamarca east to Loreto and south to northern Puno, northern Bolivia in Pando, El Beni, La Paz, Cochabamba, and northern Santa Cruz, and western Brazil in most of Amazonas, Roraima, Rondonia, northern and western Mato Grosso, reaching upper Rio Paraguay valley, and southern Pará, east to upper Rio Xingú.

---

[1] The three species of *Cephalopterus* are closely related and replace one another geographically, together constituting a single zoogeographical species.—D. W. S.

Genus PERISSOCEPHALUS Oberholser

Gymnocephalus Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1809 (*nec* Bloch and Schneider, 1801), Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **13,** p. 237. Type, by original designation, *Corvus calvus* Gmelin = *Corvus tricolor* P. L. S. Müller.

Perissocephalus Oberholser, 1899, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **51,** p. 209. New name for *Gymnocephalus* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire.

PERISSOCEPHALUS TRICOLOR

Perissocephalus tricolor (P. L. S. Müller)

Corvus tricolor P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., suppl., p. 85; based on "Choucas chauve de Cayenne" of Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 521—Cayenne.

Tropical zone (casually subtropical zone) of southern and eastern Venezuela in southwestern Amazonas and eastern Bolívar, the Guianas, and northern Brazil in northwestern Amazonas, Roraima, Pará north of the Amazon, and Amapá.

Genus PROCNIAS Illiger

Procnias Illiger, 1811, Prodr. Syst. Mamm. Avium, p. 228. Type by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840, List Genera Birds, p. 34), "*P. variegatus* (L.) Ill." = *Ampelis variegata* Gmelin = *Ampelis Averano* Hermann.

PROCNIAS TRICARUNCULATA

Procnias tricarunculata (J. and E. Verreaux)

Casmarhynchus tricarunculatus J. and E. Verreaux, 1853, Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, **5,** p. 193—"Bocos del toro (Nouvelle-Grenade)" [= Bocas del Toro, northwestern Panama].

Highlands of eastern Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama east to Peninsula de Azuero.

PROCNIAS ALBA

Procnias alba (Hermann)

Ampelis alba Hermann, 1783, Tab. Aff. Anim., p. 213; based on "Le Guira Panga ou Cotinga Blanc" of Montbeillard in Buffon, 1778, Hist. Nat. Ois., **4,** p. 454—Cayenne.

Tropical zone of southeastern Venezuela in southern Bolívar, the Guianas, and (perhaps as a vagrant) central-northern Brazil in northeastern Amazonas on lower Rio Negro. Vagrant to Trinidad.

PROCNIAS AVERANO

Procnias averano carnobarba (Cuvier)

Ampelis carnobarba Cuvier, 1817, Règne Animal, **4**, p. 172, pl. 4, fig. 4—no locality; type from Trinidad, *fide* Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 6, p. 240.

Tropical and subtropical zones in extreme northeastern Colombia in Sierra de Perijá; northern and southeastern Venezuela in western Zulia, from western Lara to Aragua, in Sucre, and southern Bolívar; Trinidad; northern Brazil in Roraima; and western Guyana.

Procnias averano averano (Hermann)

Ampelis Averano Hermann, 1783, Tab. Aff. Animal, pp. 211, 214; based on "L'Averano" of Buffon, 1778, Hist. Nat. Ois., **4**, p. 457, ex "Guirapunga" of Marcgrave, Hist. Nat. Brasil., p. 201—no locality, but presumably Brazil; restricted to northeastern Brazil by Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 6, p. 240.

Eastern Brazil in southern Maranhão, northern Ceará, and Alagoas.

PROCNIAS NUDICOLLIS

Procnias nudicollis (Vieillot)

Ampelis nudicollis Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **8**, p. 164—Brazil; restricted to Nova Friburgo, Rio de Janeiro (J. T. Z.).

Southeastern Brazil from northern Bahia and southern Minas Gerais to Rio Grande do Sul; eastern Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina in Misiones.

Genus **RUPICOLA** Brisson

Rupicola Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **4**, p. 437. Type, by monotypy, "Rupicola" = *Pipra rupicola* Linnaeus.

RUPICOLA RUPICOLA[1]

Rupicola rupicola (Linnaeus)

[*Pipra*] *rupicola* Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1,** p. 338; based on "Rupicola" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, **4,** p. 437, pl. 34, fig. 1—"Surinam et toute la Guyane"; restricted to Cayenne by Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 6, p. 242.

Montane forests of tropical and subtropical zones of extreme eastern Colombia in Vichada and Vaupés, southern Venezuela in Bolívar and Amazonas, the Guianas, and northern Brazil in Roraima, northern Amazonas, Amapá, and northern Pará.

RUPICOLA PERUVIANA

Rupicola peruviana sanguinolenta Gould

Rupicola sanguinolenta Gould, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **27,** p. 100—Ecuador; restricted to Nanegal, Pichincha, northwestern Ecuador (D. W. S.).

Upper tropical and subtropical zones of the Western Andes of Colombia from western Antioquia southward, and northwestern Ecuador.

Rupicola peruviana aequatorialis Taczanowski

Rupicola peruviana aequatorialis Taczanowski, 1889, Warsz. Uniwers. Izv., no. 4, p. 19; based on *Rupicola peruviana* of Taczanowski and Berlepsch, 1885 (*nec* Latham, 1790), Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 93—Machay and Mapoto, eastern Ecuador.

Upper tropical and subtropical zones of northwestern Venezuela in western Táchira, Central and Eastern Andes of Colombia, eastern Ecuador, and northern Peru in northern Cajamarca, Amazonas, and northern San Martín.

Rupicola peruviana peruviana (Latham)

[*Pipra*] *peruviana* Latham, 1790, Index Ornith., **2,** p. 555; based on "Le Coq-de-roche du Pérou" of Buffon, 1778, Hist. Nat. Ois., **4,** p. 437 and Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 745—Peru; restricted to Chanchamayo district by

---

[1] *Rupicola rupicola* and *R. peruviana* replace one another geographically, together constituting a single zoogeographical species.—D. W. S.

Chapman, 1926, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **55,** p. 547.

Upper tropical and subtropical zones of central Peru from southern San Martín to Junín.

Rupicola peruviana saturata Cabanis and Heine

R[*upicola*] *saturata* Cabanis and Heine, 1859, Mus. Heineanum, **2,** p. 99—Bolivia; restricted to Locotal, Cochabamba (J. T. Z.).

Upper tropical and subtropical zones of southeastern Peru in Cuzco and northern Puno, and northwestern Bolivia in La Paz and Cochabamba.

FAMILY OXYRUNCIDAE

MELVIN A. TRAYLOR, JR.

cf. Chapman, 1939, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1047, 4 pp.
Sick, 1971, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., **22,** pp. 255-260.

GENUS OXYRUNCUS TEMMINCK

Oxyruncus Temminck, 1820, Anal. Syst. Gen. Orn., in Man. Ornith., 2nd. ed., p. 80. No type species indicated.

OXYRUNCUS CRISTATUS

Oxyruncus cristatus frater (Sclater and Salvin)

Oxyramphus frater Sclater and Salvin, 1868, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 326—Calovevora, Veraguas, Panama.

Mountains of Costa Rica and western Panama to Veraguas.

Oxyruncus cristatus brooksi Bangs and Barbour

Oxyruncus brooksi Bangs and Barbour, 1922, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **65,** p. 220—Cerro Sapo, eastern Panama.

Mountains of eastern Panama.

Oxyruncus cristatus phelpsi Chapman[1]

Oxyruncus cristatus phelpsi Chapman, 1939, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1047, p. 1—Auyan-tepui, 1,100 m., Bolívar, Venezuela.

Subtropical and upper tropical zones of mountains of Bolívar and northern Amazonas, Venezuela and Acary mountains, Guyana.

---

[1] Considered by Mees (1974, Zool. Meded. Leyden, **48,** p. 62) to be a synonym of *hypoglaucus.*—M. A. T.

Oxyruncus cristatus hypoglaucus (Salvin and Godman)

Oxyrhamphus hypoglaucus Salvin and Godman, 1883, Ibis, p. 206—Roraima and Merumé mountains, British Guiana.

Cerro Roraima, Venezuela and adjacent mountains of Guyana.

Oxyruncus cristatus tocantinsi Chapman

Oxyruncus cristatus tocantinsi Chapman, 1939, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1047, p. 2—Baião, Pedral, Rio Tocantins, Brazil.

Along Rio Tocantins from central Goiás to Pará, and Amapá, Brazil.

Oxyruncus cristatus cristatus (Swainson)

Oxyrhyncus cristatus Swainson, 1821, Zool. Illus., **1**(9), pl. 49—Brazil.

Wooded region of southeastern Brazil from southern Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo to Sáo Paulo and Paraná; southern Paraguay.

Oxyruncus cristatus ?subsp.

Recorded from Chanchamayo Valley, Junín, Peru by Meyer de Schauensee (1966, Species Birds South Amer., p. 391).

FAMILY PHYTOTOMIDAE

MELVIN A. TRAYLOR, JR.

GENUS PHYTOTOMA MOLINA

Phytotoma Molina, 1782, Saggio Stor. Nat. Chili, pp. 254, 345. Type, by monotypy, *Phytotoma rara* Molina.

cf. Navas, 1965, Neotropica, **11**, pp. 38–40 (*rara*).

PHYTOTOMA RAIMONDII

Phytotoma raimondii Taczanowski

Phytotoma raimondii Taczanowski, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 71, pl. 17—Tumbes, Peru.

Arid tropical zone of coastal Peru from Tumbes to northern Lima.

PHYTOTOMA RARA

Phytotoma rara Molina

Phytotoma rara Molina, 1782, Saggio Stor. Nat. Chili, p. 254—Chile.

Chile from Atacama to Aysen, and adjacent western Argentina from Mendoza to Santa Cruz.

PHYTOTOMA RUTILA

Phytotoma rutila angustirostris d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye

P[hytotoma] angustirostris d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], **7,** cl. 2, p. 37—La Paz, Bolivia.

Highlands of Bolivia from La Paz to Tarija, intergrading with *rutila* in northwestern Argentina.

Phytotoma rutila rutila Vieillot

Phytotoma rutila Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **26,** p. 64; based on "Dentudo," no. 91, of Azara, 1802, Apuntamientos Hist. Nat. Páxaros Paragüay Rio Plata, **1,** p. 366—Paraguay (probably in southwest).

Breeds from Paraguayan Chaco, northern Argentina west of Paraguay and Parana rivers, and western Uruguay south to Río Negro; winters north to eastern Uruguay and Corrientes and Entre Ríos, Argentina.

SUBORDER INCERTAE SEDIS

FAMILY PITTIDAE[1]

ERNST MAYR

GENUS PITTA VIEILLOT[2]

Pitta Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 42. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 43), *Corvus triostegus* Sparrman = *Corvus brachyurus* Linnaeus.

Hydrornis Blyth, 1843, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **12,** p.

---

[1] MS seen in whole or part by G. F. Mees, M. D. Bruce, and Ben King.—E. M.

[2] There is no adequate revision or monograph of the Pittidae in existence. To facilitate the work of later workers, a rather complete synonymy is here given. This is especially important in this genus, as the same name (for instance *atricapilla*) has sometimes been proposed independently for different taxa. Individual variation is much greater than previously realized and many subspecies, here recognized, may have to be synonymized eventually.—E. M.

960. New name for *Paludicola* Hodgson, 1837. Type, by monotypy, *Paludicola Nipalensis* Hodgson.

Eucichla Reichenbach, 1850, Avium Syst. Nat., pl. 52. Type, by monotypy, *Turdus cyanurus* Boddaert = *Turdus guajanus* P. L. S. Müller.

Anthocincla Blyth, 1862, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **31,** p. 343. Type, by monotypy, *Anthocincla Phayrei* Blyth.

Austropitta Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 62. Type, by original designation, *Pitta strepitans* Temminck = *Pitta versicolor* Swainson. New name for *Coloburis* Cabanis and Heine, 1859.

cf. Elliot, 1861–63, A monograph of the Pittidae, 31 pl., 99 pp.
Salvadori, 1881, Ornitologia Papuasia Molucche, **2,** pp. 377–404.
Sclater, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **14,** pp. 411–445.
Meyer and Wiglesworth, 1898, Birds of Celebes, **1,** pp. 340–356.
Meise, 1929, Journ. f. Ornith., 77: 463–465 (Djampea Island).
Delacour and Jabouille, 1931, Les Oiseaux Indochine Francaise, **3,** pp. 19–29.
Chasen, 1935, Bull. Raffles Mus., **11,** pp. 156–160 (Malaysia).
Smythies, 1940, Birds Burma, pp. 234–238.
Mayr, 1941, List New Guinea Birds, pp. 95–96.
Deignan, 1945, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **186,** pp. 261–265 (Thailand).
van Bemmel, 1948, Treubia, **19,** pp. 355–356 (Moluccas).
Chapin, 1953, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **65,** pt. 3, pp. 24–31 (Congo).
Mayr, 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1707, pp. 2–6 (northern Melanesia).
Rand and Gilliard, 1968, Handbook New Guinea Birds, pp. 308–311.
Smythies, 1968, Birds Borneo (2nd ed.), pp. 358–364.
Ali and Ripley, 1970, Handbook Birds India and Pakistan, **4,** pp. 250–257.
Du Pont, 1971, Philippine Birds, pp. 224–227.
King, Woodcock, and Dickinson, 1975, Birds Southeast Asia, pp. 238–243.

Medway and Wells, 1976, Birds Malay Peninsula, **5,** pp. 251–255.

Reader's Digest Complete Book Australian Birds, 1976, pp. 330–331.

PITTA PHAYREI

Pitta phayrei (Blyth)

Anthocincla Phayrei Blyth, 1863, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **31**(1862), p. 343—Tounghoo, Burma.

Anthocichla phayrei obscura Delacour, 1927, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **47,** p. 155—Lakes Babé, Tonkin.

Burma, east of Sittoung River, south through Tenasserim and east through Shan States and Thailand to South Yunnan and Indochina from northern Vietnam to Laos and Cambodia.

PITTA NIPALENSIS

Pitta nipalensis nipalensis (Hodgson)

Paludicola Nipalensis Hodgson, 1837, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **6,** p. 103—Nepal.

Pitta nuchalis Blyth, 1842, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **11,** p. 188—Darjeeling.

Lower Himalayas from central Nepal to Bhutan and extreme eastern and southern Assam; Manipur, Hill Tippera, and Chittagong Hill Tracts in eastern Bengal; Lushai and Chin Hills to northern Arakan; upper Chindwin (Burma).

Pitta nipalensis hendeei Bangs and Van Tyne

Pitta nepalensis hendeei Bangs and Van Tyne, 1931, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **18,** p. 65—Muong-moun, Tonkin.

Indochina in Tonkin, northern Laos; Shan States (?).

PITTA SOROR

Pitta soror soror Wardlaw-Ramsay

Pitta (*Hydrornis*) *soror* Wardlaw-Ramsay, 1881, Ibis, p. 496—Saigon, Cochinchina.

Pitta (*Hydrornis*) *annamensis* Oustalet, 1896, Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat. Paris, **2,** p. 315—Kuang-tri, Annam.

Indochina in central Annam and Bas Laos (Hall, 1952, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **72,** p. 102).

Pitta soror petersi Delacour

Pitta soror petersi Delacour, 1934, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club,

54, p. 97. New name for *Pitta soror intermedia* Delacour, 1928, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **49,** p. 49—Phuqui, North Annam. Not *Pitta versicolor intermedia* Mathews, 1912.

Indochina in central Laos and northern Annam.

Pitta soror tonkinensis Delacour

Pitta douglasi tonkinensis Delacour, 1927, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **47,** p. 155—Backan, Tonkin.

Kwangsi (Yao-shan) south to central Tonkin.

Pitta soror douglasi Ogilvie-Grant

Pitta douglasi Ogilvie-Grant, 1910, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 577—Seven Finger Mountains, Hainan.

Hainan.

PITTA OATESI

Pitta oatesi castaneiceps Delacour and Jabouille

Pitta oatesi castaneiceps Delacour and Jabouille, 1930, Oiseau, **11,** p. 405—Chapa, Tonkin.

South Yunnan; Indochina from northwest Tonkin to central Laos; southern Annam (subsp.?).

Pitta oatesi bolovenensis Delacour

Pitta oatesi bolovenensis Delacour, 1932, Oiseau, new ser., **2,** p. 421—Thateng, Bolovens Plateau.

Known only from Bolovens Plateau, south-central Laos, Indochina.

Pitta oatesi oatesi (Hume)

Hydrornis Oatesi Hume, 1873, Stray Feathers, **1,** p. 477—Toungoo district, Upper Pegu.

Northeastern Burma (Myitkina District) south through Pegu Yomas, Karenni, Karen Hills, and Tenasserim to Perak (Malay States), east through hills of northern Thailand and southern Shan States to northeastern Laos.

Pitta oatesi deborah King

Pitta oatesi deborah King, 1978, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **98,** p. 110—Fraser's Hill, 1,200 m., 3° 43′ N, 101° 44′ E, Ulu Tranum Forest Reserve, Main Range, Pahang.

Peninsular Malaysia (Perak and Pahang).

PITTA SCHNEIDERI

Pitta schneideri Hartert

Pitta schneideri Hartert, 1909, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **25,**

p. 9—Batak Mountains, upper Deli, North Sumatra.
Sumatra.

PITTA CAERULEA

Pitta caerulea caerulea (Raffles)
Myiothera caerulea Raffles, 1822, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13,** p. 301—Sumatra.
Pitta gigas Temminck, 1823, Pl. Col., livr. 37, pl. 217—Sumatra.
Brachyurus Davisoni Hume, 1875, Stray Feathers, **3,** p. 321—border of southern Tenasserim and Siam.
Tenasserim (Tavoy) south through southwestern Thailand to Malay Peninsula; south to Selangor and southern Pahang; Sumatra.

Pitta caerulea hosei Baker
Pitta coerulea hosei Baker, 1918, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **39,** p. 20—Mount Dulit, Sarawak.
North Borneo, Sarawak, and eastern Borneo (upper Mahakam River).

PITTA CYANEA

Pitta cyanea cyanea Blyth
Pitta cyanea Blyth, 1843, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **12,** p. 1008—Arracan.
Pitta cyanea peninsularis de Schauensee, 1946, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **98,** p. 41—Khao Luang, 3,400 ft., peninsular Siam.
Lower Himalayas from Bhutan to eastern Assam, south in hill country through Burma to Tenasserim (Tavoy), east to Yunnan and northeastern Laos, and south to peninsular Thailand (to Prachuap Khiri Khan).

Pitta cyanea aurantiaca Delacour and Jabouille
Pitta cyanea aurantiaca Delacour and Jabouille, 1928, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **48,** p. 130—Bokor, Cambodia.
Mountains of Cambodia and southeastern Thailand.

Pitta cyanea willoughbyi Delacour
Pitta cyanea willoughbyi Delacour, 1926, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **47,** p. 12—Xiengkhouang, Laos.
Mountains of Indochina from central Laos (Tranninh) to southern Annam.

PITTA ELLIOTII

Pitta elliotii Oustalet

Pitta elliotii Oustalet, 1874, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. [Paris], **10,** bull., p. 101, pl. 2—Cochinchina.

Indochina from Tonkin south through Laos and Annam to Cochinchina and Cambodia; occasionally straggling into Thailand.

PITTA GUAJANA

Pitta guajana ripleyi Deignan

Pitta irena ripleyi Deignan, 1946, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **59,** p. 55—Khao Soi Dao (lat. 7° 20′ N, long. 99° 50′ E), Trang Province, peninsular Siam.

Peninsular Thailand south to Trang Province.

Pitta guajana irena Temminck

Pitta irena Temminck, 1836, Pl. Col., text opposite pl. 591—Sumatra; restricted to northern Sumatra by Kloss, 1931, Treubia, **13,** p. 333.

Pitta boschii Müller and Schlegel, 1845, in Temminck, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Nederland Overz. Bezit. Pitta, p. 16—Sumatra.

Malay Peninsula from Perlis south to Johore; Sumatra.

Pitta guajana bangkae de Schauensee

Pitta guayana bangkae de Schauensee, 1958, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **110,** p. 286—Bangka Island, Indonesia.

Bangka Island, Indonesia.

Pitta guajana affinis (Horsfield)

Myiothera affinis Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13,** p. 154—Java; restricted to Bantam Province, West Java, by Robinson and Kloss, 1924, Treubia, **5,** p. 279.

Western Java.

Pitta guajana guajana (P. L. S. Müller)

Turdus Guajanus P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., suppl., p. 146; based on "Merle de la Guiane" of Buffon (Daubenton), 1765-1780, Planches Enlum., **3,** pl. 355—"Guajana"; corrected to Banjuwangi, eastern Java, by Kloss, 1926, Journ. Mal. Br. Roy. Asiat. Soc., **4,** p. 161.

Turdus Cyanurus Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum.,

p. 21; based on Buffon (Daubenton), Planches Enlum., **3,** pl. 355.

Eastern Java and Bali.

Pitta guajana schwaneri Bonaparte

Pitta schwaneri Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Avium, **1,** p. 256—Borneo.

Borneo.

PITTA GURNEYI

Pitta gurneyi Hume

Pitta Gurneyi Hume, 1875, Stray Feathers, **3,** p. 296, pl. 3—southern Tenasserim.

Southernmost Tenasserim and peninsular Thailand, south to Trang.

PITTA KOCHI

Pitta kochi Brüggemann

Pitta Kochi Brüggemann, 1876, Abh. Nat. Ver. Bremen, **5,** p. 65, pl. 3, fig. 6—Luzon.

Northern Luzon, Philippine Islands.

PITTA ERYTHROGASTER

Pitta erythrogaster erythrogaster Temminck

Pitta erythrogaster Temminck, 1823, Pl. Col., livr. 36, pl. 212—Manila, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Pitta erythrogastra yairocho Hachisuka, 1935, Birds Philippine Is., **2,** pt. 4, p. 259—Sibutu, Sulu Islands.

Throughout Philippine Islands, except Palawan group and Culion Island.

?Pitta erythrogaster thompsoni Ripley and Rabor

Pitta erythrogaster thompsoni Ripley and Rabor, 1962, Postilla, Yale Univ., no. 73, p. 5—Culion, Philippine Islands.

Culion, Philippine Islands; probably not valid.

Pitta erythrogaster propinqua (Sharpe)

Brachyurus propinquus Sharpe, 1877, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, ser. 2, Zool., **1,** p. 330—Balabac.

Palawan and Balabac, Philippine Islands.

Pitta erythrogaster inspeculata Meyer and Wiglesworth

Pitta inspeculata Meyer and Wiglesworth, 1894, Journ. f. Ornith., **42,** p. 245, pl. 3—Talaut (Kabruang and Salibabu).

Karakelong, Salebabu, and Kabruang, Talaud Islands.

Pitta erythrogaster caeruleitorques Salvadori

Pitta caeruleitorques Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **9,** p. 53—Petta, Sangir Islands.

Great Sangir Island.

Pitta erythrogaster palliceps Brüggemann

Pitta palliceps Brüggemann, 1876, Abh. Nat. Ver. Bremen, **5,** p. 64, pl. 3, fig. 7-10—Siao, Sangir Islands.

Siao and Tagulandang, Sangir Islands.

Pitta erythrogaster celebensis Müller and Schlegel

Pitta celebensis Müller and Schlegel (ex Forsten MS), 1845, in Temminck,[1] Verh. Nat. Gesch. Nederland Overz. Bezit., Pitta, p. 18—Tondano, Celebes.

Celebes and Togian Islands.

Pitta erythrogaster rufiventris (Heine)

Coloburis rufiventris Heine, 1859, Journ. f. Ornith., **7,** p. 406—unknown; Batjan designated by Hartert, 1903, Novit. Zool., **10,** pp. 13, 57.

Pitta inornata G. R. Gray, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 350—Batchian and Gilolo.

Batjan, Halmahera, Moti, Morotai, and Damar.

Pitta erythrogaster obiensis Hachisuka

Pitta rufiventris obiensis Hachisuka, 1935, Birds Philippine Is., **2,** pt. 4, p. 260—Obi.

Obi; very near *rufiventris.*

Pitta erythrogaster cyanonota G. R. Gray

Pitta cyanonota G. R. Gray, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 351—Ternate.

Ternate.

Pitta erythrogaster bernsteini Junge

Pitta erythrogaster bernsteini Junge, 1958, Ardea, **46,** p. 88—Gebe.

Gebe Island, between Halmahera and Waigeu.

Pitta erythrogaster dohertyi Rothschild

Pitta dohertyi Rothschild, 1898, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **7,** p. 33—Sula Mangoli.

Sula Islands.

---

[1] For publication dates of Temminck, see Husson and Holthuis, 1955, Zool. Med. Mus. Leyden, **34,** pp. 17-24.—E. M.

Pitta erythrogaster rubrinucha Wallace

Pitta rubrinucha Wallace, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 187—Buru.

Buru, Moluccas.

Pitta erythrogaster piroensis Muir and Kershaw

Pitta piroensis Muir and Kershaw, 1910, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **23,** p. 65—Piru, Ceram.

Ceram, Moluccas.

Pitta erythrogaster kuehni Rothschild

Pitta kuehni Rothschild, 1899, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **10,** p. 3—Key Islands and Koer; restricted to Kilsoein, Koer Islands by Hartert, 1922, Novit. Zool. **29,** p. 378.

Southeast islands (Teur and Kur), Kei Islands.

Pitta erythrogaster macklotii Temminck

Pitta Macklotii Temminck, 1834, Pl. Col., livr. 92, pl. 547—Lobo, Triton Bay, southwestern New Guinea.

Pitta digglesi Krefft, 1869, Ibis, p. 350—Cape York, Queensland.

Pitta strenua Elliot (ex Gould MS), 1870, Ibis, p. 410—New Guinea.

Pitta macklotti yorki Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 299—Cape York, Queensland.

Misol Island; Salawati, Batanta, and Waigeu; western and southern New Guinea, east in north to head of Geelvink Bay, in south to Port Moresby district; Cape York Peninsula, northern Queensland; Japen Island (with a tendency toward *habenichti*); Huon Peninsula.

Pitta erythrogaster aruensis Rothschild and Hartert

Pitta mackloti aruensis Rothschild and Hartert, 1901, Novit. Zool., **8,** p. 63—Wokan, Aru Islands.

Aru Islands.

Pitta erythrogaster habenichti Finsch

Pitta Habenichti Finsch, 1912, Ornith. Monatsb., **20,** p. 102—Potsdamhafen, northern New Guinea.

Northern New Guinea, between head of Geelvink Bay (Weyland Mountains) and Astrolabe Bay.

Pitta erythrogaster loriae Salvadori

Pitta Loriae Salvadori, 1890, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, ser. 2, **9** [= **29**], p. 579—Suau Island, opposite East Cape.

Southeastern New Guinea, west along north coast as far as Kumusi River, and along south coast to Cloudy Bay.

Pitta erythrogaster oblita Rothschild and Hartert

Pitta mackloti oblita Rothschild and Hartert, 1912, Novit. Zool., **19,** p. 197—Averra, upper Aroa River, southeastern New Guinea.

Known only from type locality (see Mayr and Rand, 1937, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **73,** p. 89).

Pitta erythrogaster meeki Rothschild

Pitta meeki Rothschild, 1898, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **8,** p. 6—Rossel Island.

Rossel Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

Pitta erythrogaster finschii Ramsay

Pitta (*Erythropitta*) *finschii* Ramsay, 1884, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **9,** p. 864—Astrolabe Range, New Guinea; error for Fergusson Island, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago, *fide* Hartert, 1895, Novit. Zool., **2,** p. 61.

Fergusson and Goodenough Islands, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

Pitta erythrogaster gazellae Neumann

Pitta mackloti gazellae Neumann, 1908, Ornith. Monatsb., **16,** p. 27—Ralum, New Britain.

New Britain and Rook Island, Bismarck Archipelago.

Pitta erythrogaster novaehibernicae Ramsay

Pitta novae-hibernicae Ramsay, 1878, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **3,** p. 73—New Ireland.

New Ireland, Bismarck Archipelago.

Pitta erythrogaster extima Mayr

Pitta erythrogaster extima Mayr, 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1707, p. 5—New Hanover, Bismarck Archipelago.

New Hanover, Bismarck Archipelago.

Pitta erythrogaster splendida Mayr

Pitta erythrogaster splendida Mayr, 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit., no 1707, p. 5—Tabar Island, Tabar group.

Restricted to Tabar Island, east of New Ireland.

PITTA ARCUATA

Pitta arcuata Gould

Pitta (*Phoenicocichla*) *arquata* [sic] Gould, 1871, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, **7,** p. 340—Borneo. [Salvadori's emendation (1874) to *arcuata* has been universally adopted for the last 100 years.]

Borneo, south to Lawas River and southern Sarawak; also upper Mahakam and upper Kapuas Rivers.

PITTA GRANATINA

Pitta granatina granatina Temminck

Pitta granatina Temminck, 1830, Pl. Col., livr. 85, pl. 506—Pontianak, Borneo.

Pitta granatina borneensis Elliot, 1892, Auk, **9,** p. 221—Borneo.

Borneo, south of range of *Pitta venusta ussheri.*

Pitta granatina coccinea Eyton

Pitta coccinea Eyton, 1839, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 104—Malacca.

Pitta granatina vanheurni Kloss, 1921, Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus., **10,** p. 212—Langkat, northeast Sumatra.

Northern Sumatra (Langkat, Atjeh);[1] Malay Peninsula (presumably north to Isthmus of Kra); reported once from Thailand (Yala Province).

PITTA VENUSTA

Pitta venusta venusta S. Müller

Pitta venusta S. Müller, 1835, Tijdschr. Natuur. Gesch. Phys., **2,** p. 348, pl. 5 [= 8], fig. 4—western Sumatra.

Padang, Mount Ophir, Benkulen, and Palembang, Sumatra.

Pitta venusta ussheri Gould

Pitta ussheri Gould, 1877(April), Birds Asia, pt. 29. pl. 75 (and text)—Lawas River, North Borneo.

Pitta ussheri Sharpe, 1877(June), Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 94—Lawas River, North Borneo.

North Borneo south in west to Lawas River and east to Sesajab River region.

---

[1] *Pitta venusta* and *Pitta granatina* are presumably conspecific and are known to interbreed in Borneo in their zone of contact. However, it is not yet known whether or how *Pitta venusta venusta* and *Pitta granatina coccinea* represent each other geographically on Sumatra.—E. M.

PITTA BAUDII

Pitta baudii Müller and Schlegel

Pitta baudii Müller and Schlegel, 1845, in Temminck, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Nederland Overz. Bezit., Pitta, pp. 10, 15, pl. 2—South Borneo.

Borneo.

PITTA SORDIDA

Pitta sordida cucullata Hartlaub

Pitta cucullata Hartlaub, 1843 (March), Rev. Zool. [Paris], **6,** p. 65—Malacca [on migration].

Pitta nigricollis Blyth, 1843 (November), Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **12,** p. 960—Assam and Malay peninsula.

Pitta rodogaster Blyth (ex Hodgson MS), 1843 (November), Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **12,** p. 961—Nepal.

Pitta malaccensis Müller and Schlegel, 1845, in Temminck, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Nederland Overz. Bezit., Pitta, p. 19—Malacca.

Pitta coronata Peale, 1848, in U. S. Exploring Exped., **8,** p. 89—Singapore. (Not *coronata* P. L. S. Müller 1776).

Himalayas from adjacent plains to 2,000 meters, from Gonda, Uttar Pradesh, Nepal, Bihar, West Bengal, Bhutan, and Assam to Bangladesh, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Cochinchina. On migration and in winter to Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Nias Island, West Sumatra, Java, and Bangka.

Pitta sordida abbotti Richmond

Pitta abbotti Richmond, 1902, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **25,** p. 298—Great Nicobar.

Great and Little Nicobar Islands.

Pitta sordida sordida (P. L. S. Müller)

Turdus sordidus P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., suppl., p. 143; based on "Merle des Philippines" of Buffon (Daubenton), 1765–1775, Planches Enlum., **1,** pl. 89—Philippine Islands

Turdus Atricapilla J. R. Forster, 1781, Indische Zoologie, p. 41; based on "Merle verd a tête noire des Moluques" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie **2,** p. 319, pl. 32, fig. 2—"in Muluccis Insulis" [= Luzon, Philippine Islands].

Turdus brevicauda Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 6; based on Buffon (Daubenton), Planches Enlum. 89.

Corvus philippensis Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., **1,**(1) p. 375; based on Buffon (Daubenton), Planches Enlum., **1,** pl. 89.

Pitta macrorhynchus J. E. Gray, 1831, Zool. Misc., p. 3—Philippine Islands.

Pitta atricapilla Lesson (ex Cuvier = Brisson), 1831, Traité Ornith., p. 394.

Pitta atricapilla rothschildi Parrot, 1907, Abh. Bayern Akad. Wiss. Math.-phys. Kl., **24,** p. 223—Marinduque, Philippines.

Philippine Islands.

Pitta sordida palawanensis Parkes

Pitta sordida palawanensis Parkes, 1960, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **73,** p. 57—Puerto Princesa, Palawan.

Balabac and Palawan.

Pitta sordida bangkana Schlegel

Pitta bangkana Schlegel, 1863, Vog. Nederl. Ind., Pitta, p. 8, pl. 2, fig. 5—Bangka Island.

Bangka and Billiton Islands.

Pitta sordida muelleri Bonaparte

Pitta atricapilla Müller and Schlegel, 1845, in Temminck, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Nederland Overz. Bezit., Pitta, p. 8—Borneo; restricted to Doesun River, southeastern Borneo, by Kloss, 1931, Treubia, **13,** p. 332. (Not *Turdus atricapilla* of Forster, nor of Quoy and Gaimard.)

Pitta mülleri Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Avium, **1,** p. 256—"Celebes." New name for *P. atricapilla* Müller and Schlegel.

Pitta sordida sumatrana Kloss, 1931, Treubia, **13,** p. 332—Palembang, Sumatra. (See Hoogerwerf, 1963, for arguments in favor of recognizing *sumatrana* for Sumatra and Java birds.)

Pitta sordida javana Kloss, 1931, Treubia, **13,** p. 332—Bandjar, West Java.

Peninsular Thailand (Narathiwat Province), Malay Peninsula south to Kedah, Sumatra, Borneo, Sibutu, and Java (West).

Pitta sordida sanghirana Schlegel

Pitta atricapilla sanghirana Schlegel, 1866, Ned. Tijdsch. Dierk., **3,** p. 190—Sangir.

Sangir Islands.

Pitta sordida forsteni Bonaparte

Pitta forsteni Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Avium, **1,** p. 256. New name for *Pitta melanocephala* Müller and Schlegel, 1845, in Temminck, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Nederland Overz. Bezit., Pitta, p. 19—Tondano, Celebes. (Not *Citta Melanocephal.*[*a*] Wagler, 1827.)

Melanopitta bonapartena Mathews, 1926, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **47,** p. 40. "New name for *Brachyurus forsteni* Bonaparte, 1850, p. 256," not *P. forsteni* Temminck (nomen nudum in synonymy).

Celebes on northern peninsula west to Matinan Mountains.

Pitta sordida goodfellowi White

Pitta novaeguineae goodfellowi C. M. N. White, 1937, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **57,** p. 136—Silbattabatta, Aru Islands.

Aru Islands.

Pitta sordida novaeguineae Müller and Schlegel[1]

Pitta novae-guineae Müller and Schlegel, 1845, in Temminck, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Nederland Overz. Bezit., Pitta, p. 19. New name for *Pitta atricapilla* Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, Voy. Astrolabe, Zool., **1,** p. 258, pl. 8, fig. 3—Dorey Harbour, northwestern New Guinea. Preoccupied by *Turdus* [= *Pitta*] *atricapilla* Forster, 1781.

Western Papuan Islands (Misol, Kofiau, Salawati, Batanta, Gagi, Waigeu and Gebe), and all New Guinea; Long Island.

Pitta sordida hebetior Hartert

Pitta atricapilla hebetior Hartert, 1930, Novit. Zool., **36,** p. 92—Dampier Island.

Dampier (Karkar) Island.

Pitta sordida mefoorana Schlegel

Pitta Novae Guineae Mefoorana Schlegel, 1874, Mus. Hist. Nat. Pays-Bas, **3,** Rev. Coll., Monogr. 37 (Pitta, Revue), p. 8—Mefoor Island.

Numfor Island, Geelvink Bay.

---

[1] *Pitta persola* Brodkorb (1934, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool., Univ. Michigan, no. 279, p. 1—"Palawan") is apparently a synonym of one of the subspecies in the Papuan region (Parkes, 1960, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **73,** p. 58).—E. M.

Pitta sordida rosenbergii Schlegel

Pitta Rosenbergii Schlegel, 1873, Ned. Tijdsch. Dierk., **4,** p. 16 (1871)—Soëk Island.

Biak Island, Geelvink Bay.

PITTA BRACHYURA

Pitta brachyura (Linnaeus)

Corvus brachyurus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1,** p. 158—"Moluccas," error for Ceylon.

Turdus coronatus P. L. S. Müller,[1] 1776, Natursyst., suppl., p. 144; based on "Merle de Bengale" of Buffon (Daubenton), 1765–1780, Planches Enlum., **2,** pl. 258—Bengal.

Turdus Triostegus Sparrman, 1786, Mus. Carlsonianum, pl. 84—East Indian Islands (Thunberg).

Turdus (*malacensis*) Scopoli, 1786, Del. Flor. Faun. Insubr. (1786–1788), fasc. 2, p. 95; based on Sonnerat, 1782, Voy. Indes Orient. Chine, p. 190, Tab. 110—"Malacca"; error for India

Myothera multicolor Hahn and Küster, 1819, Vögel aus Asien, Africa, etc., Lief. 4, text to pl. 3. New name for *Corvus brachyurus* Linnaeus.

P. [*itta*] *Bengalensis* Vieillot. 1823, Ency. Méth. Ornith., pt. 2, p. 685, pl. 140, fig. 1; based on Buffon (Daubenton), 1765–81, Planches Enlum., pl. 258.

Pitta (*Brachyurus*) *leucoptera* Elliot, 1861, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 153—Ceylon.

Pitta brachyura beryllofulgens Neumann, 1915, Ornith. Monatsb., **23,** p. 181—Assam.

Pitta brachyura pulchra Koelz, 1939, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **52,** p. 77—Bhadwar, Kangra, Punjab.

Foothills of Himalayas from neighborhood of Dharmsala and Kangra east through Assam and south to plains of central India. Migrates to southern India and Sri Lanka.

PITTA NYMPHA[2]

Pitta nympha Temminck and Schlegel

Pitta nympha Temminck and Schlegel, 1850, in Siebold's

---

[1] Also several other old synonyms.—E. M.

[2] *Pitta brachyura* and *P. nympha* form a superspecies.—E. M.

Fauna Japonica, Aves, pt. 5, p. 135, Append., pl. A (suppl.)—Korea.

Pitta oreas Swinhoe, 1864, Ibis, p. 428—Formosa.

Pitta bertae Salvadori, 1868, Atti R. Accad. Sci. Torino, **3,** p. 527—Borneo.

Pitta nympha melli Stresemann, 1923, Journ. f. Ornith., **71,** p. 362—"Drachenkopf" in the Langt'ou Shan, Kuangtung.

Breeds in southern Japan on Kyushu, southern Shikoku and probably Honshu, on Tsushima, Quelpart Island, southern Korea, and eastern China south to Kwangsi and Kwangtung. Migrates through eastern China and Taiwan (breeding?), to winter in southern China, Indochina, and Borneo. (See Mees, 1977, Zool. Meded., **51,** pp. 248–254.)

PITTA ANGOLENSIS

Pitta angolensis reichenowi Madarász

Pitta reichenowi Madarász, 1901, Ornith. Monatsb., **9,** p. 133—Middle Congo River, above Stanley Pool.

Congo region from the River Ja in eastern Cameroon to Chagwe forest, Uganda.

Pitta angolensis pulih Fraser

Pitta Pulih Fraser, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1842, p. 190—Port Lokkoh, Sierra Leone.

Sierra Leone through Ghana to northern and western portions of Cameroon.

Pitta angolensis longipennis Reichenow

Pitta longipennis Reichenow, 1901, Ornith. Monatsb., **9,** p. 117—Ipiana, north of Lake Nyasa.

Southwestern Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia, south to Zambia, southern Rhodesia, and Transvaal (Potchefstroom).

Pitta angolensis angolensis Vieillot

Pitta angolensis Vieillot, 1816, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **4,** p. 356—Angola.

West Africa from mouth of Congo and Landana to northern Angola. As an off-season migrant in Kenya, Uganda, and eastern Zaïre.

PITTA SUPERBA

Pitta superba Rothschild and Hartert

Pitta superba Rothschild and Hartert, 1914, Bull. Brit.

Ornith. Club, **33,** p. 106—Manus Island, Admiralty Islands.

Manus, Admiralty Islands.

PITTA MAXIMA

Pitta maxima maxima Müller and Schlegel

Pitta maxima Müller and Schlegel (ex Forster MS), 1845, in Temminck, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Nederland Overz. Bezit., Pitta, p. 14—Gilolo [= Halmahera].

Batjan and Halmahera, northern Moluccas.

Pitta maxima morotaiensis Van Bemmel

Pitta maxima morotaiensis Van Bemmel, 1939, Treubia, **17,** pt. 2, p. 126—Minoe-Minoe Ajer, Morotai.

Morotai, northern Moluccas.

PITTA STEERII

Pitta steerii steerii (Sharpe)

Brachyurus Steerii Sharpe, 1876, Nature, **14,** p. 297—Dumalon, Mindanao.

Mindanao, Philippine Islands.

Pitta steerii coelestis Parkes

Pitta steerii coelestis Parkes, 1971, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **91,** p. 99—Bonga, Samar.

Bohol, Leyte, and Samar, Philippine Islands.

PITTA MOLUCCENSIS

Pitta (moluccensis) moluccensis (P. L. S. Müller)

Turdus Moluccensis P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., suppl., p. 144; based on "Merle des Moluques" of Buffon (Daubenton), 1765-1780, Planches Enlum., **2,** pl. 257—Moluccas; error, emended to Tenasserim, by Baker, 1930, Fauna Brit. India, **7,** p. 296; further emended to Malacca by Deignan, 1963, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **226,** p. 98.

Corvus brachyurus, madagascariensis Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., **1,** p. 376; based on "Breve de Madagascar" Buffon, Hist. Nat. Ois., **3,** p. 414; based on Buffon (Daubenton), Planches Enlum. 257—Indian Ocean islands.

Pitta cyanoptera Temminck, 1823, Pl. Col., livr. 37, pl. 218—Java [locality doubtful].

Pitta fastosa McGregor, 1907, Philippine Journ. Sci., **2** (sec.

A), p. 286—Basilan, Philippine Islands.

Pitta moluccensis lepta Oberholser, 1912, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **60**(7), p. 8—Nias.

Cervinipitta kimbleyensis Mathews, 1942, Journ. Roy. Soc. Western Australia, **27,** p. 78—Derby District, northwest Australia.

Southern Yunnan; Burma from Arakan and Pegu south through Thailand and Tenasserim to Peninsular Thailand (Bandon, Trang). Probably also northern Malay Peninsula (Langkawi, Samui). On migration and in winter to Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Rhio Archipelago, Banjak Islands, Nias, Mentawi Islands, Christmas Island, and North Natuna Islands; Billiton (Chasen, 1937, Treubia, **16,** p. 223), Borneo. Accidental in Fokien, the Philippines, and Australia (Serventy, 1968, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 88, pp. 160–162; Mees, 1971, Zool. Meded., **45,** pp. 237–238).

Pitta (moluccensis) megarhyncha Schlegel

Pitta megarhyncha Schlegel, 1863, Vog. Nederl. Ind., Pitta, p. 11, pl. 4, fig. 2—Bangka.

Widely but locally distributed in mangrove belt throughout whole length of west coast of Malay Peninsula north through Tenasserim to Sunderbands (delta of Ganges). Also occurs on off-lying islands, including Singapore, and Sumatra; the islands of Rhio Archipelago and Bangka. The two subspecies breed sometimes in adjacent habitats, as on Langkawi Island, and are therefore sometimes treated as full species (see Medway and Wells, 1976, Birds Malay Peninsula, **5,** pp. 251–252).

PITTA VERSICOLOR

elegans subspecies group[1]

Pitta versicolor virginalis Hartert

Pitta virginalis Hartert, 1896, Novit. Zool., **3,** p. 174—Djampea Island.

Djampea Island.

Pitta versicolor plesseni Meise

Pitta brachyura plesseni Meise, 1929, Journ. f. Ornith., **77,** p. 463—Kalao tua.

Kalao tua, south of Celebes.

---

[1] The three subspecies groups are sometimes considered species of a superspecies (*versicolor*).—E. M.

Pitta versicolor kalaoensis Meise

Pitta brachyura kalaoensis Meise, 1929, Journ. f. Ornith., **77,** p. 463—Kalao.

Kalao, south of the Celebes.

Pitta versicolor vigorsii Gould

Pitta vigorsii Gould, 1838, Birds Australia Adjacent Islands, **2,** pl. 4—eastern coast of Australia; error, corrected to Banda by Wallace, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 188.

Tukangbesi, off Celebes; Banda; Tanimbar Group.

Pitta versicolor hutzi Meise

Pitta versicolor hutzi Meise, 1941, Journ. f. Ornith., **89,** p. 359—South Nusa Penida.

Southern Nusa Penida Island, Lombok Strait.

Pitta versicolor concinna Gould

Pitta concinna Gould, 1857 (April), Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 65—Lombok.

Pitta Mathilda Verreaux, 1857 (July), Rev. Mag. Zool. [Paris], ser. 2, **9,** p. 303, pl. 11—"Lumbang, Philippines."

Lombok, Sumbawa and Flores, Lesser Sunda Islands.

Pitta versicolor everetti Hartert

Pitta concinna everetti Hartert, 1898, Novit. Zool., **5,** p. 459—Alor.

Alor, Lesser Sunda Islands.

Pitta versicolor maria Hartert

Pitta maria Hartert, 1896, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **5,** p. 47—Sumba Island.

Sumba Island.

Pitta versicolor elegans Temminck

Pitta elegans Temminck, 1836, Pl. Col., livr. 100, pl. 591—Timor.

Pitta crassirostris Wallace, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 188 (also pp. 335, 339)—Sula Island.

Pitta magnirostris Schlegel, 1866, Ned. Tijdsch. Dierk., **3,** p. 188. Error for *P. crassirostris* Wallace.

Timor, Sula-mangoli, Sula-besi, Buru, Ceram, Boano, and Ternate.

iris subspecies group

Pitta versicolor iris Gould

Pitta iris Gould, 1842, Birds Australia, pt. 6, pl. 9—Coburg

Peninsula, northern Australia.

Pulchripitta iris keatsi Mathews, 1915, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 129—Port Keats, Northern Territory.

Pulchripitta iris melvillensis Mathews, 1915, Austral Avian Rec., **2,** p. 129—Melville Island.

Northern Territory, Melville Island, and northwestern Australia.

versicolor subspecies group

Pitta versicolor simillima Gould

Pitta simillima Gould, 1868, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 76—Cape York, northern Queensland.

Pitta Kreffti Salvadori, 1869, Atti Soc. Italiana Sci. Nat., **12,** p. 551—Cape York, Queensland.

Northern Queensland, islands of Torres Straits (York Island), and southern New Guinea (Katau River and Daru Island). In New Guinea apparently only a winter visitor from Australia.

Pitta versicolor intermedia Mathews

Pitta versicolor intermedia Mathews, 1912, Novit. Zool., **18,** p. 298—Bellenden Ker, Queensland.

Cairns District, northern Queensland, Australia.

Pitta versicolor versicolor Swainson

Pitta versicolor Swainson, 1825 (Jan.), Zool. Journ., **1,** p. 468—"Australasia," [= New South Wales].

Pitta strepitans Temminck, 1825 (April), Pl. Col., livr. 56. Pl. 333—New Holland.

Southern Queensland and New South Wales, Australia.

PITTA ANERYTHRA

Pitta anerythra pallida Rothschild

Pitta anerythra pallida Rothschild, 1904, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **15,** p. 7—Bougainville.

Bougainville, Solomon Islands.

Pitta anerythra nigrifrons Mayr

Pitta anerythra nigrifrons Mayr, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 820, p. 4—Choiseul.

Choiseul, Solomon Islands.

Pitta anerythra anerythra Rothschild

Pitta anerythra Rothschild, 1901, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **12,** p. 22—Ysabel.

Ysabel, Solomon Islands.

FAMILY PHILEPITTIDAE[1]

DEAN AMADON

SUBFAMILY PHILEPITTINAE

GENUS PHILEPITTA GEOFFROY ST.-HILAIRE

Philepitta Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, 1838, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, **6,** p. 440. Type, by monotypy, *Philepitta sericea* Geoffroy St.-Hilaire = *P. castanea* P. L. S. Müller.

PHILEPITTA CASTANEA[2]

Philepitta castanea (P. L. S. Müller)

Turdus castaneus P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., suppl., p. 143—Madagascar.

Eastern Madagascar in humid forest.

PHILEPITTA SCHLEGELI

Philepitta schlegeli Schlegel

Philepitta schlegeli Schlegel, 1867, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 422—Madagascar.

Forests of western Madagascar from Sambirano district south to central-western part of island.

SUBFAMILY NEODREPANIDINAE

GENUS NEODREPANIS SHARPE

Neodrepanis Sharpe, 1875, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 75. Type, by original designation, *Neodrepanis coruscans* Sharpe.

cf. Salomonsen, 1934, Oiseau, n.s., **4,** pp. 1–9, plate.
Amadon, 1951, Oiseau, n.s., **21,** pp. 59–63 (position of genus in Philepittidae, not in Nectariniidae).
Wetmore, 1953, Auk, **70,** p. 91.

NEODREPANIS CORUSCANS

Neodrepanis coruscens Sharpe

Neodrepanis coruscans Sharpe, 1875, Proc. Zool. Soc. London,

---

[1] The manuscript for this family was read by Stuart Keith.—D. A.

[2] *Philepitta jala* (Boddaert) of Sharpe, 1901, Hand-list, **3,** p. 185.—D. A.

p. 76—Madagascar [= near Antananarivo [= Tananarive], *fide* Shelley, 1900, Birds of Africa, **2,** p. 12].

Eastern Madagascar in humid forest.

NEODREPANIS HYPOXANTHA

Neodrepanis hypoxantha Salomonsen

Neodrepanis hypoxantha Salomonsen, 1933, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **53,** p. 182—"'East of Antananarivo' (now Tananarive)," eastern Madagascar.

Higher central forests of humid, eastern Madagascar. Possibly extinct.

FAMILY ACANTHISITTIDAE[1]

ERNST MAYR

GENUS ACANTHISITTA[2] LAFRESNAYE

Acanthisitta Lafresnaye, 1842, Mag. Zool., [Paris], ser. 2, **4,** pl. 27 and pp. 1–2 of text. Type, by monotypy, *Sitta chloris* Sparrman.

Chlorisitta Mathews, 1935, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **55,** p. 113. Type, by original designation, *Sitta chloris* Sparrman. To replace *Acanthisitta* Lafresnaye, 1842.[3]

cf. Oliver, 1955, New Zealand Birds, ed. 2, pp. 447–457.
Ornith. Soc. New Zealand, 1970, Annot. Checklist Birds New Zealand, pp. 63–64.

ACANTHISITTA CHLORIS

Acanthisitta chloris granti Mathews and Iredale

Acanthisitta chloris granti Mathews and Iredale, 1913, Ibis,

---

[1] Sundevall, 1872, Method. Av. Tentam., **1,** p. 47, apparently first suggested that this group should be distinguished as a subfamily. The family name is currently accepted.—E. M.

[2] *Acanthidositta* of Sharpe, 1901, Hand-list, **3,** p. 186, is an emendation.—E. M.

[3] Mathews based his description of *Chlorisitta* on two false claims. The first is that Lafresnaye's name was preoccupied by *Acanthisitta* G. R. Gray, 1842, List Genera Birds, ed. 2, appen., p. 6. However, the internal evidence is opposed to this assumption, since Gray in the 1842 publication, and subsequently, consistently credited Lafresnaye with the name. Furthermore, Gray did not designate *longipes* as the type; in fact he did not designate a type since he was merely using Lafresnaye's prior name.—E. M.

p. 432—North Island, New Zealand.

North Island, New Zealand. Formerly common in forests, now confined to mountain ranges south of Mt. Egmont (about lat. 39° 18′ S.), on the west coast, and East Cape (about lat. 37° 36′ S.), on the east; Great and Little Barrier Islands.

Acanthisitta chloris chloris (Sparrman)

Sitta chloris Sparrman, 1787, Mus. Carlsonianum, fasc. 2, no. 33—Cape of Good Hope; error, type from Queen Charlotte Sound, South Island, New Zealand, *fide* Oliver, 1955, New Zealand Birds, ed. 2, p. 449.

Motacilla citrina Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1,** p. 979; based on "Citrine Warbler" of Latham, 1783, Gen. Synop. Birds, **2,** p. 464—"Nova Seelandia"; type from Dusky Sound, South Island, *fide* Oliver, 1955, New Zealand Birds, ed. 2, p. 451.

South Island and Stewart and Codfish Islands, New Zealand.

GENUS **XENICUS** GRAY

Xenicus G. R. Gray, 1855, Cat. Genera Subgenera Birds, p. 31. Type, by original designation, *Motacilla longipes* Gmelin.

Traversia Rothschild, 1894, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **4,** p. 10. Type, by monotypy and original designation, *Traversia lyalli* Rothschild.

Xenicornis Mathews and Iredale, 1926, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **46,** p. 76. Type, by original designation, *Xenicus gilviventris* Pelzeln. New name for *Xenicus* G. R. Gray.

XENICUS LONGIPES

Xenicus longipes stokesii Gray

Xenicus stokesii G. R. Gray, 1862, Ibis, p. 219—Rima-Taka [= Rimutaka Hills, North Island, New Zealand].

Known only from type locality, where collected about 1850, and a few sight records.

Xenicus longipes longipes (Gmelin)

Motacilla longipes Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1,** p. 979; based on "Longlegged Warbler" of Latham, 1783, Gen. Synop. Birds, **2,** p. 465—"Nova Seelandia"; type from Dusky Sound, South Island, New Zealand, *fide* Oliver, 1955, New Zealand Birds, ed. 2, p. 453.

Mountain forests of South Island, New Zealand, and coastal forests of southwestern Fiordland, South Island, at sea level.

Xenicus longipes variabilis Stead

Xenicus longipes variabilis Stead, 1936, Trans. Proc. Roy. Soc. New Zealand, **66,** p. 313—islands southwest of Stewart Island.

Small islands off southwest coast of Stewart Island, New Zealand (South Cape, Big South Cape, Solomon, and perhaps others). Formerly Stewart Island, where now extinct.

XENICUS GILVIVENTRIS

Xenicus gilviventris Pelzeln

Xenicus gilviventris Pelzeln, 1867, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, **17,** p. 316—New Zealand [= mountains of South Island].

Xenicus haasti Buller, 1869, Ibis, p. 37—Otago [= Canterbury Alps, South Island].

?*Xenicus gilviventris rineyi* Falla, 1953, Notornis, **5,** p. 142—Lake McArthur, southwestern Fiordland. Validity doubtful, *fide* Soper, 1961, Notornis, **9,** pp. 158–161.

Rocky slopes above tree line in mountains of South Island, New Zealand.

XENICUS LYALLI

Xenicus lyalli (Rothschild)

Traversia lyalli Rothschild, 1894, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **4,** p. 10—Stephens Island, Cook Strait.

Xenicus insularis Buller, 1895, Ibis, p. 237, pl. 7—Stephens Island, Cook Strait, New Zealand.

Formerly Stephens Island, Cook Strait, New Zealand. Extinct.

SUBORDER MENURAE

FAMILY MENURIDAE

ERNST MAYR

GENUS MENURA LATHAM

Menura Latham, 1801, Index Ornith., suppl., p. 61. Type, by monotypy, *Menura novaehollandiae* Latham.

Harriwhitea Mathews, 1912, Austral Avian Rec., **1,** p. 109. Type, by original designation, *Menura alberti* Bonaparte.

cf. Chisholm, 1960, Romance Lyrebird, 168 pp.
Wall and Wheeler, 1966, Emu, **66,** pp. 123–131 (Tasmania).
Smith, L. H., 1968, Lyrebird, 127 pp.
Sibley, 1974, Emu, **74,** pp. 65–69 (proteins).
Feduccia, 1975, Wilson Bull., **87,** pp. 418–420 (anatomy).
Smith, G. T., 1976, Proc. 16th Intern. Ornith. Cong., Canberra, 1974, pp. 125–136 (comparison with Atrichornithidae).

MENURA NOVAEHOLLANDIAE

Menura novaehollandiae novaehollandiae Latham

Menura novaehollandiae Latham, 1801, Index Ornith., suppl., p. 61—New South Wales.

Menura superba Davies, in Sharpe, 1901, Hand-list, **3,** p. 3.

Menura novaehollandiae intermedia Mathews, 1916, Austral Avian Rec., **3,** p. 58—southern New South Wales.

Humid forests of eastern Australia from southeastern corner of Queensland south to eastern Victoria, skirting range of *M. alberti* in northern part of its distribution. Introduced in Tasmania.

Menura novaehollandiae edwardi Chisholm

Menura edwardi Chisholm, 1921, Emu, **20,** p. 223—Stanthorpe, southern Queensland.

Known only from granite ranges of extreme southern Queensland in vicinity of Stanthorpe.

M n. victoriae (in Sharp, Mathews, Shodde)

MENURA ALBERTI

Menura alberti Bonaparte

Menura alberti Bonaparte (ex Gould MS), 1851?, Consp. Gen. Avium, **1**(1850), p. 215—Australia [= Richmond River, *fide* Mathews, 1919, Birds Australia, **7,** p. 409].

Harriwhitea alberti rufa Mathews, 1916, Austral Avian Rec., **3,** p. 58—southern Queensland.

Humid scrubs of Blackall and Macpherson Ranges, southeastern Queensland, south to upper Richmond River, northern New South Wales.

FAMILY ATRICHORNITHIDAE[1]

ERNST MAYR

GENUS ATRICHORNIS STEJNEGER

Atrichornis Stejneger, 1885, in Kingsley, Standard Nat. Hist., **4,** p. 462. New name for *Atrichia* Gould [not *Atrichia* Schranck, 1803 (Insects)].

Atrichia Gould, 1844 (March), Birds Australia, pt. 14, plate and text. Type, by monotypy, *Atrichia clamosa* Gould.

Rahcinta Mathews, 1916, Austral Avian Rec., **3,** p. 58. Type, by original designation, *Atrichia clamosa* Gould.

cf. Chisholm, 1951, Emu, **51,** pp. 89–112, 285–297.
Serventy and Whittell, 1976, Birds Western Australia, ed. 5, pp. 314–320 (*clamosus*).
Smith, G. T., 1976, Proc. 16th Intern. Ornith. Cong., Canberra, 1974, pp. 125–136 (comparison with Menuridae).

ATRICHORNIS CLAMOSUS

Atrichornis clamosus (Gould)

Atrichia clamosa Gould, 1844, Birds Australia, pt. 14, plate and text—between Perth and Augusta, Western Australia.

Atrichornis clamosus campbelli Mathews, 1916, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, **36,** p. 83—King George's Sound, Western Australia.

Formerly in dense scrub forest of Western Australia (Drake's Brook, Waroona; Margaret River, Augusta, and King George's Sound). Formerly believed extinct, but rediscovered in 1962 east of Albany.

ATRICHORNIS RUFESCENS

Atrichornis rufescens rufescens (Ramsay)

Atrichia rufescens Ramsay, 1867, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 438—Richmond River, New South Wales.

Atrichornis rufescens tweedi Mathews, 1917, Austral Avian Rec., **3,** p. 71—Tweed River, New South Wales.

Dense, humid forest of northeastern New South Wales, south to Chichester River and Williams River (near Barrington Tops).

---

[1] MS read by H. T. Condon.—E. M.

Atrichornis rufescens jacksoni White

Atrichornis rufescens jacksoni H. L. White, 1920, Emu, **19,** p. 258—Macpherson Range, southern Queensland.

Macpherson Range, southeastern Queensland; doubtfully distinct from *rufescens.*

INDEX

INDEX

abbotti, Pitta, 321
abditivus, Manacus, 262
abdominalis, Mionectes, 56
abdominalis, Pipromorpha, 56
absita, Elaenia, 23
absita, Myiopagis, 23
Acanthidositta, 331
Acanthisitta, 331
Acanthisittidae, 331
accola, Myiopagis, 25
acer, Tyranniscus, 10
acer, Zimmerius, 10
Acrochordopus, 3
acrolophites, Schiffornis, 247
actiosus, Myiarchus, 199
acutipennis, Hapalocercus, 51
acutipennis, Pseudocolopteryx, 51
adastus, Empidonax, 137
adjacens, Myiobius, 118
Aechmolophus, 124
aeneus, Schiffornis, 248
aenigma, Elaenia, 30
aenigma, Euscarthmornis, 81
aenigma, Hemitriccus, 81
aenigma, Sapayoa, 249
aequatorialis, Anairetes, 47
aequatorialis, Rhynchocyclus, 102
aequatorialis, Rupicola, 307
aequatorialis, Tolmomyias, 102
aequinoctialis, Cyclorhynchus, 99
aequinoctialis, Rhynchocyclus, 99
affinis, Elaenea, 20
affinis, Empidonax, 141
affinis, Lophotriccus, 74
affinis, Myiothera, 315
affinis, Pitta, 315
affinis, Suiriri, 20
affinis, Tyrannula, 141
agilis, Anairetes, 46
agilis, Euscarthmus, 46
aglaiae, Pachyramphus, 237
aglaiae, Pachyrhynchus, 238
agraphia, Anairetes, 46
Agriornis, 165
aithalodes, Contopus, 132
alascensis, Empidonax, 137
alba, Ampelis, 305
alba, Procnias, 305
alberti, Menura, 334
albescens, Pachyramphus, 20
albicauda, Agriornis, 166
albicauda, Dasycephala, 166
albiceps, Elaenia, 29
albiceps, Muscipeta, 30
albicilla, Muscicapa, 22
albidiadema, Ochthoeca, 154
albidiadema, Setophaga, 154
albidiventer, Leptopogon, 62
albifacies, Todirostrum, 77
albifrons, Muscisaxicola, 172
albifrons, Ptyonura, 172
albigularis, Empidonax, 138
albigularis, Tyranniscus, 11
albigularis, Zimmerius, 11
albilora, Muscisaxicola, 170
albinucha, Pachyrhamphus, 228
albinucha, Xenopsaris, 228
albitorques, Tityra, 244
albiventer, Fluvicola, 179
albiventer, Muscicapa, 179
albiventris, Anairetes, 46
albiventris, Hadrostomus, 237
albiventris, Myiornis, 72
albiventris, Orchilus, 72
albiventris, Pachyramphus, 237
albiventris, Spizitornis, 46
albivertex, Elaenia, 33
albocapillus, Platyrhynchus, 112
albocaudatus, Mecocerculus, 39
albocinereus, Sirystes, 193
albo-coronata, Serpophaga, 42
albo-cristatus, Tyrannulus, 42
albogriseus, Pachyramphus, 235
albogriseus, Lipaugus, 193
albogriseus, Sirystes, 193
albogularis, Contopus, 134
albogularis, Myiochanes, 134
albogularis, Platyrinchus, 109
albogularis, Tyrannus, 222
albopectus, Idioptilon, 81
albovittata, Conopias, 214
albovittatus, Pitangus, 214
Alectrurus, 181
alicei, Chiroxiphia, 268
Allocotopterus, 258
alnorum, Empidonax, 137
alpina, Muscisaxicola, 171
alpina, Taenioptera, 171

alpina, Yanacea, 45
alpinus, Anairetes, 45
altera, Corapipo, 265
alticola, Cyanotis, 48
alticola, Elaenia, 32
alticola, Tachuris, 48
amabilis, Cotinga, 297
amacurense, Todirostrum, 91
amaurocephalus, Leptopogon, 60
amazona, Capsiempis, 66
amazona, Pipromorpha, 59
amazonicus, Euscarthmus, 82
amazonicus, Myiobius, 117
amazonicus, Platyrinchus, 112
amazonum, Heteropelma, 248
amazonus, Mionectes, 59
amazonus, Myiarchus, 198
amazonus, Pachyramphus, 232
amazonus, Phylloscartes, 66
amazonus, Schiffornis, 248
amazonus, Terenotriccus, 116
amitinus, Manacus, 261
amnicola, Sayornis, 149
Ampelioides, 291
Ampelion, 284, 285
amplus, Contopus, 131
Anairetes, 45
andecola, Agriornis, 167
andecola, Pepoaza, 167
andicola, Agriornis, 166
andina, Hymenops, 178
andinus, Euscarthmornis, 85
andinus, Hemitriccus, 85
andinus, Lichenops, 178
andrei, Poecilotriccus, 77
andrei, Taeniotriccus, 77
anerythra, Pitta, 329
angolensis, Pitta, 325
angustifasciata, Ochthoeca, 153
angustirostris, Muscicapa, 67
angustirostris, Phylloscartes, 67
angustirostris, Phytotoma, 310
angustirostris, Sayornis, 149
annamensis, Pitta, 312
annectens, Empidonax, 143
annectens, Pseudomyobius, 70
annectens, Pseudotriccus, 70
annectens, Todirostrum, 91
anomala, Pipra, 245
Anthocincla, 311
anthracina, Pipra, 269
anthracinus, Cnipolegus, 177
anthracinus, Knipolegus, 177
antillarum, Myiarchus, 206
antillarum, Tyrannus, 206
Antilophia, 254
antioquiae, Ampelion, 285
antioquiae, Heliochera, 285
antioquiae, Machaeropterus, 259
antioquiae, Piprites, 250
antoniae, Carpodectes, 300
Aphanotriccus, 123
apicalis, Myiarchus, 201
apolites, Laphyctes, 221
aquatica, Sayornis, 149
araguayae, Serpophaga, 41
arcuata, Ampelis, 288
arcuata, Pipreola, 288
arcuata, Pitta, 319
ardens, Pyrocephalus, 151
ardosiaca, Tyrannula, 129
ardosiacus, Contopus, 129
arenarum, Elainea, 18
arenarum, Sublegatus, 18
arequipae, Anairetes, 47
arequipae, Spizitornis, 47
argentina, Muscisaxicola, 171
argentinus, Empidochanes, 139
argentinus, Empidonax, 139
argentinus, Mecocerculus, 38
argentinus, Pitangus, 209
arimensis, Pipra, 273
arquata, Pitta, 319
aruensis, Pitta, 318
Arundinicola, 179, 180
asemus, Rhynchocyclus, 101
asemus, Tolmomyias, 101
assimilis, Mionectes, 56
assimilis, Myiobius, 125
assimilis, Pyrrhomyias, 125
assimilis, Rhynchocyclus, 104
assimilis, Tolmomyias, 103
Atalotriccus, 75
aterrimus, Cnipolegus, 177
aterrimus, Knipolegus, 177
atimastus, Sirystes, 194
atlantica, Chiroxiphia, 268
atra, Muscicapa, 147
atra, Tijuca, 284
atricapilla, Pitta, 322, 323
atricapilla, Tityra, 240
atricapilla, Turdus, 321

atricapillus, Myiornis, 72
atricapillus, Orchilus, 72
atricapillus, Todus, 111
atricaudus, Myiobius, 118
atriceps, Empidonax, 145
atriceps, Myiarchus, 197
Atrichia, 335
Atrichornis, 335
Atrichornithidae, 335
atripennis, Fluvicola, 179
atrirostris, Empidonax, 18
atrirostris, Sublegatus, 18
atro-coccineus, Phoenicircus, 282
atronitens, Xenopipo, 254
atro-purpurea, Ampelis, 300
atropurpurea, Xipholena, 300
Attila, 186
audax, Aphanotriccus, 124
audax, Hadrostomus, 240
audax, Pachyramphus, 240
audax, Praedo, 124
audens, Myiarchus, 199
aurantiaca, Chiromachaeris, 261
aurantiaca, Pitta, 314
aurantiacus, Manacus, 261
aurantiicollis, Pipra, 276
aurantiiventris, Mitrephanes, 126
aurantiiventris, Mitrephorus, 126
aurantiivertex, Heterocercus, 258
aurantioatrocristatus, Empidonomus, 220
aurantio-atro cristatus, Tyrannus, 221
aureatus, Myiobius, 117
aureiventris, Myiobius, 114
aureiventris, Myiotriccus, 114
aureola, Parus, 276
aureola, Pipra, 276
aureo-pectus, Ampelis, 288
aureopectus, Machaeropterus, 259
aureopectus, Pipreola, 288
aureus, Phyllomyias, 8
aureus, Tyranniscus, 8
auriceps, Myiobius, 123
auriceps, Myiophobus, 123
auricularis, Myiornis, 71
auricularis, Platyrhynchos, 71
aurifrons, Muscicapa, 256
aurifrons, Neopelma, 256
aurulentus, Rhynchocyclus, 105
aurulentus, Tolmomyias, 105
australis, Empidonax, 138
australis, Myiarchus, 200
australis, Pachyramphus, 237
australis, Tolmomyias, 103
australis, Tyranniscus, 6
Austropitta, 311
austroriparium, Todirostrum, 90
auyantepui, Elaenia, 34
auyantepui, Euscarthmornis, 84
auyantepui, Hemmitriccus, 84
averano, Ampelis, 306
averano, Procnias, 306
axillaris, Empidonax, 138

badius, Pachyramphus, 233
bahamensis, Contopus, 134
bahamensis, Empidonax, 134
bahamensis, Pitangus, 227
bahamensis, Tyrannus, 227
bahiae, Empidagra, 20
bahiae, Myiarchus, 204
bahiae, Stigmatura, 44
bahiae, Suiriri, 20
bairdi, Empidonax, 142
bairdii, Myiodynastes, 217
bairdii, Saurophagus, 217
bangkae, Pitta, 315
bangkana, Pitta, 322
bangsi, Manacus, 262
bangsi, Myiarchus, 197
barbadensis, Elaenia, 28
barbata, Muscicapa, 117
barbatus, Myiobius, 117
barbirostris, Myiarchus, 195
barbirostris, Tyrannula, 195
bardus, Craspedoprion, 99
bardus, Rhynchocyclus, 99
bateli, Empidonax, 143
baudii, Pitta, 321
bellicosa, Hirundinea, 185
bellicosus, Tyrannus, 185
bellus, Masius, 266
bellus, Myiobius, 121
bellus, Myiophobus, 121
bengalensis, Pitta, 324
beniensis, Cnemotriccus, 147
benii, Gubernetes, 182
benii, Tyrannulus, 21
berlepschi, Conopias, 215
berlepschi, Mitrephanes, 127
berlepschi, Myiornis, 72

berlepschi, Ochthoeca, 157
berlepschi, Pipra, 279
berlepschi, Pseudotriccus, 70
berlepschi, Rhynchocyclus, 101
berlepschi, Tolmomyias, 101
berlepschii, Myiarchus, 206
berliozi, Serpophaga, 22, 39
bernsteini, Pitta, 317
bertae, Pitta, 325
bertonii, Euscarthmus, 88
beryllofulgens, Pitta, 324
bifasciatus, Platyrinchus, 109
bimaculata, Muscipeta, 147
bimaculatus, Cnemotriccus, 147
Blacicus, 127
blancoi, Blacicus, 135
blancoi, Contopus, 135
blanquillae, Myiarchus, 204
blatteus, Pyrocephalus, 150
bogotensis, Camptostoma, 14
bogotensis, Contopus, 133
bogotensis, Elaenia, 22
bogotensis, Habrura, 50
bogotensis, Myiopagis, 22
bogotensis, Polystictus, 50
bogotensis, Tyrannula, 133
bolivari, Pipra, 270
boliviana, Camptostoma, 16
boliviana, Chiroxiphia, 269
boliviana, Muscicapara, 10
boliviana, Ochthoeca, 155
boliviana, Phibalura, 283
boliviana, Ramphotrigon, 97
boliviana, Yanacea, 45
bolivianum, Camptostoma, 16
bolivianus, Anairetes, 45
bolivianus, Attila, 187
bolivianus, Cnemarchus, 161
bolivianus, Empidonax, 139
bolivianus, Piprites, 251
bolivianus, Pitangus, 209
bolivianus, Saurophagus, 209
bolivianus, Zimmerius, 9
bolovenensis, Pitta, 313
bonapartena, Melanopitta, 323
borbae, Pipra, 276
borbae, Rhynchocyclus, 106
borealis, Contopus, 128
borealis, Muscisaxicola, 169
borealis, Tyrannus, 128
boreus, Myiarchus, 203
borneensis, Pitta, 320
boschii, Pitta, 315
brachyptera, Elaenia, 32
brachyrhynchus, Contopus, 130
brachytarsus, Contopus, 132
brachytarsus, Empidonax, 132
brachyura, Pitta, 324
brachyurus, Corvus, 324
brachyurus, Myiarchus, 203
braziliensis, Psaris, 241
braziliensis, Tityra, 241
brevicauda, Muscigralla, 184
brevicauda, Turdus, 321
brevipennis, Habrura, 50
brevipennis, Myiarchus, 204
brevipennis, Polystictus, 50
brevirostris, Cyclorhynchus, 98
brevirostris, Muscipeta, 19
brevirostris, Muscisaxicola, 172
brevirostris, Phyllomyias, 4
brevirostris, Platyrhynchus, 4
brevirostris, Rhynchocyclus, 98
brevirostris, Sublegatus, 19
breweri, Hemitriccus, 84
breweri, Todirostrum, 84
brewsteri, Empidonax, 137
brodkorbi, Empidonax, 145
brooksi, Oxyruncus, 308
browni, Elaenia, 33
brunneicapillum, Ornithion, 13
brunneicapillus, Blacicus, 135
brunneicapillus, Contopus, 135
brunneicapillus, Tyrannulus, 13
brunneiceps, Myiarchus, 197
brunneifrons, Ochthoeca, 157
brunneifrons, Terenotriccus, 115
brunneomarginatus, Mecocerculus, 37
brunnescens, Myiarchus, 200
brunnescens, Sayornis, 149
buckleyi, Laniisoma, 283
buckleyi, Ptilochloris, 283
buckleyi, Tityra, 244
budytoides, Culicivora, 44
budytoides, Stigmatura, 44
bunites, Acrochordopus, 5
bunites, Phyllomyias, 5
burleighi, Mitrephanes, 126
burmeisteri, Phyllomyias, 4

cabanisi, Cnemotriccus, 146

cabanisi, Cnipolegus, 174
cabanisi, Empidonax, 146
cabanisi, Knipolegus, 174
cadwaladeri, Laniisoma, 283
caelestipileata, Pipra, 273
Caenotriccus, 70
caerulea, Myiothera, 314
caerulea, Pitta, 314
caeruleitorques, Pitta, 317
caesius, Euscarthmornis, 86
caesius, Hemitriccus, 86
cajamarcae, Myiotheretes 162
cajamarcae, Ochthodieta, 162
cajamarcae, Ochthoeca, 154, 158
calamae, Pipra, 277
calamae, Tolmomyias, 104
callizonus, Xenotriccus, 124
caloptera, Formicivora, 38
calopterum, Todirostrum, 95
calopterus, Mecocerculus, 38
Calyptura, 293
campbelli, Atrichornis, 335
campestris, Empidonax, 138
Camptostoma, 13
cana, Serpophaga, 40
cancrominus, Platyrinchus, 107
cancromus, Platyrinchus, 110
candei, Manacus, 260
candei, Pipra, 260
candida, Tityra, 241
canescens, Contopus, 134
canescens, Myiochanes, 134
canescens, Pachyramphus, 239
canescens, Platypsaris, 239
caniceps, Attila, 189
caniceps, Euscarthmus, 89
caniceps, Megarynchus, 209
caniceps, Myiopagis, 23
caniceps, Todirostrum, 89
caniceps, Tyrannula, 23
capistrata, Muscisaxicola, 169
capistrata, Ptyonura, 169
capitale, Poecilotriccus, 77
capitale, Todirostrum, 77
capitalis, Aphanotriccus, 123
capitalis, Myiobius, 123
Capsiempis, 63
caquetae, Pipra, 272
carbonata, Pipra, 272
caribaea, Muscipeta, 134
caribaeus, Contopus, 134
caribbaeus, Myiarchus, 200
caripensis, Myiophobus, 120
carminae, Corapipo, 265
carnifex, Lanius, 281
carnifex, Phoenicircus, 281
carnobarba, Ampelis, 306
carnobarba, Procnias, 306
Carpodectes, 300
Carpornis, 284
Casiornis, 190
castanea, Philepitta, 330
castanea, Tityra, 232
castaneiceps, Pitta, 313
castaneotinctus, Lathria, 295
castaneotinctus, Lipaugus, 295
castaneus, Pachyramphus, 231
castaneus, Turdus, 330
castelnaui, Onychorhynchus, 113
caucae, Camptostoma, 14
caucae, Myiarchus, 201
caucae, Phyllomyias, 7
caucensis, Pitangus, 208
caudacuta, Culicivora, 49
caudacuta, Muscicapa, 49
caudata, Capsiempis, 43
caudata, Chiroxiphia, 269
caudata, Inezia, 43
caudata, Pipra, 269
caudifasciatus, Tyrannus, 227
cayana, Ampelis, 298
cayana, Cotinga, 298
cayana, Tityra, 241
cayanensis, Muscicapa, 211
cayanensis, Myiozetetes, 210
cayanus, Lanius, 241
caymanensis, Elaenia, 27
caymanensis, Pitangus, 227
caymanensis, Tyrannus, 227
cearae, Phyllomyias, 4
cearae, Todirostrum, 92
celebensis, Pitta, 317
centralis, Ochthoeca, 156
Cephalanius, 214
cephaleucos, Pipra, 272
Cephalopterus, 303
cephalotes, Myiarchus, 200
Ceratopipra, 269
Ceratotriccus, 78, 87
cerritus, Manacus, 261
cerula, Capsiempis, 66
cerulus, Phylloscartes, 66

chachapoyas, Euchlornis, 287
chachapoyas, Pipreola, 287
chapmani, Myiodynastes, 218
chapmani, Phylloscartes, 64
cherriei, Elaenia, 35
cherriei, Rhynchocyclus, 101
cherriei, Tolmomyias, 101
chilensis, Elaenia, 30
chinchorrensis, Elaenia, 27
chiriquensis, Elaenia, 32
Chirocylla, 296
Chiroxiphia, 267
chitrae, Empidonax, 144
chlorepiscius, Myiarchus, 204
chlorion, Hemipipo, 251
chlorion, Piprites, 251
chloris, Acanthisitta, 331
chloris, Pipra, 251
chloris, Piprites, 250
chloris, Sitta, 332
Chlorisitta, 331
chlorolepidota, Pipreola, 290
chloromelaena, Pipra, 273
chloromeros, Pipra, 280
chloronotus, Mionectes, 57
chloronotus, Muscicapa, 57
chloronotus, Tyrannus, 222, 223
Chloropipo, 252
chrysocephalum, Heteropelma, 256
chrysocephalum, Neopelma, 256
chrysocephalus, Myiodynastes, 216
chrysocephalus, Scaphorhynchus, 217
chrysocrotaphum, Todirostrum, 94
chrysogaster, Megarynchus, 210
chrysolophum, Neopelma, 256
Chrysolophus, 185
chrysops, Tyrannulus, 11
chrysops, Zimmerius, 11
chrysoptera, Pipra, 266
chrysopterus, Masius, 266
cinchoneti, Conopias, 215
cinchoneti, Tyrannus, 215
cincta, Ampelis, 291
cineracea, Ampelis, 295
cineracea, Tyrannula, 129
cinerascens, Camptostoma, 16
cinerascens, Hylophilus, 16
cinerascens, Myiarchus, 201
cinerascens, Myiodynastes, 216
cinerascens, Tyrannula, 201
cineraceus, Contopus, 129
cinerea, Ampelis, 294
cinerea, Elainea, 23
cinerea, Muscicapa, 188
cinerea, Muscisaxicola, 171
cinerea, Myiopagis, 23
cinerea, Pipra, 231
cinerea, Serpophaga, 40
cinerea, Xolmis, 163
cinereicapilla, Phyllomyias, 10
cinereicapillus, Zimmerius, 10
cinereiceps, Cyclorhynchus, 100
cinereiceps, Phyllomyias, 8
cinereiceps, Tolmomyias, 100
cinereiceps, Tyrannulus, 8
cinereicollis, Euscarthmus, 72
cinereicollis, Myiornis, 72
cinereifrons, Elainea, 26
cinereifrons, Myiopagis, 26
cinereigulare, Oncostoma, 78
cinereigulare, Todirostrum, 78
cinereipectum, Todirostrum, 88
cinereiventris, Pachyramphus, 233
cinerescens, Elaenia, 27
cinereum, Todirostrum, 92
cinereus, Contopus, 132
cinereus, Leptopogon, 40
cinereus, Platyrhynchus, 133
cinereus, Todus, 92
cinereus, Tyrannus, 163
cineritius, Empidonax, 142
cinnamocephala, Serpophaga, 52
cinnamomea, Muscicapa, 187
cinnamomea, Muscipeta, 125
cinnamomea, Neopipo, 252
cinnamomea, Pipra, 252
cinnamomea, Pyrrhomyias, 124
cinnamomeiventris, Muscicapa, 152
cinnamomeiventris, Ochthoeca, 152
cinnamomeus, Attila, 187, 188
cinnamomeus, Pachyramphus, 232
circumdatus, Muscivora, 225
circumdatus, Tyrannus, 225
circumpicta, Pipra, 273
citreopyga, Dasycephala, 189
citreopygus, Attila, 189
citrina, Motacilla, 332
citriniventris, Attila, 187
clamosa, Atrichia, 335
clamosus, Atrichornis, 335
clara, Lathria, 295
clarus, Myiarchus, 198
clarus, Myiobius, 117

clarus, Tolmomyias, 104
climazura, Oenanthe, 180
Cnemarchus, 160
Cnemonax, 136
Cnemotriccus, 146
Cnipodectes, 95
cocachacrae, Pyrocephalus, 151
coccinea, Pitta, 320
coelestis, Pitta, 326
coeruleocapilla, Pipra, 274
collingwoodi, Rhynchocyclus, 105
collingwoodi, Tolmomyias, 105
Colonia, 180
colonus, Colonia, 180
colonus, Muscicapa, 181
Colopterus, 73
coloreum, Todirostrum, 93
Colorhamphus, 152
Coloropteryx, 73
columbiana, Muscisaxicola, 171
columbiana, Tityra, 242
columbianus, Mionectes, 53
columbianus, Myiozetetes, 212
comata, Pipra, 271
concinna, Pitta, 328
confusa, Pipreola, 287
confusus, Tolmomyias, 101
congener, Lophotriccus, 75
Conioptilon, 301
connectens, Myiarchus, 196
connectens, Myiobius, 119
connectens, Pseudotriccus, 70
connivens, Myiozetetes, 212
Conopias, 214
Contopus, 127
cooperi, Myiarchus, 203
coracina, Pipra, 270
Corapipo, 264
cornuta, Pipra, 280
coronata, Muscicapa, 113, 151
coronata, Pipra, 272
coronata, Pitta, 321
coronata, Xolmis, 163
coronatus, Manacus, 245
coronatus, Onychorhynchus, 113
coronatus, Pachyramphus, 236
coronatus, Platyrinchus, 110
coronatus, Pyrocephalus, 151
coronatus, Turdus, 324
coronatus, Tyrannus, 163
coronulatus, Masius, 266
coruscans, Neodrepanis, 330
Coryphotriccus, 214
Corythopis, 1
costaricensis, Pachyramphus, 230
costaricensis, Tityra, 242
Cotinga, 297
cotinga, Ampelis, 298
cotinga, Cotinga, 298
Cotingidae, 281
cotta, Elania, 24
cotta, Myiopagis, 24
couchii, Tyrannus, 223
cozumelae, Attila, 189
crassirostris, Pitta 328
crassirostris, Tyrannus, 224
crinitus, Myiarchus, 202
crinitus, Turdus, 202
cristata, Calyptura, 293
cristata, Elaenia, 32
cristatus, Oxyrhynchus, 309
cristatus, Oxyruncus, 308
cristatus, Pardalotus, 293
cristatus, Phyllomyias, 7
cristula, Elaenia, 28
cryptoxanthus, Myiobius, 122
crypterythrus, Myiophobus, 122
cryptolopha, Lathria, 294
cryptolophus, Lipaugus, 294
cryptoxanthus, Myiobus, 122
cryptoxanthus, Myiophobus, 122
cubensis, Tyrannus, 228
cucullata, Pitta, 321
cucullata, Procnias, 284
cucullatus, Carpornis, 284
culiacani, Empidonax, 142
Culicivora, 49
cumanensis, Tyranniscus, 11
cumanensis, Zimmerius, 11
cuzcoensis, Anairetes, 47
cuzcoensis, Spizitornis, 47
cyanea, Pitta, 314
cyanirostris, Knipolegus, 175
cyanirostris, Muscicapa, 175
cyanonota, Pitta, 317
cyanoptera, Pitta, 326
cyanurus, Turdus, 315
Cyclorhynchus, 97, 98
czakii, Myiarchus, 199

davisoni, Brachyurus, 314
dayi, Elaenia, 34
deborah, Pitta, 313
decora, Pipreola, 288

deliciosa, Pipra, 260
deliciosus, Machaeropterus, 260
Deltarhynchus, 206
derbianus, Pitangus, 207
derbianus, Saurophagus, 207
deserticola, Megarynchus, 210
deses, Tityra, 242
despotes, Muscicapa, 223
despotes, Tyrannus, 223
diadema, Myiobius, 154
diadema, Ochthoeca, 153
difficile, Todirostrum, 89
difficilis, Empidonax, 142
difficilis, Guracava, 68
difficilis, Myiodynastes, 217
difficilis, Phylloscartes, 68
digglesi, Pitta, 318
dilutior, Pipreola, 290
dilutum, Ornithion, 13
dilutus, Microtriccus, 13
dilutus, Platyrinchus, 108
dilutus, Platytriccus, 108
dinellianus, Pseudocolopteryx, 51
diops, Hemitriccus, 80
diops, Muscicapa, 80
discolor, Pipra, 270
dispar, Lipaugus, 295
dissors, Ochthoeca, 158
dissors, Tolmomyias, 106
distincta, Conopias, 214
distinctus, Coryphotriccus, 214
divaricata, Tyrannula, 35
diversa, Elaenia, 29
diversum, Todirostrum, 91
diversus, Leptopogon, 60
dohertyi, Pitta, 317
Doliornis, 285
dominicana, Xolmis, 164
dominicanus, Tyrannus, 164
dominicensis, Lanius Tyrannus, 226
dominicensis, Myiarchus, 205
dominicensis, Tyrannula, 205
dominicensis, Tyrannus, 226
dorsalis, Mionectes, 58
dorsalis, Pachyramphus, 233
dorsalis, Pipromorpha, 58
douglasi, Pitta, 313
dubius, Pyrocephalus, 151
duidae, Chloropipo, 253
duidae, Cnemotriccus, 146
duidae, Contopus, 129
duidae, Euscarthmornis, 84
duidae, Hemitriccus, 84
duidae, Myiochanes, 129
duidae, Phylloscartes, 64
duidae, Platyrinchus, 109
duidae, Schiffornis, 246
duidae, Tolmomyias, 102
dumicola, Schiffornis, 246
dumicola, Scotothorus, 246
dwighti, Empidonax, 144
dyscolus, Mionectes, 56

ecaudatum, Todirostrum, 72
ecaudatus, Myiornis, 72
edwardi, Menura, 334
Elaenia, 26
Elaeniinae, 3
Elainopsis, 21
elata, Sylvia, 21
elatus, Tyrannulus, 21
elegans, Ampelis, 283, 289
elegans, Laniisoma, 282
elegans, Muscicapa, 42
elegans, Pitta, 328
elliotii, Pitta, 315
eminulus, Mitrephanes, 127
emleni, Myiochanes, 129
Empidochanes, 146
Empidonax, 135
Empidonomus, 220
Entotriccus, 173
eremonoma, Phaeomyias, 16
Eribates, 194
erythrocephala, Pipra, 279
erythrocephalus, Parus, 279
erythrogaster, Pitta, 316
erythrogenys, Psaris, 244
erythrogenys, Tityra, 244
erythrops, Leptopogon, 59
erythroptera, Tyrannula, 211
erythropterus, Myiozetetes, 211
erythropygia, Taenioptera, 161
erythropygius, Myiotheretes, 160
erythrurus, Myiobius, 115
erythrurus, Terenotriccus, 115
eucephala, Pipra, 275
Eucichla, 311
Euclornis, 286
euleri, Empidochanes, 139
euleri, Empidonax, 138
eulophotes, Lophotriccus, 74

Eumyiobius, 173
Euscarthmornis, 79
Euscarthmus, 52
everetti, Pitta, 328
examinatus, Rhynchocyclus, 104
examinatus, Tolmomyias, 104
eximia, Muscicapa, 65
eximius, Phylloscartes, 65
exortivus, Rhynchocyclus, 101
exortivus, Tolmomyias, 101
expectatus, Manacus, 263
exquisita, Pipra, 273
exsul, Elaenia, 35
extima, Pitta, 319
extimus, Empidonax, 138

fallax, Elaenia, 35
fasciata, Muscicapa, 122
fasciata, Pipra, 4, 277
fasciaticollis, Mionectes, 55
fasciatus, Microtriccus, 12
fasciatus, Myiophobus, 122
fasciatus, Phyllomyias, 4
fasciicauda, Pipra, 276
fastosa, Pitta, 326
fastuosa, Chiroxiphia, 267
fastuosa, Pipra, 267
faustus, Leptopogon, 60
federalis, Euscarthmornis, 85
federalis, Hemitriccus, 85
fernandeziana, Culicivora, 47
fernandezianus, Anairetes, 47
ferocior, Myiarchus, 198
ferox, Muscicapa, 200
ferox, Myiarchus, 199, 200
ferruginea, Hirundinea, 184
ferruginea, Ochthoeca, 157
ferrugineus, Todus, 184
festiva, Euchlornis, 288
festiva, Pipreola, 288
fiedleri, Myiozetetes, 212
filicauda, Pipra, 277
finitimum, Todirostrum, 92
finschii, Pitta, 319
flammeus, Pyrocephalus, 150
flammiceps, Muscicapa, 123
flammiceps, Myiophobus, 123
flammiceps, Pipra, 279
flammulatus, Attila, 189
flammulatus, Deltarhynchus, 206
flammulatus, Hemitriccus, 80
flammulatus, Myiarchus, 206
flaveola, Muscicapa, 67
flaveolus, Manacus, 262
flaveolus, Phylloscartes, 66
flavescens, Empidonax, 143
flavescens, Tyrannus, 227
flavicans, Myiophobus, 119
flavicapilla, Chloropipo, 252
flavicapilla, Pipra, 252
flavicollis, Pipra, 276
flavidifrons, Tyrannulus, 11
flavidifrons, Zimmerius, 11
flavidior, Myiarchus, 202
flavigularis, Machetornis, 185
flavigularis, Platyrinchus, 111
flavimentum, Phyllomyias, 7
flavimentum, Tyranniscus, 7
flavinucha, Muscisaxicola, 172
flavirostris, Anairetes, 47
flavirostris, Phibalura, 283
flavissima, Pipra, 279
flaviventre, Camptostoma, 14
flaviventris, Alecturus, 51
flaviventris, Blacicus, 138
flaviventris, Empidonax, 136
flaviventris, Leptotriccus, 65
flaviventris, Manacus, 261
flaviventris, Mionectes, 54
flaviventris, Muscipeta, 106
flaviventris, Ochthoeca, 139
flaviventris, Phylloscartes, 65
flaviventris, Pseudocolopteryx, 51
flaviventris, Tolmomyias, 105
flaviventris, Tyrannula, 136
flavivertex, Elainea, 24
flavivertex, Heterocercus, 257
flavivertex, Myiopagis, 24
flaviviridis, Euscarthmornis, 81
flaviviridis, Hemitriccus, 81
flavocinerea, Stigmatura, 45
flavo-cinereus, Phylloscartes, 45
flavogaster, Elaenia, 28
flavogaster, Pipra, 28
flavo-olivaceus, Rhynchocyclus, 101
flavoolivaceus, Tolmomyias, 101
flavotectus, Rhynchocyclus, 103
flavotectus, Tolmomyias, 103
flavovirens, Leptopogon, 69
flavovirens, Phylloscartes, 69
flavus, Craspedoprion, 99
flavus, Rhynchocyclus, 99

floresae, Empidonax, 144
fluviatilis, Muscisaxicola, 168
Fluvicola, 179
Fluvicolinae, 112
foetida, Gracula, 301
foetidus, Gymnoderus, 301
forficata, Muscicapa, 225
forficata, Tyrannus 225
formosa, Ampelis, 290
formosa, Pipreola, 290
forsteni, Pitta, 323
fortis, Agriornis, 167
fortis, Tityra, 243
fortis, Xolmis, 163
franciscanus, Knipolegus, 177
frantzii, Elaenia, 33
fraserii, Psaris, 243
fraserii, Tityra, 243
frater, Oxyramphus, 308
frater, Oxyruncus, 308
fraterculus, Onychorhynchus, 113
frederici, Lipaugus, 191
frederici, Rhytipterna, 191
frontalis, Euchlornis, 290
frontalis, Muscisaxicola, 172
frontalis, Ochthoeca, 154
frontalis, Pipreola, 289
frontalis, Ptyonura, 172
frontalis, Tyrannula, 154
fugax, Tyrannus, 227
fulviceps, Euscarthmus, 52
fulvicepsoides, Hapalocercus, 53
fulvidior, Pachyramphus, 232
fulvifrons, Empidonax, 144
fulvifrons, Muscicapa, 144
fulvigularis, Myiobius, 115
fulvigularis, Terenotriccus, 115
fulvipectus, Cyclorhynchus, 100
fulvipectus, Empidonax, 141
fulvipectus, Rhynchocyclus, 100
fumicolor, Ochthoeca, 157
fumifrons, Todirostrum, 88
fumigata, Tyrannula, 162
fumigatus, Contopus, 128
fumigatus, Myiotheretes, 161
fumigatus, Tyrannus, 130
fumosus, Cnemotriccus, 146
fumosus, Empidochanes, 146
fumosus, Myiarchus, 198
furcatum, Todirostrum, 87
furcatus, Hemitriccus, 87
furfurosus, Myiobius, 122
furfurosus, Myiophobus, 122
furvus, Scotothorus, 246
fusca, Ampelis, 292
fusca, Casiornis, 191
fusca, Iodopleura, 292
fuscata, Muscipeta, 147
fuscatior, Cnemotriccus, 146
fuscatior, Empidochanes, 146
fuscatus, Cnemotriccus, 146
fuscicapillus, Colonia, 181
fuscicapillus, Copurus, 181
fuscicauda, Ramphotrigon, 97
fusciceps, Empidonax, 145
fusco-cinerea, Querula, 294
fuscocinereus, Lipaugus, 294
fuscorufus, Myiotheretes, 162
fuscorufus, Ochthodiaeta, 162
fuscus, Platyrinchus, 111, 112

gabbii, Pitangus, 228
gabbii, Tyrannus, 228
gaimardii, Muscicapara, 22
gaimardii, Myiopagis, 21
galbinus, Mionectes, 55
galeata, Antilophia, 254
galeata, Motacilla, 75
galeata, Muscicapa, 178
galeata, Pipra, 254
galeatus, Lophotriccus, 75
Gallita, 182
gaumeri, Attila, 188
gazellae, Pitta, 319
gigas, Elaenia, 31
gigas, Pitta, 314
gilviventris, Xenicus, 333
gilvus, Tyranniscus, 10
gilvus, Zimmerius, 10
glaber, Sublegatus, 18
glabricollis, Cephalopterus, 304
gloriosus, Rhynchocyclus, 105
goodfellowi, Pitta, 323
gracilipes, Tyranniscus, 10
gracilipes, Zimmerius, 10
gracilis, Stigmatura, 45
granadense, Todirostrum, 85
granadensis, Coracina, 303
granadensis, Hemitriccus, 85
granadensis, Myiozetetes, 213
granadensis, Pyroderus, 303
granatina, Pitta, 320

grandior, Pipra, 274
grandis, Myiozetetes, 213
grandis, Tachurus, 48
granti, Acanthisitta, 331
gratiosa, Ochthoeca, 153
gratiosus, Mecocerculus, 153
gravis, Pachyramphus, 238
gravis, Platypsaris, 238
griscescens, Piprites, 251
griscomi, Contopus, 131
grisea, Muscisaxicola, 171
grisea, Serpophaga, 40
griseiceps, Atalotriccus, 76
griseiceps, Colopteryx, 76
griseiceps, Euscarthmus, 82
griseiceps, Hemitriccus, 82
griseiceps, Phyllomyias, 6
griseiceps, Piprites, 250
griseiceps, Platyrhynchus, 111
griseiceps, Serpophaga, 41
griseiceps, Tityra, 242
griseiceps, Tyranniscus, 6
griseigula, Laniocera, 193
griseigularis, Elaenia, 29
griseigularis, Pachyramphus, 229
griseipectus, Empidonax, 139
griseipectus, Euscarthmus, 81
griseipectus, Hemitriccus, 81
griseipectus, Lophotriccus, 74
griseocapilla, Phyllomyias, 6
griseocapillus, Phylloscartes, 69
griseolum, Todirostrum, 90
griseostriatus, Euscarthmus, 82
grisescens, Rhynchocyclus, 103
grisescens, Tolmomyias, 103
griseum, Camptostoma, 15
griseus, Empidonax, 141
guajana, Pitta, 315
guajanus, Turdus, 315
gualaquizae, Phylloscartes, 65
gualaquizae, Pogonotriccus, 65
guatimalensis, Pitangus, 207
guatimalensis, Saurophagus, 207
guayaquilensis, Pachyramphus, 236
Gubernetes, 182
guianensis, Elaenia, 22
guianensis, Lophotriccus, 74
guianensis, Myiopagis, 22
guianensis, Rhynchocyclus, 99
gularis, Elainea, 36
gularis, Mecocerculus, 36
gularis, Muscicapa, 88
gularis, Myiarchus, 201
gumia, Placostomus, 110
gumia, Platyrinchus, 110
gurneyi, Pitta, 316
guttatum, Todirostrum, 94
gutturalis, Corapipo, 265
gutturalis, Pipra, 265
gutturosa, Pipra, 264
gutturosus, Manacus, 264
Gymnocephalus, 305
Gymnoderus, 301

haasti, Xenicus, 333
habenichti, Pitta, 318
Habrura, 50
Haematoderus, 301
hammondii, Empidonax, 140
hammondii, Tyrannula, 140
hannumi, Tityra, 242
Harriwhitea, 334
harterti, Myiozetetes, 210
hauxwelli, Mionectes, 57
hauxwelli, Pipromorpha, 57
hebetior, Pitta, 323
hederaceus, Mionectes, 55
helenae, Neopipo, 252
Heliochera, 285
hellmayri, Attila, 188
hellmayri, Empidonax, 143
hellmayri, Leptopogon, 61
hellmayri, Mecocerculus, 38
hellmayri, Myiobius, 116
hellmayri, Myiozetetes, 210
hellmayri, Pitangus, 208
hellmayri, Rhynchocyclus, 98
hellmayri, Terenotriccus, 116
hemichrysus, Hypermitres, 216
hemichrysus, Myiodynastes, 216
Hemitriccus, 78, 80
hendeei, Pitta, 312
hespericola, Tyrannus, 226
hesperis, Myiozetetes, 211
hesperius, Lophotriccus, 73
heterocerca, Pipra, 245
Heterocercus, 257
heterogyna, Knipolegus, 177
heteroleuca, Corapipo, 265
hidalgensis, Mitrephanes, 126
Hirundinea, 184
hispaniolensis, Contopus, 135

hispaniolensis, Tyrannula, 135
hoffmannsi, Pipra, 273
holerythra, Rhytipterna, 192
holerythrus, Lipaugus, 192
holochlora, Chloropipo, 253
homochrous, Pachyramphus, 239
hopkei, Carpodectes, 301
hosei, Pitta, 314
huallagae, Elaenia, 257
huancabambae, Anairetes, 47
huancabambae, Spizitornis, 47
hudsoni, Cnipolegus, 174
hudsoni, Knipolegus, 174
hutzi, Pitta, 328
Hydrornis, 310
Hylonax, 194
Hymenops, 178
hypochlorus, Lophotriccus, 74
hypoglaucus, Oxyrhamphus, 309
hypoglaucus, Oxyruncus, 309
hypoleuca, Serpophaga, 40
hypophaeus, Pachyramphus, 239
hypophaeus, Platypsaris, 239
hypopyrra, Ampelis, 192
hypopyrra, Laniocera, 192
hypospodia, Taenioptera, 163
hypospodium, Todirostrum, 90
hypoxantha, Neodrepanis, 331

icterophrys, Conopias, 215
icterophrys, Muscicapa, 183
icterophrys, Satrapa, 183
icterophrys, Tyrannula, 215
Idioptilon, 78
idius, Leptopogon, 60
ignifera, Pipra, 278
ignobilis, Phaeomyias, 17
Ilicura, 266
illigeri, Todirostrum, 94
illigeri, Triccus, 94
imatacae, Platyrinchus, 108
imberbe, Camptostoma, 13
immemoratus, Empidonax, 143
immodulatus, Empidonax, 143
immunda, Rhytipterna, 192
immundus, Lipaugus, 192
imperturbatus, Empidonax, 144
impiger, Euscarthmus, 83
impiger, Hemitriccus, 83
implacens, Elainea, 26
implacens, Myiopagis, 26
improbus, Tyranniscus, 9
improbus, Zimmerius, 9
improvisus, Mionectes, 55
incomta, Elainea, 17
incomta, Phaeomyias, 17
inerme, Ornithion, 12
inexpectatus, Empidonax, 145
Inezia, 42
infelix, Empidonax, 143
inflava, Phaeomyias, 17
inornata, Inezia, 42
inornata, Neopelma, 256
inornata, Pitta, 317
inornata, Serpophaga, 42
inornatus, Conopias, 214
inornatus, Euscarthmus, 84
inornatus, Hemitriccus, 84
inornatus, Myiophobus, 120
inornatus, Myiozetetes, 214
inornatus, Tolmomyias, 102
inquietus, Myiarchus, 202
inquisitor, Lanius, 244
inquisitor, Tityra, 243
insignis, Myiobius, 118
insignis, Tolmomyias, 102
insolens, Agriornis, 165
insolens, Myiodynastes, 217
inspeculata, Pitta, 316
insularis, Pachyramphus, 238
insularis, Platypsaris, 238
insularis, Platyrinchus, 108
insularis, Xenicus, 333
insularum, Myiarchus, 203
insulicola, Empidonax, 142
insulicola, Myiarchus, 199
intensa, Elaenia, 35
intensa, Pipromorpha, 57
intensus, Euscarthmornis, 85
intensus, Hemitriccus, 85
intensus, Mionectes, 57
intercedens, Schiffornis, 248
interior, Manacus, 262
interior, Myiarchus, 201
interior, Ochthoeca, 158
intermedia, Agriornis, 166
intermedia, Inezia, 43
intermedia, Menura, 334
intermedia, Pipreola, 287
intermedia, Pitta, 313, 329
intermedia, Rhytipterna, 191
intermedium, Todirostrum, 93

intermedius, Leptopogon, 62
intermedius, Myiodynastes, 216
intermedius, Pachyramphus, 231
intermedius, Schiffornis, 248
inzonata, Stigmatura, 44
Iodopleura, 292
iohannis, Euscarthmus, 82
iohannis, Hemitriccus, 82
irena, Pitta, 315
iris, Pipra, 275
iris, Pitta, 328
irupero, Tyrannus, 164
irupero, Xolmis, 164
isabellae, Iodopleura, 293
isidorei, Pipra, 274
itzensis, Pachyramphus, 237

jacksoni, Atrichornis, 336
jala, Pitta, 330
jaliscensis, Myiopagis, 24
jamaicensis, Pitangus, 228
jamaicensis, Tyrannus, 228
javana, Pitta, 322
jelskii, Empidonomus, 220
jelskii, Ochthoeca, 155
jesupi, Ochthoeca, 153
johnstonei, Empidonax, 138
josephinae, Euscarthmus, 79
josephinae, Hemitriccus, 79
jucunda, Pipreola, 289
juninensis, Muscisaxicola, 170
juninensis, Pipreola, 290
juruanus, Pachyramphus, 231

kaempferi, Hemitriccus, 86
kaempferi, Idioptilon, 86
kalaoensis, Pitta, 328
kathleenae, Pipreola, 291
keatsi, Pulchripitta, 329
kimbleyensis, Cervinipitta, 327
klagesi, Poecilotriccus, 77
klagesi, Rhynchocyclus, 105
klagesi, Taeniotriccus, 77
klagesi, Tolmomyias, 105
Knipolegus, 173
kochi, Pitta, 316
kreffti, Pitta, 329
kuehni, Pitta, 318

lamellipennis, Ampelis, 299
lamellipennis, Xipholena, 299
lanceolata, Chiroxiphia, 267
lanceolata, Pipra, 267
Laniisoma, 282
Laniocera, 192
lanioides, Lipaugus, 295
lanioides, Turdampelis, 295
lanyoni, Myiarchus, 195
latirostre, Todirostrum, 89
latirostris, Aulanax, 149
latirostris, Contopus, 135
latirostris, Euscarthmus, 89
latirostris, Myiobius, 135
latirostris, Pachyramphus, 238
latirostris, Sayornis, 149
lawrencei, Empidonax, 139
lawrenceii, Muscicapa, 196
lawrenceii, Myiarchus, 196
Legatus, 219
lehmanni, Euscarthmornis, 85
lehmanni, Hemitriccus, 85
lepta, Pitta, 327
Leptopogon, 59
Leptotriccus, 63
Lessonia, 173
leucocephala, Fluvicola, 180
leucocephala, Pipra, 180
leucochlamys, Manacus, 262
leucogonys, Phyllomyias, 4
leucogonys, Tyranniscus, 4
leucometopa, Ochthoeca, 159
leuconotus, Colonia, 180
leuconotus, Copurus, 180
leucophaius, Legatus, 219
leucophaius, Platyrhynchos, 219
leucophrys, Capsiempis, 66
leucophrys, Fluvicola, 159
leucophrys, Mecocerculus, 36
leucophrys, Muscicapa, 37
leucophrys, Ochthoeca, 158
leucophrys, Phylloscartes, 66
leucoptera, Pitta, 324
leucopygia, Iodopleura, 292
leucopygia, Pipra, 274
leucorrhoa, Corapipo, 265
leucorrhoa, Pipra, 265
leucoryphus, Platyrinchus, 112
leucospodia, Elainea, 26
leucospodia, Myiopagis, 26
leucura, Agriornis, 166
leucura, Tityra, 245
libertatis, Tachuris, 48

Lichenops, 178
lictor, Lanius, 207
lictor, Pitangus, 207
linearis, Chiroxiphia, 267
linearis, Pipra, 267
linteata, Elaenia, 258
linteatus, Heterocercus, 258
lintoni, Myiophobus, 121
Lipaugus, 293
lippus, Spizitornis, 48
litae, Chloropipo, 253
litae, Myiobius, 120
litae, Myiophobus, 120
littoralis, Elainea, 159
littoralis, Myiarchus, 196
littoralis, Ochthoeca, 159
livida, Agriornis, 167
lividus, Tamnophilus, 167
loaensis, Tachuris, 49
longibarbatus, Manacus, 264
longicaudus, Phylloscartes, 68
longipennis, Pitta, 325
longipes, Motacilla, 332
longipes, Xenicus, 332
lophotes, Knipolegus, 178
Lophotriccus, 73
loriae, Pitta, 318
lubomirskii, Pipreola, 289
lucaysiensis, Myiarchus, 205
lucaysiensis, Tyrannula, 205
lugubris, Contopus, 129
lugubris, Myiotheretes, 161
lugubris, Ochthodiaeta, 161
luteiventris, Elaenia, 213
luteiventris, Lophotriccus, 73
luteiventris, Myiodynastes, 218
luteiventris, Myiozetetes, 213
luteocephala, Muscicapa, 256
luteocephalus, Heterocercus, 258
lutescens, Mionectes, 56
lutescens, Pipromorpha, 56
lyalli, Traversia, 333
lyalli, Xenicus, 333

macconnelli, Mionectes, 58
macconnelli, Pipromorpha, 58
Machaeropterus, 258
Machetornis, 185
macilvainii, Elainea, 21
macilvainii, Myiopagis, 21
macklotii, Pitta, 318
macloviana, Muscisaxicola, 169
macloviana, Sylvia, 169
macrorhynchus, Pitta, 322
maculata, Cotinga, 298
maculata, Muscicapa, 218
maculatum, Todirostrum, 91
maculatus, Ampelis, 298
maculatus, Myiodynastes, 217
maculatus, Todus, 91
maculirostris, Muscisaxicola, 168
madagascariensis, Corvus, 326
magdalenae, Pachyramphus, 233
magister, Myiarchus, 203
magnirostris, Capsiempis, 66
magnirostris, Myiarchus, 204
magnirostris, Phylloscartes, 66
magnirostris, Pitta, 328
magnirostris, Tyrannula, 204
magnirostris, Tyrannus, 228
maguirei, Phylloscartes, 63
major, Bathmidurus, 236
major, Camptostoma, 14
major, Pachyramphus, 236
major, Pyrocephalus, 151
major, Schiffornis, 246
malaccensis, Pitta, 321
malacensis, Turdus, 324
Manacus, 260
manacus, Manacus, 260
manacus, Pipra, 263
maranonica, Phaeomyias, 17
maranonicum, Camptostoma, 15
margaritaceiventer, Hemitriccus, 83
margaritaceiventer, Todirostrum, 84
marginatus, Pachyramphus, 235
marginatus, Rhynchcyclous, 103
marginatus, Todus, 235
maria, Pitta, 328
maritima, Agriornis, 166
maritima, Pepoaza, 166
maronica, Camptostoma, 15
martinica, Elaenia, 27
martinica, Muscicapa, 27
Masius, 266
masoni, Pyroderus, 303
Massornis, 246
mastacalis, Muscicapa, 118
mastacalis, Myiobius, 118
mathilda, Pitta, 328
matudai, Pachyramphus, 237
maxima, Pitta, 326

maximiliani, Pitangus, 208
maximiliani, Saurophagus, 208
maximus, Knipolegus, 178
maximus, Manacus, 262
maynana, Ampelis, 298
maynana, Cotinga, 298
maynana, Mionectes, 58
maynana, Pipromorpha, 58
mcilhennyi, Conioptilon, 301
Mecocerculus, 35
meeki, Pitta, 319
mefoorana, Pitta, 323
megacephala, Ramphotrigon, 96
megacephala, Tyrannula, 97
megarhyncha, Pitta, 327
Megarynchus, 209
melancholicus, Tyrannus, 222
melanocephala, Pitta, 323
melanocephalus, Carpornis, 284
melanocephalus, Procnias, 284
melanolaema, Pipreola, 286
melanomystax, Poecilotriccus, 76
melli, Pitta, 325
meloryphus, Euscarthmus, 52
melvillensis, Pulchripitta, 329
mentalis, Muscisaxicola, 169
mentalis, Pipra, 278
Menura, 333
Menurae, 333
Menuridae, 333
meridae, Mionectes, 55
meridana, Ochthoeca, 154
meridionalis, Pachyramphus, 230
mesoleuca, Elaenia, 31
mesoleuca, Muscicapa, 31, 128
Metopia, 254
mexicana, Muscivora, 113
mexicanus, Aechmolophus, 124
mexicanus, Megarynchus, 209
mexicanus, Onychorhynchus, 113
mexicanus, Pyrocephalus, 150
mexicanus, Scaphorhynchus, 209
mexicanus, Xenotriccus, 124
Microcochlearius, 78, 79
microlopha, Pipra, 271
microptera, Agriornis, 167
Microtriccus, 12
militaris, Coracias, 302
militaris, Haematoderus, 302
militaris, Ilicura, 266
militaris, Pipra, 266
milleri, Manacus, 261
mindoensis, Lathria, 294
mindoensis, Lipaugus, 294
minima, Hemitriccus, 79
minima, Myiopagis, 25
minima, Snethlagea, 79
minima, Tyrannula, 140
minimus, Empidonax, 140
minimus, Pipra, 270
minimus, Tyranniscus, 11
minimus, Zimmerius, 11
minor, Cnipodectes, 96
minor, Contopus, 129
minor, Empidonomus, 219, 220
minor, Euscarthmus, 79
minor, Hemitriccus, 79
minor, Leptopogon, 38
minor, Mecocerculus, 38
minor, Myiochanes, 129
minor, Myiodynastes, 216
minor, Pachyramphus, 239
minor, Pipra, 270, 278
minor, Querula, 239
minor, Xenopsaris, 228
minuscula, Pipra, 272
Mionectes, 53
mirandae, Hemitriccus, 86
mirandae, Todirostrum, 86
mirus, Rhynchocyclus, 99
miserabilis, Myiornis, 72
miserabilis, Perissotriccus, 72
Mitrephanes, 125
Mitrephorus, 125
mituense, Todirostrum, 89
mixtum, Todirostrum, 89
mixtus, Tolmomyias, 102
modesta, Elaenia, 30
modesta, Muscipeta, 19
modestus, Myiobius, 118
modestus, Sublegatus, 18
molestus, Tyranniscus, 11
moluccensis, Pitta, 326
moluccensis, Turdus, 326
monachus, Tyrannus, 225
montana, Agriornis, 165
montana, Pepoaza, 166
montensis, Mecocerculus, 36
montensis, Myiopatis, 36
morenoi, Contopus, 134
morotaiensis, Pitta, 326
muelleri, Pitta, 322

müllleri, Pitta, 322
multicolor, Myothera, 324
munda, Serpophaga, 41
murina, Agriornis, 167
murina, Pepoaza, 167
murina, Phaeomyias, 16
murinus, Platyrhynchus, 18
Muscigralla, 184
Muscipipra, 186
Muscisaxicola, 168
Muscivora, 222
musica, Tyrannula, 129
Myiacleptes, 214
Myiarchus, 35, 194
Myiobius, 116
Myiochanes, 127
Myiodynastes, 215
Myiopagis, 21
Myiophobus, 119
Myiornis, 71
Myiotheretes, 160
Myiotriccus, 114
Myiozetetes, 210
mystaceus, Platyrinchus, 108

nanus, Pachyramphus, 235
nanus, Pyrocephalus, 150
napaeum, Camptostoma, 15
napaeum, Ornithion, 15
napensis, Chiroxiphia, 268
napensis, Stigmatura, 44
nattereri, Attila, 187
nattereri, Euscarthmus, 89
nattereri, Pipra, 274
nattereri, Platyrinchus, 112
nattererii, Ampelis, 297
nattererii, Cotinga, 297
naumburgae, Euscarthmornis, 81
naumburgae, Hemitriccus, 80, 81
neglectum, Todirostrum, 94
neglectus, Platyrinchus, 108
neglectus, Platytriccus, 108
neglectus, Tolmomyias, 103
nelsoni, Myiarchus, 203
nengeta, Fluvicola, 179
nengeta, Lanius, 180
Neodrepanidinae, 330
Neodrepanis, 330
Neopelma, 255
Neopipo, 252
Neoxolmis, 165
nerlyi, Contopus, 135
Nesotriccus, 145
nevagans, Legatus, 219
nicaraguae, Mitrephanes, 126
nicefori, Muscisaxicola, 168
nidipendulus, Euscarthmus, 83
nidipendulus, Hemitriccus, 83
niger, Lanius, 240
niger, Pachyramphus, 240
niger, Pachyrhynchus, 234
nigerrima, Muscicapa, 177
nigerrimus, Knipolegus, 177
nigrescens, Contopus, 134
nigrescens, Myiochanes, 134
nigricans, Sayornis, 148
nigricans, Serpophaga, 41
nigricans, Sylvia, 41
nigricans, Tyrannula, 149
nigricapillus, Myiarchus, 196
nigriceps, Mecocerculus, 36
nigriceps, Myiarchus, 197
nigriceps, Tityra, 243
nigriceps, Todirostrum, 95
nigricollis, Phoenicircus, 282
nigricollis, Pitta, 321
nigrifrons, Leptopogon, 63
nigrifrons, Mecocerculus, 63
nigrifrons, Phylloscartes, 63
nigrifrons, Pitta, 329
nigrita, Ochthoeca, 152
nigriventris, Pachyramphus, 234
nigrocapillus, Phyllomyias, 7
nigro-capillus, Tyrannulus, 8
nigrocristatus, Anairetes, 46
nipalensis, Paludicola, 312
nipalensis, Pitta, 312
nitidus, Carpodectes, 300
nivea, Muscicapa, 164
nivea, Xolmis, 164
niveiceps, Colonia, 181
niveigularis, Platyrinchus, 110
niveigularis, Tyrannus, 222
nobilis, Myiodynastes, 217
notatus, Mecocerculus, 36
novaeguineae, Pitta, 323
novaehibernicae, Pitta, 319
novaehollandiae, Menura, 334
nuchalis, Pitta, 312
nudicollis, Ampelis, 306
nudicollis, Procnias, 306
nugator, Myiarchus, 205

Nuttallornis, 127
nuttingi, Myiarchus, 202
nympha, Pitta, 324

oatesi, Hydrornis, 313
oatesi, Pitta, 313
oberholseri, Empidonax, 141
oberi, Myiarchus, 206
obfuscata, Ochthoeca, 156
obiensis, Pitta, 317
oblita, Pitta, 319
oblitus, Myiophobus, 121
obscura, Anthocichla, 312
obscura, Elaenia, 34
obscura, Inezia, 43
obscura, Muscipeta, 34
obscura, Pipra, 274
obscura, Pipromorpha, 56
obscuriceps, Euscarthmornis, 82
obscuriceps, Tolmomyias, 104
obscurior, Myiozetetes, 213
obscurior, Sublegatus, 19
obscuritergum, Leptopogon, 61
obscurodorsalis, Machetornis, 185
obscurostriatus, Machaeropterus, 259
obscurum, Todirostrum, 87
obscurus, Mionectes, 56
obscurus, Pyrocephalus, 151
obscurus, Tyrannus, 223
obsoleta, Muscicapa, 16
obsoleta, Musciphaga, 80
obsoletum, Camptostoma, 14
obsoletus, Hemitriccus, 80
occidentalis, Empidonax, 143
occidentalis, Euchlornis, 287
occidentalis, Muscivora, 113
occidentalis, Myiozetetes, 213
occidentalis, Onychorhynchus, 113
occidentalis, Pipreola, 287
occidentalis, Pyroderus, 302
occidentalis, Tyrannus, 222
occipitalis, Muscisaxicola, 169
occulta, Pipra, 270
ochraceiventris, Mitrephorus, 122
ochraceiventris, Myiophobus, 122
ochraceus, Contopus, 130
ochropterum, Todirostrum, 89
ochropterus, Euscarthmus, 89
Ochthodiaeta, 160
Ochthoeca, 152
Ochthornis, 152
oenanthoides, Fluvicola, 158
oenanthoides, Ochthoeca, 158
oleaginea, Muscicapa, 58
oleagineus, Mionectes, 56
olivacea, Muscicapa, 10
olivacea, Ochthodiaeta, 161
olivaceum, Camptostoma, 15
olivaceum, Oncostoma, 78
olivaceum, Ornithion, 15
olivaceum, Todirostrum, 78
olivaceus, Mionectes, 54
olivaceus, Mitrephanes, 127
olivaceus, Myiotheretes, 161
olivaceus, Platyrhynchos, 100
olivaceus, Rhynchocyclus, 99
olivaceus, Schiffornis, 247
olivaceus, Scotothorus, 247
olivascens, Euscarthmus, 80
olivascens, Hemitriccus, 80
olivascens, Myiarchus, 195
olivina, Elaenia, 35
Oncostoma, 78
Onychorhynchus, 113
ophthalmicus, Phylloscartes, 64
ophthalmicus, Pogonotriccus, 64
orbitalis, Capsiempis, 66
orbitalis, Phylloscartes, 66
orbitatus, Euscarthmus, 82
orbitatus, Hemitriccus, 82
orbygnyianus, Onychorhynchus, 113
oreas, Centrites, 173
oreas, Lessonia, 173
oreas, Pitta, 325
orenocensis, Cnipolegus, 176
orenocensis, Coracina, 303
orenocensis, Knipolegus, 176
orenocensis, Myiarchus, 200
orenocensis, Pyroderus, 303
Oreomyias, 4
Oreotriccus, 4
orientalis, Ochthoeca, 154
orinocensis, Leptopogon, 61
orinocensis, Sublegatus, 19
orinomus, Cnemarchus, 160
orinomus, Myiotheretes, 160
ornata, Tyrannula, 114
ornatus, Cephalopterus, 304
ornatus, Myiotriccus, 114
ornatus, Pachyramphus, 235
Ornithion, 12

orphnum, Camptostoma, 14
ottonis, Phylloscartes, 65
ottonis, Pogonotriccus, 65
oustaleti, Leptopogon, 68
oustaleti, Phylloscartes, 68
Oxyruncidae, 308
Oxyruncus, 308

Pachyramphus, 229
pacifica, Elaenia, 25
pacifica, Myiopagis, 25
pacifica, Oncostoma, 78
pacifica, Pipromorpha, 57
pacificus, Attila, 188
pacificus, Craspedoprion, 98
pacificus, Mionectes, 57
pacificus, Rhynchocyclus, 98
palamblae, Mionectes, 54
palawanensis, Pitta, 322
pallatangae, Elaenia, 34
pallens, Hemitriccus, 79
pallens, Myiopagis, 25
pallens, Snethlagea, 79
pallens, Sublegatus, 18
pallescens, Contopus, 133
pallescens, Myiarchus, 204
pallescens, Myiochanes, 133
pallescens, Neopelma, 256
pallescens, Rhynchocyclus, 103
pallescens, Tolmomyias, 103
pallescens, Tyrannula, 256
palliatus, Pitangus, 207
palliceps, Pitta, 317
pallida, Pitta, 329
pallida, Sayornis, 148
pallida, Serpophaga, 40
pallida, Tyrannula, 148
pallidiceps, Machaeropterus, 259
pallidiceps, Muscisaxicola, 170
pallidiceps, Phyllomyias, 7
pallididorsalis, Elaenia, 28
pallidigula, Euchlornis, 290
pallidior, Hirundinea, 184
pallidior, Mecocerculus, 37
pallidior, Tyranniscus, 10
pallidior, Xipholena, 300
palliditergum, Mecocerculus, 36
pallidiventris, Contopus, 128
pallidiventris, Empidonomus, 220
pallidiventris, Mionectes, 57
pallidiventris, Myiozetetes, 212
pallidiventris, Platyrinchus, 107
pallidus, Contopus, 135
pallidus, Mionectes, 55
pallidus, Mitrephanes, 145
pallidus, Myiarchus, 197
pallidus, Myiobius, 135
pallidus, Myiotheretes, 160
pallidus, Pitangus, 207
pallidus, Rhynchocyclus, 98
palloris, Mecocerculus, 69
palloris, Phylloscartes, 69
pammictus, Hemitriccus, 67
panamensis, Cnipodectes, 95
panamensis, Myiarchus, 199
panamensis, Pitangus, 207
panamensis, Schiffornis, 247
panamensis, Tyrannulus, 21
paraensis, Iodopleura, 293
paraensis, Tolmomyias, 104
parambae, Attila, 190
parambae, Myiopagis, 23
parambae, Serpophaga, 23
paraquensis, Knipolegus, 175
parcus, Mionectes, 56
pareola, Chiroxiphia, 268
pareola, Pipra, 268
pariae, Leptopogon, 62
pariae, Pipreola, 291
pariae, Pyrrhomyias, 125
partridgei, Platyrinchus, 109
parui, Mecocerculus, 37
parui, Pachyramphus, 231
parulus, Anairetes, 47
parulus, Muscicapa, 48
parva, Conopias, 214
parvirostris, Attila, 189
parvirostris, Elaenia, 30
parvirostris, Myiobius, 158
parvirostris, Ochthoeca, 158
parvus, Pitangus, 215
parvus, Tyranniscus, 9
parvus, Zimmerius, 9
patagonicus, Anairetes, 48
patagonicus, Spizitornis, 48
paulistus, Euscarthmus, 83
paulistus, Hemitriccus, 83
paulistus, Phylloscartes, 68
paulus, Euscarthmus, 52
paulus, Hapalocercus, 52
pax, Masius, 267
pectoralis, Polystictus, 50

pectoralis, Ramphotrigon, 96
pectoralis, Sylvia, 50
pelzelni, Elaenia, 31
pelzelni, Myiarchus, 198
pelzelni, Pseudotriccus, 70
pelzelni, Tityra, 244
penardi, Todirostrum, 88
penduliger, Cephalopterus, 304
peninsulae, Contopus, 131
peninsularis, Pitta, 314
pepoaza, Tyrannus, 163
pepoaza, Xolmis, 163
perijanus, Myiophobus, 120
perijanus, Piprites, 250
perijanus, Platyrinchus, 108
Perissocephalus, 305
Perissotriccus, 71
pernix, Myiotheretes, 161
pernix, Ochthodiaeta, 161
persola, Pitta, 323
personata, Tityra, 242
perspicillata, Hymenops, 178
perspicillata, Motacilla, 178
pertinax, Contopus, 129, 132
pertinax, Myiarchus, 202
peruana, Pipromorpha, 59
peruanum, Todirostrum, 93
peruanus, Empidochanes, 176
peruanus, Knipolegus, 176
peruanus, Mionectes, 59
peruanus, Pachyramphus, 229
peruviana, Pipra, 307
peruviana, Rupicola, 307
peruvianus, Leptopogon, 61
peruvianus, Masius, 267
peruvianus, Myiobius, 117
peruvianus, Poecilotriccus, 77
peruvianus, Pseudotriccus, 71
peruvianus, Rhynchocyclus, 102
peruvianus, Sublegatus, 19
peruvianus, Tolmomyias, 102
petersi, Pitta, 312
petersi, Tyranniscus, 9
petersi, Zimmerius, 9
phaeocephalus, Myiarchus, 201
phaeocercus, Mitrephanes, 126
phaeocercus, Mitrephorus, 126
Phaeomyias, 16
phaeonotus, Myiarchus, 198
Phaeotriccus, 173
phayrei, Anthocincla, 312
phayrei, Pitta, 312
phelpsi, Oxyruncus, 308
Phibalura, 283
Philepitta, 330
Philepittidae, 330
Philepittinae, 330
philippensis, Corvus, 322
phoebe, Muscicapa, 147
phoebe, Sayornis, 147
Phoenicircus, 281
phoenicomitra, Myiobius, 120
phoenicomitra, Myiophobus, 120
phoenicura, Tyrannula, 114
phoenicurus, Attila, 186
phoenicurus, Myiotriccus, 114
Phrenotriccus, 40
Phyllomyias, 3
Phylloscartes, 63
Phytotoma, 309
Phytotomidae, 309
pica, Fluvicola, 179
pica, Muscicapa, 179
pictum, Todirostrum, 93
pifanoi, Phylloscartes, 63
pifanoi, Pogonotriccus, 63
pilaris, Atalotriccus, 75
pilaris, Colopterus, 75
pileata, Pipra, 251
pileatus, Euscarthmus, 74
pileatus, Leptopogon, 60
pileatus, Lophotriccus, 73
pileatus, Piprites, 251
pinicola, Pyrocephalus, 150
Pipra, 269
pipra, Iodopleura, 292
pipra, Pardalotus, 292
pipra, Parus, 271
pipra, Pipra, 269
Pipreola, 286
Pipridae, 245
Piprites, 249
Pipromorpha, 53
piroensis, Pitta, 318
pitangua, Megarynchus, 209
Pitangus, 207
pitangva, Lanius, 210
Pitta, 310
Pittidae, 310
piurae, Ochthoeca, 159
piurae, Pyrocephalus, 151
placens, Elainia, 25

placens, Myiochanes, 131
placens, Myiopagis, 25
Platypsaris, 229
platyrhynchos, Platyrinchus, 111, 112
platyrhynchos, Todus, 111
platyrhynchus, Myiarchus, 196
Platyrinchus, 106
plesseni, Pitta, 327
plumbeiceps, Phyllomyias, 7
plumbeiceps, Pogonotriccus, 7
plumbeiceps, Todirostrum, 87
poecilocerca, Serpophaga, 38
poecilocercus, Empidochanes, 174
poecilocercus, Knipolegus, 174
poecilocercus, Mecocerculus, 38
poecilonotus, Colonia, 181
poecilonotus, Copurus, 181
poecilotis, Leptopogon, 64
poecilotis, Phylloscartes, 63
Poecilotriccus, 76
poecilurus, Cnemotriccus, 175
poecilurus, Empidochanes, 175
poecilurus, Knipolegus, 175
Pogonotriccus, 63
poliocephalum, Todirostrum, 92
poliocephalus, Leptopogon, 62
poliocephalus, Mionectes, 54
poliocephalus, Rhynchocyclus, 105
poliocephalus, Todus, 92
poliocephalus, Tolmomyias, 105
poliogastra, Ochthoeca, 155
polionota, Ochthoeca, 158
polychopterus, Pachyramphus, 233
polychopterus, Platyrhynchos, 234
Polystictus, 49
pompalis, Tyrannus, 224
Porphyrolaema, 296
porphyrolaema, Cotinga, 296
porphyrolaema, Porphyrolaema, 296
portovelae, Myiobius, 118
Praedo, 123
primulus, Myiozetetes, 211
Procnias, 305
propinqua, Pitta, 316
propinquus, Brachyurus, 316
Pseudattila, 186
Pseudocolopteryx, 50
Pseudomyiobius, 70
Pseudomyobius, 70
Pseudotriccus, 70
ptaritepui, Platyrinchus, 108
pudica, Elaenia, 33
pulchella, Ochthoeca, 155
pulchellum, Todirostrum, 95
pulcher, Myiobius, 121
pulcher, Myiophobus, 121
pulchra, Euchlornis, 289
pulchra, Pipreola, 289
pulchra, Pitta, 324
pulih, Pitta, 325
pulverius, Empidonax, 141
punensis, Contopus, 133
punicea, Xipholena, 299
puniceus, Turdus, 299
purissimus, Manacus, 264
purpurata, Muscicapa, 302
purpurata, Querula, 302
purus, Manacus, 264
purus, Phylloscartes, 64
purus, Pogonotriccus, 64
purusiana, Pipra, 277
pusilla, Myiopatis, 14
pusillum, Camptostoma, 14
pusillum, Eupsilostoma, 15
pygmaea, Pipra, 271
pygmaeus, Empidonax, 144
pyrocephala, Pipra, 260
Pyrocephalus, 149
pyrocephalus, Machaeropterus, 259
Pyroderus, 302
Pyrope, 162
pyrope, Muscicapa, 163
pyrope, Xolmis, 163
Pyrrhomyias, 124
pyrrhops, Euscarthmus, 85
pyrrhops, Hemitriccus, 85
pyrrhoptera, Pyrrhomyias, 124
pyrrhopterus, Myiobius, 124

quantulus, Phyllomyias, 7
quercinus, Mitrephanes, 126
Querula, 302
querula, Muscicapa, 136
querulus, Myiarchus, 196
quesadae, Muscisaxicola, 171
quiescens, Sayornis, 148
quimarinus, Pachyramphus, 239
quimarinus, Platypsaris, 239

Rahcinta, 335
raimondii, Phytotoma, 309

Ramphotrigron, 96
rara, Phytotoma, 309
reichenowi, Pitta, 325
reiseri, Phyllomyias, 6
regalis, Pipra, 273
regina, Chiroxiphia, 268
reguloides, Anairetes, 46
reguloides, Culicivora, 46
regulus, Machaeropterus, 258
regulus, Pipra, 259
remigialis, Ptilochloris, 283
remota, Elaenia, 27
restricta, Myiopagis, 25
rhizophora, Myiochanes, 132
rhizophorus, Contopus, 132
Rhynchocyclus, 97
Rhytipterna, 191
richardsonii, Tyrannula, 130, 147
richmondi, Platypsaris, 238
ridgwayi, Camptostoma, 13
ridgwayi, Cotinga, 297
ridgwayi, Myiobius, 119
ridgwayi, Nesotriccus, 146
ridgwayi, Ornithium, 13
Ridgwayornis, 39
ridleyana, Elaenia, 29
riefferii, Ampelis, 286
riefferii, Pipreola, 286
riisii, Elaenia, 27
rineyi, Xenicus, 333
ripleyi, Pitta, 315
risora, Alectrurus, 182
risora, Muscicapa, 182
rixosus, Machetornis, 185
rixosus, Tyrannus, 185
rodogaster, Pitta, 321
roquettei, Phylloscartes, 67
roraimae, Contopus, 130
roraimae, Mecocerculus, 37
roraimae, Mionectes, 58
roraimae, Myiobius, 121
roraimae, Myiophobus, 121
roraimae, Pipromorpha, 58
rosenbergi, Heteropelma, 247
rosenbergi, Lipaugus, 192
rosenbergi, Rhytipterna, 192
rosenbergi, Schiffornis, 247
rosenbergii, Pitta, 324
rostratus, Todus, 111
rothschildi, Idioptilon, 81
rothschildi, Pitta, 322
rubellula, Ochthoeca, 153
rubetra, Neoxolmis, 165
rubetra, Taenioptera, 165
rubicundula, Ochthoeca, 156
rubicundus, Empidonax, 145
rubidior, Euchlornis, 290
rubidior, Pipreola, 290
rubinus, Muscicapa, 152
rubinus, Pyrocephalus, 150
rubrigastra, Sylvia, 49
rubrigastra, Tachuris, 48
rubrinucha, Pitta, 318
rubrocapilla, Pipra, 279
rubro-cristata, Ampelis, 285
rubrocristatus, Ampelion, 285
rufa, Alauda, 173
rufa, Casiornis, 190
rufa, Harriwhitea, 334
rufa, Lessonia, 173
rufa, Muscicapa, 231
rufa, Tityra, 240
rufaxilla, Ampelion, 285
rufaxilla, Ampelis, 285
rufescens, Atrichia, 335
rufescens, Atrichornis, 335
rufescens, Laniocera, 193
rufescens, Lipaugus, 193
rufescens, Muscisaxicola, 168
rufescens, Myiobius, 123
rufescens, Myiophobus, 123
rufescens, Tyrannus, 187
ruficapillus, Sylvia, 52
ruficauda, Platyrhynchus, 97
ruficauda, Ramphotrigon, 97
ruficeps, Elaenia, 32
ruficeps, Lepturus, 53
ruficeps, Musicapa, 71
ruficeps, Poecilotriccus, 76
ruficeps, Pseudotriccus, 71
ruficeps, Todiramphus, 76
rufigene, Todirostrum, 77
rufigenis, Poecilotriccus, 77
rufigularis, Euscarthmus, 86
rufigularis, Hemitriccus, 86
rufina, Muscicapa, 220
rufinus, Empidonomus, 220
rufi-pectoralis, Fluvicola, 156
rufipectoralis, Ochthoeca, 155
rufipectus, Leptopogon, 59, 60
rufipectus, Tyrannula, 59
rufipennis, Muscisaxicola, 161

rufipennis, Myiophobus, 121
rufipennis, Myiotheretes, 161
rufipennis, Myiozetetes, 211
rufipennis, Pitangus, 208
rufipennis, Saurophagus, 208
rufipes, Euscarthmus, 84
rufipes, Hemitriccus, 84
rufiventris, Coloburis, 317
rufiventris, Mionectes, 59
rufiventris, Neoxolmis, 165
rufiventris, Pitta, 317
rufiventris, Tyrannus, 160, 165
rufivertex, Muscisaxicola, 169
rufomarginatus, Euscarthmus, 53
rufomarginatus, Hapalocercus, 53
rufomarginatus, Mecocerculus, 37
rufomarginatus, Ochthoeca, 37
rufopectus, Ochthoeca, 156
rufopectus, Tyrannulus, 156
rufus, Attila, 188
rufus, Pachyramphus, 231
rufus, Thamnophilus, 190
rufus, Tyrannus, 188
Rupicola, 306
rupicola, Pipra, 307
rupicola, Rupicola, 307
russatum, Todirostrum, 87
russatus, Euscarthmus, 87
rutila, Phytotoma, 310

sagrae, Muscicapa, 205
sagrae, Myiarchus, 205
salictaria, Sayornis, 148
salvadorensis, Attila, 189
salvini, Empidochanes, 176
salvini, Empidonax, 143
salvini, Knipolegus, 176
salvini, Ochthoeca, 183
salvini, Pachyramphus, 236
salvini, Tumbezia, 183
sanctaeluciae, Myiarchus, 206
sanctaemartae, Muscivora, 225
sanctaemartae, Tyrannus, 225
sanghirana, Pitta, 322
sanguinolenta, Rupicola, 307
santaeluciae, Lophotriccus, 73
Sapayoa, 249
Satrapa, 183
satrapa, Laphyctes, 222
satrapa, Tyrannus, 222
saturata, Elaenia, 28
saturata, Pipra, 276
saturata, Rupicola, 308
saturatior, Inezia, 43
saturatus, Contopus, 130
saturatus, Myiobius, 123
saturatus, Myiophobus, 123
saturatus, Pachyramphus, 232
saturatus, Platyrinchus, 107
saturatus, Pyrocephalus, 151
savana, Tyrannus, 225
savannophilus, Euscarthmus, 53
saya, Muscicapa, 148
saya, Sayornis, 148
Sayornis, 147
scarlatina, Pipra, 277
schaeferi, Myiobius, 116
Schiffornis, 246
schistaceiceps, Todirostrum, 90
schlegeli, Philepitta, 330
schneideri, Pitta, 313
schulzi, Todirostrum, 91
schwaneri, Pitta, 316
sclateri, Ampelion, 286
sclateri, Anaeretes, 51
sclateri, Attila, 189
sclateri, Camptostoma, 15
sclateri, Doliornis, 286
sclateri, Euchlornis, 290
sclateri, Hirundinea, 184
sclateri, Knipolegus, 176
sclateri, Myiarchus, 206
sclateri, Ornithion, 15
sclateri, Phyllomyias, 6
sclateri, Pseudocolopteryx, 51
sclateri, Rhynchocyclus, 105
sclateri, Todirostrum, 93
sclateri, Tolmomyias, 105
sclateri, Triccus, 93
scutata, Coracias, 303
scutatus, Pyroderus, 302
seclusus, Empidonax, 144
selvae, Mionectes, 54
semiatra, Muscicapa, 148
semiatra, Sayornis, 148
semifasciata, Tityra, 242
semifasciatus, Pachyrhynchus, 243
semiflava, Elainea, 66
semiflavum, Ornithion, 12
semiflavus, Myiobius, 117
semiflavus, Phylloscartes, 66
semiflavus, Tyrannulus, 12

semipagana, Elaenia, 28
semirufus, Myiarchus, 195
senectum, Todirostrum, 90
senex, Euscarthmus, 87
senex, Platyrinchus, 112
senex, Todirostrum, 87
separabilis, Pipra, 271
septentrionalis, Empidonomus, 220
septentrionalis, Euscarthmus, 83
septentrionalis, Hemitriccus, 83
septentrionalis, Myiozetetes, 213
septentrionalis, Satrapa, 183
sequax, Tyrannus, 227
sequestratus, Tyrannus, 224
serena, Pipra, 275
Serpophaga, 39
setophagoides, Mecocerculus, 36
setophagoides, Tyrannula, 36
sibilator, Muscicapa, 194
sibilator, Sirystes, 193
siccicola, Contopus, 131
signata, Euchlornis, 288
signata, Pipreola, 287
signatum, Todirostrum, 91
signatus, Knipolegus, 174
signatus, Ochthodiaeta, 174
signatus, Terenotriccus, 115
silvicultrix, Elaenia, 28
similis, Muscicapa, 212
similis, Myiozetetes, 211
similis, Ochthoeca, 155
similis, Pachyramphus, 233
similis, Pachyrhamphus, 236
similis, Todirostrum, 94
simillima, Pitta, 329
simplex, Caenotriccus, 71
simplex, Muscicapa, 191
simplex, Pseudotriccus, 71
simplex, Rhytipterna, 191
Sirystes, 193
Snethlagea, 78, 79
snethlageae, Snethlagea, 79
snethlagei, Myiobius, 119
solitaria, Agriornis, 165
solitarius, Myiodynastes, 218
solitarius, Tyrannus, 218
sordida, Elaenia, 34
sordida, Pitta, 321
sordidulus, Contopus, 130
sordidus, Rhynchocyclus, 100
sordidus, Sublegatus, 20
sordidus, Turdus, 321
soror, Pitta, 312
spadicea, Muscicapa, 190
spadiceus, Attila, 188
spadix, Pyrrhomyias, 125
spectabilis, Elaenia, 29
spixii, Pachyramphus, 235
spixii, Pachyrhynchus, 235
Spizitornis, 45
splendida, Pitta, 319
spodionota, Ochthoeca, 155
spodiops, Euscarthmus, 83
spodiops, Hemitriccus, 83
spodiurus, Pachyramphus, 230
squamaecrista, Lophotriccus, 73
squamaecrista, Todirostrum, 73
squamatus, Pachyrhynchus, 230
squamigera, Anairetes, 46
squamigera, Uromyias, 46
squamipectus, Euchlornis, 289
squamipectus, Pipreola, 289
steerii, Brachyurus, 326
steerii, Pitta, 326
steinbachi, Schiffornis, 248
stellatus, Myiobius, 114
stellatus, Myiotriccus, 114
stenorhynchum, Heteropelma, 247
stenorhynchus, Schiffornis, 247
stictoptera, Elainia, 39
stictopterus, Mecocerculus, 39
Stigmatura, 44
stokesii, Xenicus, 332
stolidus, Myiarchus, 205
stolidus, Myiobius, 205
stolzmanni, Elaenia, 34
stolzmanni, Pipra, 255
stolzmanni, Tyranneutes, 255
straminea, Muscicapa, 42
straminea, Serpophaga, 42
strenua, Pitta, 318
strepera, Elaenia, 31
strepitans, Pitta, 329
strephorus, Lipaugus, 296
streptophora, Lathria, 296
stresemanni, Ampelion, 286
stresemanni, Myiodynastes, 218
stresemanni, Zaratornis, 286
striaticeps, Knipolegus, 174
striaticeps, Muscisaxicola, 174
striaticolle, Todirostrum, 82
striaticollis, Hemitriccus, 82

striaticollis, Mionectes, 53
striaticollis, Muscicapa, 54
striaticollis, Myiotheretes, 160
striaticollis, Taenioptera, 160
striolata, Pipra, 259
striolatus, Machaeropterus, 259
suavissima, Pipra, 275
subalaris, Lipaugus, 294
subalaris, Xenopipo, 254
subbrunneus, Cnipodectes, 95
subbrunneus, Cyclorhynchus, 96
subcanescens, Sirystes, 194
subcinereus, Myiopagis, 23
subcristata, Serpophaga, 41
subcristata, Sylvia, 42
subflammulatus, Knipolegus, 175
subflava, Inezia, 43
subflava, Serphophaga, 44
Sublegatus, 18
subpagana, Elaenia, 28
subpallida, Cirrhipipra, 277
subpallida, Pipra, 277
subplacens, Elainea, 24
subplacens, Myiopagis, 24
subpurus, Manacus, 263
subsimilis, Tolmomyias, 106
subtilis, Empidonax, 142
subtropicalis, Mecocerculus, 6
subtropicalis, Phyllomyias, 6
subtropicalis, Tolmomyias, 103
suffusa, Chloropipo, 253
suffusus, Myiobius, 118
Suiriri, 20
suiriri, Muscicapa, 20
suiriri, Suiriri, 20
sulphuratus, Lanius, 208
sulphuratus, Pitangus, 207
sulphurea, Muscicapa, 221
sulphurea, Tyrannopsis, 221
sulphureipygia, Tyrannula, 117
sulphureipygius, Myiobius, 117
sulphureiventer, Neopelma, 257
sulphureiventer, Scotothorus, 257
sulphurescens, Platyrhynchus, 103
sulphurescens, Tolmomyias, 100
sumatrana, Pitta, 322
sumichrasti, Pachyramphus, 238
sumichrasti, Platypsaris, 238
superba, Menura, 334
superba, Pitta, 325
superciliare, Todirostrum, 90
superciliaris, Euscarthmus, 50
superciliaris, Leptopogon, 61
superciliaris, Leptotriccus, 69
superciliaris, Phylloscartes, 69
superciliaris, Platyrinchus, 110
superciliaris, Polystictus, 50
superciliosa, Ochthoeca, 157
superciliosus, Myiobius, 120
superciliosus, Myiophobus, 120
surinama, Muscicapa, 237
surinamensis, Contopus, 133
surinamus, Pachyramphus, 237
swainsoni, Muscivora, 114
swainsoni, Myiarchus, 198
swainsoni, Onychorhynchus, 114
swarthi, Myiodynastes, 219
sylvia, Todirostrum, 90
sylvia, Todus, 90
sylviolus, Leptotriccus, 69
sylviolus, Phylloscartes, 69
Syrichtha, 127

tachirensis, Mecocerculus, 36
Tachuris, 48
tacitus, Blacicus, 135
tacitus, Contopus, 135
Taczanowskia, 39
taczanowskii, Leptopogon, 60
taeniopterus, Mecocerculus, 39
Taeniotriccus, 76
tamae, Tyranniscus, 9
tamae, Zimmerius, 9
tamborensis, Rhynchocyclus, 99
tardiusculus, Megarynchus, 209
taylori, Pitangus, 228
taylori, Tyrannus, 228
tectricialis, Ochthoeca, 156
Teleonema, 269
tenax, Tyrannus, 227
tenebrosus, Pachyramphus, 234
tenuirostris, Camptostoma, 43
tenuirostris, Inezia, 43
tenuirostris, Mitrephanes, 126
tenuirostris, Muscisaxicola, 170
Terenotriccus, 115
tertia, Aulia, 193
tertia, Laniocera, 193
texanus, Pitangus, 207
texensis, Muscicapa, 212
texensis, Myiozetetes, 212
thompsoni, Pitta, 316

thoracica, Ochthoeca, 153
Tijuca, 284
timidus, Empidonax, 138
timothei, Platyrinchus, 107
titicacae, Muscisaxicola, 168
Tityra, 241
Tityrinae, 229
tobagensis, Myiarchus, 204
tobagensis, Myiodynastes, 217
tocantinsi, Oxyruncus, 309
toddi, Myiarchus, 201
Todirostrum, 87
Tolmarchus, 222
Tolmomyias, 100
tonkinensis, Pitta, 313
torridus, Attila, 187
tortugensis, Sublegatus, 19
tovarensis, Ochthoeca, 153
traillii, Empidonax, 137
traillii, Muscicapa, 137
transandinus, Leptopogon, 61
Traversia, 332
trepidus, Empidonax, 141
tresmariae, Myiarchus, 196
tricarunculata, Procnias, 305
tricarunculatus, Casmarhynchus, 305
tricolor, Alectrurus, 182
tricolor, Corvus, 305
tricolor, Gallita, 182
tricolor, Myiarchus, 197
tricolor, Perissocephalus, 305
tricolor, Poecilotriccus, 77
tricolor, Todirostrum, 77
trinitatis, Chiromachaeris, 263
trinitatis, Elaenia, 22
trinitatis, Manacus, 263
trinitatis, Myiopagis, 22
trinitatis, Pitangus, 208
triostegus, Turdus, 324
tristis, Pachyramphus, 234
tristis, Psaris, 234
trivirgata, Conopias, 215
trivirgata, Muscicapa, 215
troglodytes, Leptopogon, 62
tschudii, Ampelioides, 291
tschudii, Cotinga, 291
tschudii, Hemipipo, 250
tschudii, Piprites, 250
tuberculifer, Myiarchus, 195
tuberculifer, Tyrannus, 197
tucumana, Ochthoeca, 159
tucumanus, Phylloscartes, 67
tumbezana, Phaeomyias, 17
tumbezana, Phyllomyias, 17
Tumbezia, 183
turdina, Muscicapa, 249
turdinus, Schiffornis, 246
turi, Pipromorpha, 58
tweedi, Atrichornis, 335
tyleri, Elaenia, 34
Tyranneutes, 255
Tyrannidae, 1
Tyranninae, 186
Tyranniscus, 3
Tyrannopsis, 221
Tyrannulus, 21
tyrannulus, Muscicapa, 204
tyrannulus, Myiarchus, 203
Tyrannus, 221
tyrannus, Lanius, 226
tyrannus, Muscicapa, 226
tyrannus, Tyrannus, 226

ultima, Elaenia, 33
umbrosus, Manacus, 263
unica, Pipra, 270
unicolor, Chloropipo, 254
unicolor, Heteropelma, 249
uniformis, Chloropipo, 253
unirufus, Lipaugus, 295
urichi, Mecocerculus, 5
urichi, Phyllomyias, 5
Uromyias, 45
uropygialis, Chirocylla, 296
uropygialis, Lathria, 296
uropygialis, Mecocerculus, 8
uropygialis, Pachyramphus, 236
uropygialis, Phyllomyias, 8
uropygiata, Muscicapa, 190
uropygiatus, Attila, 190
urubambae, Elaenia, 29
urubambae, Ochthoeca, 159
ussheri, Pitta, 320

validus, Lanius, 240
validus, Myiarchus, 205
validus, Pachyramphus, 240
vanheurni, Pitta, 320
vanrossemi, Myiarchus, 202
varia, Muscicapa, 220
variabilis, Xenicus, 333

variegata, Elaenia, 219
variegatus, Legatus, 219
varius, Empidonomus, 220
velata, Muscicapa, 164
velata, Xolmis, 164
veliei, Contopus, 131
velutina, Pipra, 272
venezuelae, Camptostoma, 14
venezuelana, Serpophaga, 40
venezuelanus, Cnemotriccus, 175
venezuelanus, Knipolegus, 175
venezuelanus, Leptopogon, 59
venezuelanus, Myiobius, 119
venezuelanus, Myiodynastes, 216
venezuelanus, Myiophobus, 119
venezuelanus, Phylloscartes, 65
venezuelanus, Pogonotriccus, 65
venezuelensis, Atalotriccus, 76
venezuelensis, Laniisoma, 282
venezuelensis, Leptopogon, 62
venezuelensis, Mionectes, 55
venezuelensis, Myiarchus, 199
venezuelensis, Ramphotrigon, 96
venezuelensis, Terenotriccus, 115
ventralis, Muscicapa, 67
ventralis, Phylloscartes, 67
ventralis, Platyrinchus, 108
venusta, Pitta, 320
verae-pacis, Heteropelma, 246
veraepacis, Schiffornis, 246
versicolor, Pachyramphus, 230
versicolor, Pitta, 327
versicolor, Vireo, 230
verticalis, Tyrannus, 224
verticata, Serpophaga, 42
vetula, Muscicapa, 186
vetula, Muscipipra, 186
vicinior, Myiodynastes, 219
vieillotioides, Muscicapa, 125
vieillotioides, Pyrrhomyias, 125
vigensis, Empidonax, 142
vigorsii, Pitta, 328
vilasboasi, Pipra, 274
vilissima, Elainia, 9
vilissimus, Zimmerius, 9
villosus, Myiobius, 116
virens, Contopus, 132
virens, Muscicapa, 132
virescens, Cotinga, 100
virescens, Empidonax, 136
virescens, Muscicapa, 5, 249
virescens, Phyllomyias, 5
virescens, Phylloscartes, 69
virescens, Pipra, 255
virescens, Platyrhynchos, 136
virescens, Ptilochloris, 249
virescens, Schiffornis, 249
virescens, Sublegatus, 4
virescens, Tyranneutes, 255
virginalis, Pitta, 327
viridanum, Todirostrum, 93
viridescens, Euscarthmus, 80
viridicata, Myiopagis, 24
viridicata, Sylvia, 26
viridicauda, Pipreola, 288
viridiceps, Acrochordopus, 5
viridiceps, Euscarthmus, 88
viridiceps, Mionectes, 54
viridiceps, Phyllomyias, 5
viridiceps, Rhynchocyclus, 106
viridiceps, Todirostrum, 88
viridiceps, Tolmomyias, 106
virididorsale, Todirostrum, 92
viridiflava, Elaenia, 12
viridiflavus, Zimmerius, 11
viridior, Chloropipo, 253
viridis, Ampelis, 287
viridis, Pachyramphus, 229
viridis, Tityra, 229
viridissimus, Tyranniscus, 9
viridissimus, Zimmerius, 9
viridiventris, Manacus, 261
vitellina, Pipra, 261
vitellinus, Manacus, 261
vitiosus, Cometornis, 75
vitiosus, Lophotriccus, 74
vividus, Mitrephanes, 127
vividus, Platyrinchus, 111
vociferans, Lipaugus, 294
vociferans, Musicapa, 295
vociferans, Tyrannus, 224
vorax, Tyrannus, 227

wagae, Myiopatis, 17
wagae, Phaeomyias, 17
wallacei, Mionectes, 58
wallacei, Pipromorpha, 58
wallacii, Heteropelma, 248
wallacii, Schiffornis, 248
wetmorei, Acrochordopus, 5
wetmorei, Phyllomyias, 5
wetmorei, Todirostrum, 92

whitelyi, Pipreola, 291
wilcoxi, Atalotriccus, 75
willoughbyi, Pitta, 314
wrightii, Empidonax, 140
wuchereri, Euscarthmus, 84
wuchereri, Hemitriccus, 84

xanthogenys, Pachyramphus, 229
Xanthomyias, 3
Xenicornis, 332
Xenicus, 332
Xenopipo, 254
Xenopsaris, 228
xenopterus, Tyrannus, 224
Xenotriccus, 124
xinguensis, Knipolegus, 176
Xipholena, 299
Xolmis, 162

yairocho, Pitta, 316
Yanacea, 45
Yetapa, 182
yetapa, Gubernetes, 182
yetapa, Muscicapa, 182
yorki, Pitta, 318
yucatanensis, Myiarchus, 195
yucatanensis, Pachyramphus, 238
yucatanensis, Platypsaris, 238
yukonensis, Sayornis, 148

zamorae, Platytriccus, 109
zamorae, Platyrinchus, 109
Zaratornis, 285
zarumae, Contopus, 130
zarumae, Myiochanes, 130
zeledoni, Pogonotriccus, 4
zeledoni, Phyllomyias, 4
zimmeri, Hemitriccus, 80
zimmeri, Tolmomyias, 106
zimmeri, Tyrannus, 223
Zimmerius, 8
zopholegus, Empidonax, 137
zosterops, Hemitriccus, 81
zosterops, Euscarthmus, 81
zuliae, Myiopagis, 25
zulianus, Machaeropterus, 258

Harvard MCZ Library
3 2044 066 269 853